

Concept of Analysis And Implementation of Production Management on Company organization

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Abstract: In the classical management company's organization, managers are categorized as top managers, middle managers, and lower managers, who are deployed with a pyramid shape, as a hierarchy of corporate organizations, whereby the number of employees is greater at the bottom than at the peak. First line management, known as operational management, is the lowest level of management that leads and supervises employees. people involved in the production process are also called supervisors, shift managers, area managers, office managers, department managers, or even foreman are also called supervisors. One level above it is middle management. The middle manager includes all the management that is between the first-line manager and the top management who serves as a liaison between the two. The Positions that include middle managers include heads of departments, project leaders, plant managers, or divisional managers. At the top of the organization leadership there is a top management that is often called Chief executive officer or top management, which serves to plan the company's general strategy activities and direct the way the company. The problem with the company's organization can accomplish its work by using traditional classic management, a more flexible and simple organization, with work done by the team in its ever-changing company, moving from one project to another in accordance with its job duties.

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I. Introduction

Background

Production Management that creates problems in production management in the case of decision-making processes related to organizing organizing directives and controls to achieve organizational goals. Along with that, production and operation management is the process of decision making utuk efforts in producing goods and services so that the right time, precise quantity of quality with efficient cost, the production and operation management review decision making in the production and operation functions Production management on the basis of is decision-making processes related to organizational planning Briefing and controlling done to achieve organizational goals. In parallel, the production management is a preses in efficiency in the effort to produce goods or services so that it can target in the form of place of time, place of quality, place of quantity with efficient cost, therefore production management examines decision making in production and operation function. implementation, maajemen activity is the responsibility to the smoothness of production, so that requires others to achieve organizational goals, while the production manager and operations yag will membutuhkan success of corporate organizations as producers, then the success of a company's efforts in achieving goals and objectives is determined by the ability and smoothness of production.

Top management or directors to create results from all company activities. Manajamen production is a science and art that regulates the process of utilization of human resources and other resources in order to achieve production tujaun. To plan and support the implementation of the production process, in order to achieve the objectives that have been set previously. most parties membutukanyaitu consumers can meet their needs with bebrbagai types of goods provided in the manufacturer, and producers can sell its products in butukan consumer. according to taste, fashion and purchasing power, production management is a management process that is applied in the field of production. The process of production management is the incorporation of all aspects consisting of products, processes, programs and people. commonly used in production management ie, product, producer, productivity, production process, production system, production planning.

The term management has been used since a few centuries ago, especially in England, but management has not been a subject of lesson let alone as a science. Management as a science that was studied or taught newly born in the early 20th century. Management definition Until now has not agreed among experts and

practitioners, limitations or management definitions. The authors and researchers provide the definition according to their individual needs. No conformity and agreement of opinion on management limits are common features in various fields of study.

According to Aris Suparman in his book Fundamentals of management, these differences are not a serious problem in management, due to the following matters:

1. Although there are many definitions but most of them generally show almost the basics
2. In studying management it is important to know how management is defined. But there is no necessity for a person to fully follow or approve the definition.
3. If to study or deepen management is required to wait, that is until a single definition is generally accepted for management, then we will never start, because it is difficult to obtain a universal definition.

II. Formulation Of The Problem

1. What should be understood in the management concept?
2. How management concepts need to be used
3. Why management concept analysis is necessary for the company:

III. Writing Purpose

Want to understand the Scope of concept and implementation of Production Management such as:

1. Planning the production system
Operational planning
2. System of production control
3. Selection of company location and production unit.
4. Layout design (Lay out) Factory.
5. Production and operation strategies and capacity selection

IV. Discussion

Definition and definition of management functions

1. Planning / Planning Function The function of planning is: an activity to create company goals and followed by making a variety of plans to achieve the intended purpose.
2. Organizing Function / Organizing Organizational function is an activity of regulation on human resources and other physical resources owned company to run the plan that has been set and reach the company's goals.
3. Direction Function / Directing / Leading Function of the direction is: a managerial leadership function to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of work to the maximum and create a healthy work environment, dynamic, and so forth.
4. Control Function / Control. Control functions are: an activity assessing performance based on standards that have been made for later made changes or improvements if necessary.

The Purpose Of Product Management

The purpose of Production Management is to produce or manage the production of goods and services in quantity, quality, price, time and place as needed.

Production management is a process of activity to conduct POAC activities

1. Planning,
2. Organizing
3. Actuating
4. Controlling.

In general, management uses POAC principles of Planning, Organizing, Actuating, and Controlling. This management principle is widely used by organizations in managing corporate organization, which has been described above. In addition, production management is also a management effort in an optimal way to the factors of production or sources such as human, labor, machinery and raw materials available. Production planning activities as:

One Part Of Production Management Will Determine How A Production Goes

The purpose of production planning should be firm, clear and easy to understand. because the planning of the serings changes, therefore planning must be flexible and open to change if necessary. Due to the flexible implementation of its activities must be monitored and controlled continuously tailored to the existing conditions but planning should remain on the set goals. Planning is also a function of selection of steps that must

be done, Because the many factors that influence it then the control should be tight but not rigid, meaning can be changed at any time, so as not to cause difficulties.

Planning begins with a rational thought result in which there are allegations, / estimates, calculations to achieve the goals to be achieved in the future. In addition to a plan must have a clear purpose and easy to understand, then the planning must be measurable and have a certain standard. Planning can also be considered as a preparatory stage, a preliminary action so that it can begin to think of possible deviations. Production planning is one form of planning, which is a preliminary activity on the production process that will be implemented in an effort to achieve the desired goals of the company. Production planning is closely related to inventory control and production, most manufacturing firms put the planning and controlling functions of inventory in one unit. Dala, production. Production planning of one company with another company there are differences, many things that cause the difference, even at the same company.

The purpose of production for the company is a product / goods with certain specifications to meet customer demand, which is poured in Order Confirmation. Thus the production part must be in accordance with the demand that is part of marketig, based on orders that have been received. Since the production objectives are formulated on the basis of the order already received, in the production planning function that is influenced by forecasting on the production planning system is not significant. in achieving the objectives, especially in production planning and inventory control the company needs to provide communication facilities and information systems that support distributed data processing system. The application program of data base management system integrated with other systems in the corporate environment so that the production planning and inventory control department has sufficient facilities, which can provide the required information in a relatively short time. The planning part can easily gather the information needed in formulating production planning. In order that each of the functions contained in the Planning System and associated parts of the production planning system can carry out their work and responsibilities in accordance with their respective systems and functions.

Each person is required to know the management information system and procedures applied. Thus the effectiveness and efficient work can be improved. in reaching tujua, production planning there are various problems in accordance with the process to be implemented, then formulated how the work is carried out effectively and efficiently and how to control it.

Understanding Management By Experts, Some Definitions And Opinions

1. According to G. R. Terry: Management is a distinct process of consisting of planning, organizing, actuating, and controlling performed to determine and accomplish objects stressed by the use of human being and other resources.
2. According to Ralph C. Davis: Management is the function of executive leadership anywere.
3. According to Edwin B. Flippo: The coordination of all resources through the process of planning and cotrolling of the enterprise's operations so that objectives can be achieved economically and effectively.
4. According to Dalton E. Mc Farland: The process by which managers create, direct, maintain and operate purposive organizations through systematic coordinated cooperative human According to effort. Lawrence A. Appley: Management is the art of getting things through the effort of other people.
5. According to Prajudi Atmosudirdjo: Management is organizing something by mobilizing people, money, machines, and tools as needed.
6. According Sondang P. Siagian: Management is the ability or skills to obtain something in order to achieve goals through the activities of others.
7. According to The Liang Gie: Management is a series of actions to move people and mobilize facilities in a business cooperation of a group of people to achieve certain goals.
8. According to M. Manullang: Management is the art and science of planning, organizing, composing, directing, and controlling of resources, especially human resources to achieve pre-defined goals.
9. According to Malayu SP Siagian: Management is the science and art of managing the process of utilizing human resources and other resources effectively and efficiently to achieve a certain goal.

Resume Of Various Definitions And Management Opinions On The Above Corporate Organizations As Follows:

1. In the sense of management always contained some specific goals that will be achieved.
2. In achieving that goal involves human resources and resources alinnya.
3. To achieve the goal is done through the stages of a particular activity or process.
4. For the achievement of objectives involving human resources and other resources is done in the most efficient way.
5. Management is intangible, intangible, can only be seen and felt on the outcome.
6. Management is a tool to achieve goals, not a goal.

Factors Affecting In Production:

The main factor consists of

1. Community environment
2. Proximity to the market.
3. Labor.
4. Proximity to raw materials from suppliers.
5. Facilities and transportation costs.
6. Other natural resources.

The second factor consists of

1. Land price.
2. Community domination
3. Labor regulations. / Government regulation
4. Spatial Plan.
5. Proximity to the competitor's factory location.
6. Tax rate, tax payment procedure
7. Weather or climate.
8. Security of employees and the company

Situational approach, contingency is the determination of location based on the most important factors according to the needs and conditions of each company at the level of:

1. Close to the market
2. Close to raw material sources only
3. Available manpower

Degree Of Difficulty In Location Selection

1. The location is difficult to get the workforce.
2. Location with cheap land prices, but the conditions are ugly so it needs to be expensive to make the foundation.
3. Out-of-town location with low prices, but facilities for road transport infrastructure have not yet been built.
4. The location around the settlement and difficult to dispose of waste.

Factory Location Plot For Production

1. Look at the possibility of several alternatives to the area to be selected.
2. Seeing other people's experiences and experiences to determine the location of the factory.
3. Consider and assess alternative plant site choices for profitable production.

The Development Of Methods And Tools For The Production Process Production

The development of tools and technologies that include the use of computers, so that in many ways the producer manager integrates the technology into production as a business. The development of science and working methods that include scientific method, the relationship between man and man, man with machine, and decision model, The use of scientific methods in assessing the work allows the discovery of the best working methods with the approach as follows:

1. Observation and observation of working methods undertaken at the company
2. Observation of work methods through scientific measurement and analysis
3. Training workers with new methods
4. Utilization of feedback in the management of the work process.

Some Processes In Production Of Goods And Services Production

1. The production process that runs smoothly and well is a thing that is expected by a company. To realize the production process in order to always run well, it takes a management system that can manage the entire production activities up to the finished goods.
2. Operation Process in Production is a series of methods and technology used in producing goods or services, type of production can be classified according to the difference, the sequence and the process of its operation.
3. Goods Manufacturing Process is an Analytical and Synthetic Process on the whole manufacturing process can be classified based on the analytical and synthetic nature of the transformation process.
4. Analytical process is a production process that describes the source of raw materials into semi-finished components and processed into finished products.

5. Synthetic production process is a production process that combines raw materials to produce a finished product.
6. The process of service products is the interaction between producers and with customers, a way of classifying services in a particular service process can be given to the customer without getting involved in the production system.
7. High intensity interaction process that is interaction with intensity between service maker and consumer where consumer as service user which is part of system in service product.
8. Interaction process with low intensity is an interaction between service producers with consumers where consumers do not need to be part of the system in service users.

Production Continuous (Continous Production)

Performed as a process to change the form of goods. Although there is a change in the form of goods but does not change the order, function, equipment and production machinery, Such a process is called mass production and produce a large product, bulk.

Intermittent Production

The production process is done by order, by-order production, so it must rearrange the equipment and machinery each gets orders that must be adjusted to continue in accordance with the needs of production and products to be produced.

Function and Production and Operation System

Production and operation functions related to accountability in pegolahan in the transformation process transform input into output, in the form of goods or services that provide income for the company. Here are the 4 most important functions in production and operation:

1. Processing Process.
2. Supporting Services
3. Planning.
4. Control or supervision.

Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution is an event of the replacement of manpower with engine power, conventional machine power into CNC (Computer Numerical Control) machine power The revolution is a radical and rapid change and renewal in the field of technology and industry.

The development of the industrial revolution can be seen and felt in:

1. Increased use of high tech CNC machines
2. Productivity and efficiency of raw materials such as coal, iron, steel, and so forth
3. Construction of super fast railway, transportation, and communication and so forth
4. Widespread banking and credit system that online system

The activities in the function manajemen

Planning Functions

1. Establish business goals and targets
2. Formulate strategies to achieve the goals and targets of the business
3. Determine the resources needed
4. Setting standards / indicators of success in achieving business objectives and targets

Organizing Function

1. Allocate resources, formulate and define tasks, and define the necessary procedures
2. Establish an organizational structure showing the lines of authority and responsibility
3. Kegiatan recruitment, selection, training, and development of human resources / labor
4. Activity placement of human resources in the most appropriate position

Implementation function (Directing)

1. Implement the process of leadership, guidance, and motivation to the workforce in order to work effectively and efficiently in achieving goals
2. Provide routine tasks and explanations of the work describing the established policy

Function of Controlling

1. Evaluate success in achieving business goals and targets according to predetermined indicators
2. Take steps of clarification and correction of possible deviations

3. Perform various alternative solutions to various issues related to the achievement of business goals and targets.

Principle of management

According to Henry Fayol, classical management theory, Principles in production management are in accordance with changing conditions and situations. the general principles of management are:

1. Division of work
2. Authority and responsibility
3. Discipline (Discipline)
4. Unity of command (Unity of command)
5. Unity of direction
6. Prioritize the interests of the organization above its own interests
7. Payroll employees
8. Centralization
9. Hierarchy (level)
10. Order (Order)
11. Justice and honesty
12. Stability of employee conditions
13. Initiative
14. Spirit of unity

Risk management on corporate organization

Risk management is a methodological approach in managing uncertainty related to threats; a series of human activities including: Risk assessment, development of strategies for managing them using empowerment and resource management. Strategies to transfer risk to others, avoid risks, mitigate the negative effects of risk, and accommodate some or all of the consequences of risks that occur, while traditional risk management focuses only on risks arising from the causes of disaster risk, such as natural disasters, , death, financial risk, the focus can be managed using the instrument.

The goal of the implementation of risk management is to reduce, reduce a risk related to the industrialization of production, to the selected field at an acceptable level by the community, in the form of various threats caused by both internal and external environments, as for risk management to reduce the impact of more casual in the disaster on the company's organization. In its development, the elements of risk management are necessary and important to address.

1. Operational risk management
2. Hazard risk management
3. Financial risk management
4. Strategic Risk Management

Principles of Management

Principles can be defined as a fundamental statement or general truth which is a guide for thinking or acting. In relation to management, principles are flexible in the sense that they need to be considered in accordance with the specific circumstances and changing situations. This management principle was composed by Henry Fayol, a French industrialist.

The general principles of management consist of:

Division of work

The division of labor must be tailored to the ability and expertise so that the implementation of work is effective. Therefore, in the placement must use the principle of the right man in the right place. The division of labor must be subjective based on like and dislike. With the principle of the right man in the right place will provide a guarantee of stability, fluency and efficiency. A good division of labor is the key to employment. carelessness in the division of labor will adversely affect and may lead to failure in the conduct of work, therefore, an experienced manager will place the division of labor as the main principle that will be the starting point for other principles.

Authority and responsibility

Each is equipped with the authority to perform the work and any authority attached or followed by accountability. Authority and responsibility must be balanced. Each job must be able to provide accountability in accordance with the authority. Therefore, the smaller the authority the smaller the accountability and vice versa. The greatest responsibility lies with top managers. Failure of a business lies not in the employees, but lies

at the top of the boss because the one who has the greatest weuwemang is the top manager. therefore, if the top manager does not have the skills and leadership, then the authority that exists on him is a boomerang.

Discipline in work

Discipline is a sense of obedience and obedience to the work that is the responsibility. This discipline is closely related to authority. If the authority is not working properly, the discipline will be lost. Therefore, the authority holder must be able to instill discipline to his own discipline so as to have responsibility for the work in accordance with the weuwemang available to him.

Unity of command

In carrying out the work, employees should pay attention to the principle of unity of the command so that the implementation of work can be run well. The employee must know who he or she is responsible for with the authority he or she obtains. Commands from other managers to employees will undermine the authority and responsibility and division of labor.

Unity of direction

In carrying out its duties and responsibilities, employees need to be directed towards their goals. Unity of direction is closely related to the division of labor. Unity of direction depends also on unity of command. In the execution of work there may be two commands that lead to opposite directions. Therefore, it is necessary to have a clear path from which the employee is authorized to carry out the work and to whom he must know the limits of his authority and responsibility in order to avoid mistakes. Implementation of unity of direction can not be separated from work, authority and responsibility, discipline, and unity of command.

Prioritizing the interests of the organization above its own interests

Each employee must devote his own interests to the interests of the organization. Such a thing is a very important requirement that every activity runs with the loanca so that the goal can be achieved well. Employees' loyalty may devote personal interests to the interests of the organization if it has an awareness that personal interests are actually dependent on the success of the organization's interests. The principle of dedication of personal interest to the interests of orgabisasi can be realized, apanila every employee feel happy in working so have a high discipline.

Payroll employees

Salary or wages for employees is a compensation that determines the realization of fluency in work. Employees who are overwhelmed by anxiety and deprivation will find it difficult to concentrate on their duties and responsibilities that can lead to themimperfections in work. Therefore, in the principle of payroll should be considered how to keep employees working quietly. Payroll systems must be taken into account in order to stimulate discipline and enthusiasm of work so that employees compete to make greater achievements. The principle of more pay for more prestige, and the principle of equal wages for the same achievement need to be applied because if there is a difference it will cause lethargy at work and may lead to undisciplined action.

Centralization

Centralization of authority will lead to centralization of responsibility in an activity. The last responsibility lies in the person holding the highest authority or top manager. Centralization does not mean the power to exercise authority, but to avoid the lack of authority and responsibility. This centralization of authority also does not eliminate the principle of delegation of authority,

Hierarchy (level)

The division of labor leads to superiors and subordinates. If the division of labor covers a large area will cause a hierarchy. The hierarchy is measured from the greatest authority in top managers and so on down. with this hierarchy, every employee will know who he or she is responsible for and from whom he gets orders.

Order (Order)

Order in carrying out the work is a major requirement because basically no one can work under the circumstances or. Order in a job can be realized if all employees, both superior and subordinate have a high discipline. Therefore, order and discipline is needed in achieving goals.

Justice and honesty

and honesty is one of the requirements to achieve the goals that have been determined. Fairness and honesty are related to employees and can not be separated. Justice and honesty must be upheld from the boss because the boss has the greatest authority. A fair and honest manager will use his or her authority to do justice and honesty to his subordinates.

Stability of employee conditions

In every activity the stability of employees must be kept as well as possible so that all work goes smoothly. The stability of employees manifested because of good work discipline and the existence of order in the activities. as social beings who have desires, feelings and thoughts. If the desire is not met, feelings of distress and chaotic thoughts will cause shock in work.

Initiatives

The initiative arises from within a person who uses mind power. The initiative creates a will to bring about a useful work for the completion of work as well as its beik. So in the initiative collected the will, feelings, thoughts, expertise and experience of someone. Therefore, any initiatives that come from employees should be respected. Initiative (initiative) means to respect others, because human nature needs appreciation. Any refusal of an employee's initiative is one of the measures to resist passion. Therefore, a wise manager will be happy to receive the day of the initiatives that his employees are born with.

The spirit of unity

Every employee must have a sense of unity, that is, the sense of shared destiny that raises the spirit of good cooperation. the spirit of unity will be born if every employee has an awareness that every employee means to other employees and other employees is needed by him. Managers who have leadership will be able to create an esprit de corp, while coercive managers in rough ways will give birth to friction de corp and bring disaster.

V. Conclusion

1. Management concept uses POAC principles of Planning, Organizing, Actuating, and Controlling. This management principle is widely used by organizations in managing corporate organization, which has been described above. In addition, production management is also a management effort in an optimal way to the factors of production or sources such as human, labor, machinery and raw materials available. Production planning activities as.
2. The application program of data base management system integrated with other systems in the corporate environment so that the production planning and inventory control department has sufficient facilities, which can provide the required information in a relatively short time. The planning part can easily gather the information needed in formulating production planning. In order that each of the functions contained in the Planning System and associated parts of the production planning system can carry out their work and responsibilities in accordance with their respective systems and functions.
3. Production for the company is a product / goods with certain specifications to meet customer demand, as outlined in Order Confirmation. Thus the production part must be in accordance with the demand that is part of marketig, based on orders that have been received

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