

SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY



Coimbatore - 35

23BAT613 – Operations Management

UNIT-III - OPERATIONS AND THE VALUE CHAIN

Developing Capacity Alternatives

Presented by

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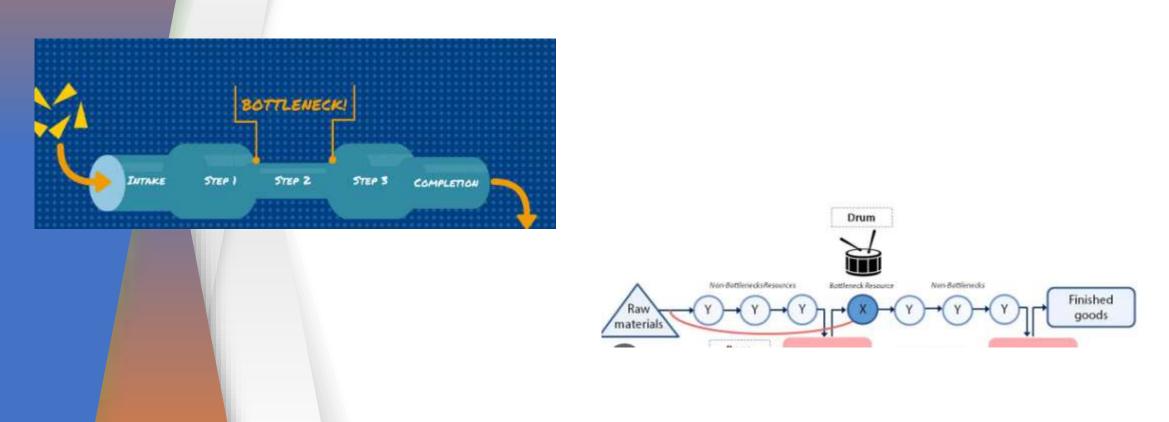




Recap:



Long range and types





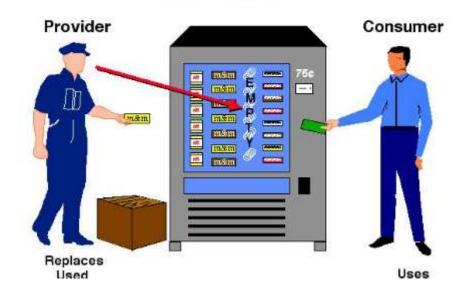
Today's Topic:



Developing Capacity Alternatives



Synchronous / Lean Manufacturing Pull System



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Developing Capacity Alternatives - Meaning

Developing Capacity Alternatives" suggests a focus on creating

different strategies or solutions to build or enhance capabilities in

a particular area.

Developing capacity alternatives involves a systematic approach to

identifying, evaluating, and implementing new strategies or

solutions to enhance capabilities



Organizational Development:

In the context of businesses or non-profits, this could mean

finding new ways to expand the skills and abilities of employees or

the organization as a whole. This could include training programs,

leadership development initiatives, or introducing new

technologies to improve efficiency.







For governments or public service providers, developing capacity

alternatives might involve creating new infrastructure projects or

enhancing existing services to meet growing demands. This could

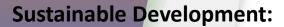
be in sectors like healthcare, education, transportation, or utilities.

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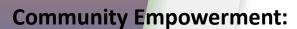


In environmental and sustainability contexts, this could refer to finding alternative methods to achieve development goals while minimizing environmental impact. This might involve adopting renewable energy sources,

implementing green building practices, or developing sustainable agriculture

techniques.

Developing Capacity Alternatives



For community organizations, it might involve creating programs that empower

residents through education, job training, or other resources that help them

improve their economic and social conditions.



Developing Capacity Alternatives



Innovation in Technology:

In the tech industry, this could mean exploring new technologies or methodologies to enhance product development or service delivery. It could involve research and development, adopting cutting-edge software, or exploring

new business models.



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Education and Training:

In education, this might mean developing alternative educational

programs or curricula that cater to diverse learning needs and prepare

students for future challenges. This could include online learning

platforms, vocational training, or alternative teaching methodologies.



Disaster Preparedness and Response:

For emergency management, developing capacity alternatives might involve

creating backup systems, diversifying response strategies, and enhancing the

resilience of communities to various types of disasters.



Assessment of Current Capacity:

Identify Existing Resources and Capabilities: Evaluate the current state of

resources, skills, and infrastructure.

Analyze Gaps and Needs: Determine where there are deficiencies or areas for

improvement.

Define Objectives and Goals:

Set Clear and Measurable Goals: Establish what you aim to achieve with the

new capacity alternatives.

Align with Organizational Mission: Ensure the objectives support the broader

mission and strategic plan.

Research and Exploration:

Review Best Practices and Innovations: Look at successful strategies and

technologies used by others.

Conduct Benchmarking: Compare your capacities with similar organizations or

industry standards.

Engage Stakeholders: Gather input and insights from stakeholders, including

employees, community members, or clients.

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Generate Alternative Solutions:

Brainstorm Potential Strategies: Develop a list of possible alternatives to

address the identified gaps.

Evaluate Feasibility: Consider the practicality, costs, and benefits of each

alternative.

Assess Risks: Identify potential risks and challenges associated with each option.

Prioritize and Select Alternatives:

Develop Criteria for Selection: Establish criteria based on goals, feasibility, cost,

impact, and risk.

Use Decision-Making Tools: Apply tools like SWOT analysis (Strengths,

Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) or cost-benefit analysis.

Select the Best Alternatives: Choose the most promising and viable options for

implementation.

Develop an Implementation Plan:

Define Steps and Milestones: Outline the detailed steps required to implement

the chosen alternatives, including timelines and milestones.

Allocate Resources: Determine the necessary resources (financial, human,

technological) and assign responsibilities.

Create a Communication Plan: Ensure clear communication with all

stakeholders about the plan and its progress.

Implement the Plan:

Execute the Steps: Follow through with the implementation plan, ensuring

adherence to timelines and milestones.

Monitor Progress: Continuously track the progress and make adjustments as

needed.



ASSESSMENT:



Which of the following best defines capacity planning?

- A. Planning for financial resources
- B. Planning for human resources
- C. Planning for optimizing operational efficiency
- D. Planning for aligning resources with demand forecasts





Summary

By following these steps, organizations can systematically develop and implement capacity alternatives that enhance their ability to achieve their goals and address emerging challenges effectively.





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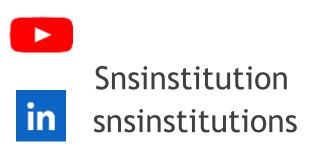
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