

Chapter 8

Conclusion and Recommendation

8.1 Conclusion

This thesis aimed at improving site resources management and site inventory management of an Electrical Installation Contracting Business. The thesis provided a detailed, practical guide for site execution. The thesis discusses the practices and techniques for managing site resources in a highly practical fashion, explaining the nature of problems that arise and giving possible solutions.

This thesis divided into four major sections. The first section concerns on the system design for improving site resources management that encompasses the principles, concepts, and techniques guideline for implementation. The design areas cover a broad spectrum of topics directly affecting site resources as relate to resources planning, stores management, legal aspects relating to site resource, site organizing for site resources management, and procedure development.

The second section contains a collection of activities establishment for improving site inventory management. These activities focus on what sites actually do to improve site inventory management that covers a wide variety of topics in stock record, receiving, issuing, physical inventory and reporting. The sequencing of topics in both sections is related to the material cycle and not to the relative importance of functions.

The third section is the computer program (named *PROJECT STORE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM*) development. This program is to be tool used for improving site inventory management and transaction recording efficiency. The concept of program design based on identification of activities in the second section. This program is subject to three major parts : Inventory status recording, Information updating, and Reporting. The application software used for development is Microsoft Foxpro 2.6 for Windows.

The last section is the analysis of result of implementation after apply the systems and computer program design in above sections to project execution. This section is a useful part of implement assessment. The outcome showed that the surplus inventories after project completion can be decreased below 2% of total order value from 8% average in the past, and

can significantly reduce or eliminate waste from wrong articles buying , idle manpower due to shortage materials, and unbalance materials reconciliation. The analysis showed that the expected cost can be saved from applying the systems to the project case studied which has contract value 24,000,000 Baht is 669,885 Baht from the surplus inventories decreased and 473,158.90 Baht from the waste eliminated, totally 1,143,043.90 Baht or 4.76% of total contract value.

8.2 Recommendation

Dealing extensively with the practical, the thesis features in-depth case studies based on real-project executions from a variety of project plants. Through effective management, we can significantly improve productivity, efficiency, and client satisfaction.

The thesis can be applied to be the operating manual of site management. A comprehensive operating manual is essential, which covers all relevant policies, systems, procedures and documentation. The manual would be sectionalized to facilitate updating, which should be done when amendments become necessary.

The systems or program developed in this thesis can be applied to other industry or business. Resources management systems differ from industry to industry, from business to business. An understanding of similarities and differences between industries gives perspective and can be a useful source of ideas to the system designer.

One problem in systems development is that when any new method or process is introduced, it takes time for the old methods to be converted. During this time, the workforce often feel as if they are doing two jobs at once. Since the old methods are comfortable and familiar and the new are not, people resist change and tend to give most of their attention to continuing with the old ways of doing things. Management must recognize the need to deal with the resistance that accompanies most changes. Previous work methods, forms, procedures, and activities should be investigated to determine if the work is really necessary.

Additionally, work can become tedious and boring for workforce unless jobs are well designed. Boredom leads to decreased productivity, more frequent mistakes, and quality problems. A good starting point when designing or redesigning the processes is to perform an operations analysis. An operations analysis is a structured study that (1) identifies each task

to be performed and the flow of resources through the system, and (2) evaluates the tasks and flows to determine ways in which the process can be simplified and improved. On besides, it is often impractical to implement all improved systems at one time; we must also prioritize our effort in implementation.