QUALITY CONTROL CIRCLE ON INDIAN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES TO IMPROVE PRODUCTIVITY

Naman Shrivastava¹, Ankit Kumar Jain²
¹Asst. Prof., Department of Mechanical Engineering, BTIRT Sagar
²MTech Scholar, Department of Mechanical Engineering, BTIRT Sagar

Abstract- There are different elements of productivity, failure to acknowledge which would make one unfit to recognize feeble operational areas in time and accordingly, permit such area to get sick out in the real sense in not so distant future. Organizational working depends on collaborations. Extraordinary practical areas are put under various departments and in this manner extreme achievement relies upon powerful joint endeavors of various groups (diverse as far as their nature of work). In this paper we have take some steps to improve the organization productivity improvement with the help of Quality Circle and its survey based analysis.

Keywords- Quality Circle, Quality Control Circle, Quality Control Techniques, Productivity, Random Sampling

I. INTRODUCTION
Generally, productivity is considered basically as a proportion of the input-output relationship. Conventional views, which think about efficiency as far as output (estimated as far as value included manufacturing) only, are inclined to focus much on specific aspect productivity, i.e. labour productivity, in segregation. A lapse in a solitary functional territory can especially balance the efficiency of the other useful areas to such an extent that eventually the organizational efficiency may be influenced. They propounded the possibility of the ‘Theory of unavoidable losses’ for all assets. Be that as it may, in the nineteenth Century, F. W. Taylor’s proposition on ‘Task Study’ gave an increasingly levelheaded view on the issue, i.e. people can be made increasingly productivity not by ‘working harder’ however by ‘working smarter’.

The following have been perceived as the basic factors during the time spent economic development:-

I) Capital development for the present and to battle uncertainties later on
II) High productivity of all factors of production and inputs (including time and information).

Productivity — The Concept prom the perspective of financial aspects, productivity implies the yield from:
I) Each factor of production (land, labour, capital and management),
II) Every asset (raw material, fuel, etc.) time and information, and
III) The joint components and the joint assets (expressed in (I) and (II) above) in combination.

Variables Influencing Productivity
Six main considerations have been recognized which influence productivity in a industrial organization and such factors have been examined, to some things up, beneath.

I) Quality of raw materials
II) The procedure utilized
III) Employment of capital facilities
IV) Effectiveness with which the capital facilities are utilized
V) Standardization of Production and Utilization of labor
VI) Productivity Improvement—the normal misguided judgments
VII) Productivity improvement isn't simply worried about a specific group of peoples, rather it is a social issue.
VIII) Productivity improvement doesn't infer simply more production however represents useful enhancement.
IX) Productivity improvement doesn't really require 'working harder' as it were.

QC and Productivity Improvement
For productivity improvement through the QCs, the requirements, inter alia, are including the worker’s
organizations, guaranteeing complete support, founding rewards and acknowledgment frameworks and concentrating on continuous training. Many industrial organizations have prevailing with regards to improving their productivity by organizing QCs there. QCs have now end up being more practical than numerous different procedures of interest. Many leading organizations everywhere throughout the world, at this point, have felt that in their organizations the QCs can possibly improve quality and productivity. Both the management and employees in a huge number (and varied types) of organizations have understood the importance of QC as a useful asset for worker motivation, QC as an productivity upgrading component, is viewed as more successful than numerous different methods, A QC can include every one of its members in the productivity improvement endeavors. Productivity improvement models recommend that an organization should connect with itself in a demonstrative point of view to improve productivity.

II. QUALITY CIRCLE — POSSIBLE BENEFITS

Significant Benefits that are typically gotten from QC activities have been discussed, in brief, in this section. Advantages that an organization can hope to get because of tasks of the QCs can be named advantages to the (I) QCs members, (II) the management and (III) Organization all in all. Advantages to the organization are both tangible and intangible. Tangible advantages accruing to an organization are those which can be estimated in fiscal terms and the intangible ones are those which can’t be so estimated yet are very recognizable, I) Benefits to the QCs' members a) Improvement in the quality of work: life (QWL) b) Self development and mutual development c) Improvement in Leadership characteristics d) Increase in sentiment of helpfulness II) Benefits to the management a) Reduction in job related pressure b) Increase in opportunities to broaden skill base III) Benefits to the Organization a) Developing solution for the issues about which even the management doesn’t know about b) Improvement in quality, housekeeping, security measure and decrease in cost c) Improvement in Organizational Effectiveness

III. QUALITY CIRCLE — BARRIERS TO OPERATIONALISATION

The significant barriers to viable working of QC have been talked about, in brief, below.
A. Senior Management Level I) Lack of conviction and insufficient understanding of concepts II) Absence of visible support III) Delay in implementation or non-implementation of the suggest at particles
B. Middle Management Level
The barriers at the middle management level are the most widely recognized and serious of all the barriers that the QCs face. Be that as it may, this issue isn’t impossible to miss to the Indian organizations as it were. These boundaries which reflect a negative attitude with respect to the middle management work force might be because of three principle reasons examined below.
QCs dread that their deficiencies will be known Middle-management people's misguided judgment that QCs weaken their position Lack of or insufficient understanding of the concept and mechanism of QC
C. Facilitator I) Not attending the meetings II) Too much or too little facilitation (help)
D. Leaders and Members I) Lack of or inadequate preparing II) Lack of or insufficient will to work in the individuals interest III) Irregular Meetings IV) Internal clashes and misunderstanding

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the First Stage, the data identifying with 4 (four) biographical attributes, considered in the study (Section A of the Questionnaire/question nos. I to IV) of the respondents have been introduced in even structures (frequency distributions) and analyzed and interpreted.

TABLE NO. 1 DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS AS PER SEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>No. of Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage to the Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MALE</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>85.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMALE</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>14.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE NO. 2 DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS AS PER AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (Years)</th>
<th>No. of Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage to the Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>9.064</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The distribution shows that 85.7% of the respondents are male (Table No. 1) which is very normal in the Indian industrial organizations, especially in the lower levels. The age-group appropriation of the respondents shows that 49.41% of them are in the '21 years' group, trailed by 21.34%, 18.71% and 6.43% in '31 years', '10' and '40 years' individually. A high percentage of the respondents i.e., 74.84% are in the '21 years' group, trailed by 23.68%, 17.83% and 9.06% in '31 years', '10' and '40 years' individually. The distribution of the respondents (Table No.4) shows that 45.61% of them are H.S./Technical Diploma, 15.49% of them are Degree, trailed by 7.89% and 24.56% of them are Illiterate and Below Secondary level individually.

The distribution of the respondents (Table No. 3) shows a significant high percentage, i.e. 45.61% of them are H.S./Technical Diploma, 15.49% of them are Degree, trailed by 7.89% and 24.56% of them who are in the 'below secondary' level and 'secondary' level individually.

The distribution of the respondents (Table No. 4) shows that 'number of years in the current organization' and 'years of experience' separately (Table No. 2).

The distribution of the respondents (Table No. 3) shows a significant high percentage, i.e. 45.61% of them are H.S./Technical Diploma, 15.49% of them are Degree, trailed by 7.89% and 24.56% of them who are in the 'below secondary' level and 'secondary' level individually. The distribution of the respondents (Table No.4) shows that 'number of years in the current organization' and 'years of experience' separately (Table No. 2).

The distribution of the respondents (Table No. 3) shows a significant high percentage, i.e. 45.61% of them are H.S./Technical Diploma, 15.49% of them are Degree, trailed by 7.89% and 24.56% of them who are in the 'below secondary' level and 'secondary' level individually. The distribution of the respondents (Table No. 4) shows that 'number of years in the current organization' and 'years of experience' separately (Table No. 2).

The distribution of the respondents (Table No. 3) shows a significant high percentage, i.e. 45.61% of them are H.S./Technical Diploma, 15.49% of them are Degree, trailed by 7.89% and 24.56% of them who are in the 'below secondary' level and 'secondary' level individually. The distribution of the respondents (Table No. 4) shows that 'number of years in the current organization' and 'years of experience' separately (Table No. 2).

The distribution of the respondents (Table No. 3) shows a significant high percentage, i.e. 45.61% of them are H.S./Technical Diploma, 15.49% of them are Degree, trailed by 7.89% and 24.56% of them who are in the 'below secondary' level and 'secondary' level individually. The distribution of the respondents (Table No. 4) shows that 'number of years in the current organization' and 'years of experience' separately (Table No. 2).

The distribution of the respondents (Table No. 3) shows a significant high percentage, i.e. 45.61% of them are H.S./Technical Diploma, 15.49% of them are Degree, trailed by 7.89% and 24.56% of them who are in the 'below secondary' level and 'secondary' level individually. The distribution of the respondents (Table No. 4) shows that 'number of years in the current organization' and 'years of experience' separately (Table No. 2).

The distribution of the respondents (Table No. 3) shows a significant high percentage, i.e. 45.61% of them are H.S./Technical Diploma, 15.49% of them are Degree, trailed by 7.89% and 24.56% of them who are in the 'below secondary' level and 'secondary' level individually. The distribution of the respondents (Table No. 4) shows that 'number of years in the current organization' and 'years of experience' separately (Table No. 2).
In the Third Stage, the respondents reactions with respect to 15 (fifteen) questions (question nos. 11 to 25/Part C of the Questionnaire) planned essentially to catch the impression of the respondents opposite various issues identifying with the QCs in their organizations and the normal positive results as a rule because of working of QCs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE NO. 12 DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS’ RESPONSES VIS-À-VIS SPONSORING THEIR QCs FOR ANY COMPETITION BY THEIR ORGANISATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whether the organization sponsors QCs for any competition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE NO. 13 DISTRIBUTION OF THE QCs VIS-À-VIS BAGGING OF ANY AWARD SO FAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whether the QC has bagged any award so far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE NO. 14 DISTRIBUTION OF THE QCs VIS-À-VIS RESIGNATION OR DISCONTINUATION OF THEIR MEMBERS SO FAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whether any member of the QC has resigned or discontinued so far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the Third Stage, the respondents reactions with respect to 15 (fifteen) questions (question nos. 11 to 25/Part C of the Questionnaire) planned essentially to catch the impression of the respondents opposite various issues identifying with the QCs in their organizations and the normal positive results as a rule because of working of QCs.
The respondents responses with admire to the question no. 19 to 25 (presented in Table No. 23 to 29) unambiguously make one point very clear, i.e. consistent with them powerful functioning of QCs does increase employee motivation and organizational productivity and manifestly generate the important thing benefits anticipated of QC functioning over a time frame and assist cause an organization extensive participative culture.

V. CONCLUSION

QCs offer a lot of extension for development in organizational working on various checks humanization of work, participative work culture, self-advancement, work satisfaction, acknowledgment, cooperation, successful correspondence, quality improvement, cost decrease, and so on. The significant barriers that come in the manner to effective operationalisation and support of QCs in any organization have been talked about in some detail in a separate section prior. My research has offered some particular recommendations (given below) with the end goal of making the working of QCs effective.

I) Understanding of the idea of QC and important support from the top managerial personnel
2) Removing questions with respect to the adequacy of QCs in the brains of the middle managerial personnel
3) Launching Pilot QCs
4) Establishing the controlling Committee
5) Holding QC meetings consistently
6) Applying basic methods for critical thinking
7) Use of natural/local language and Improving the communication system
8) Developing a system for status detailing and survey of QC exercises
9) Proper execution of the proposals of QCs
10) Effective utilization of rewards and recognition
11) Campaigning for productivity and quality improvement
12) Publicizing the role of QCs

All these should be at such level that will bring about effective working of the QCs. Because of Japan's noteworthy economic development, numerous countries have demonstrated incredible enthusiasm for the essential highlights of the Japanese organizations. A considerable lot of the reasons for disappointment of QCs emerge due to false sense of ego and self-centered attitude of numerous employees, especially the senior ones. The organization should guide its efforts to make an 'atmosphere' in which people shed their false ego and self-centeredness and work for the benefit of all.

VI. REFERENCES