

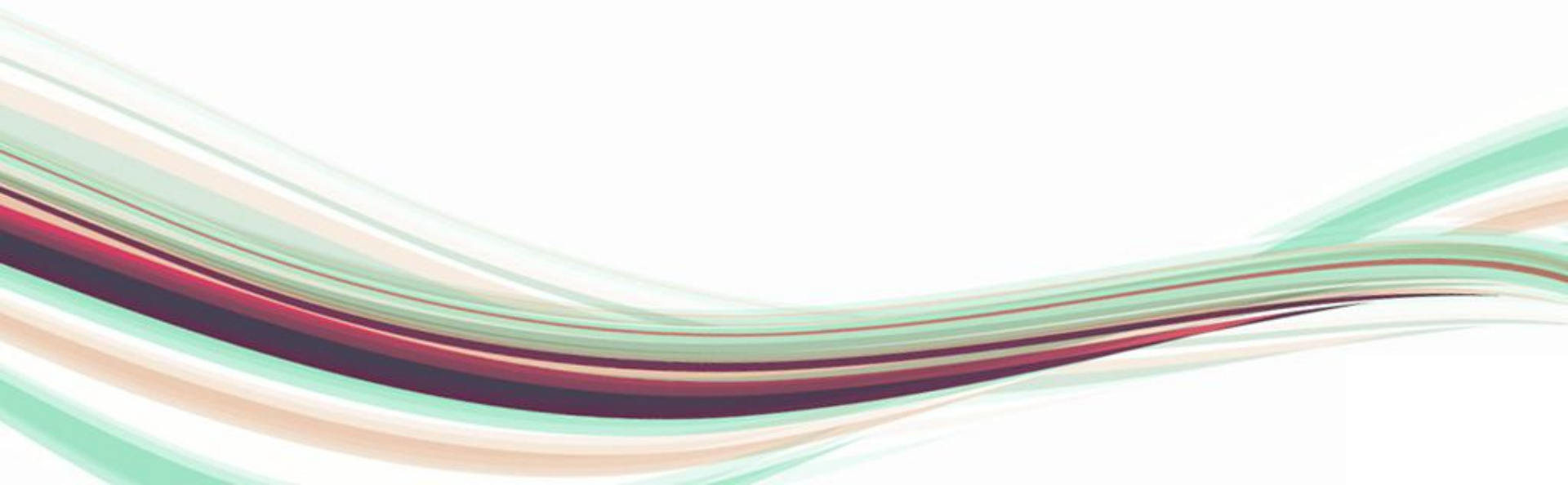
Presentation
On
***“MATERIAL MANAGEMENT
PRACTICES
IN
INDIA ”***



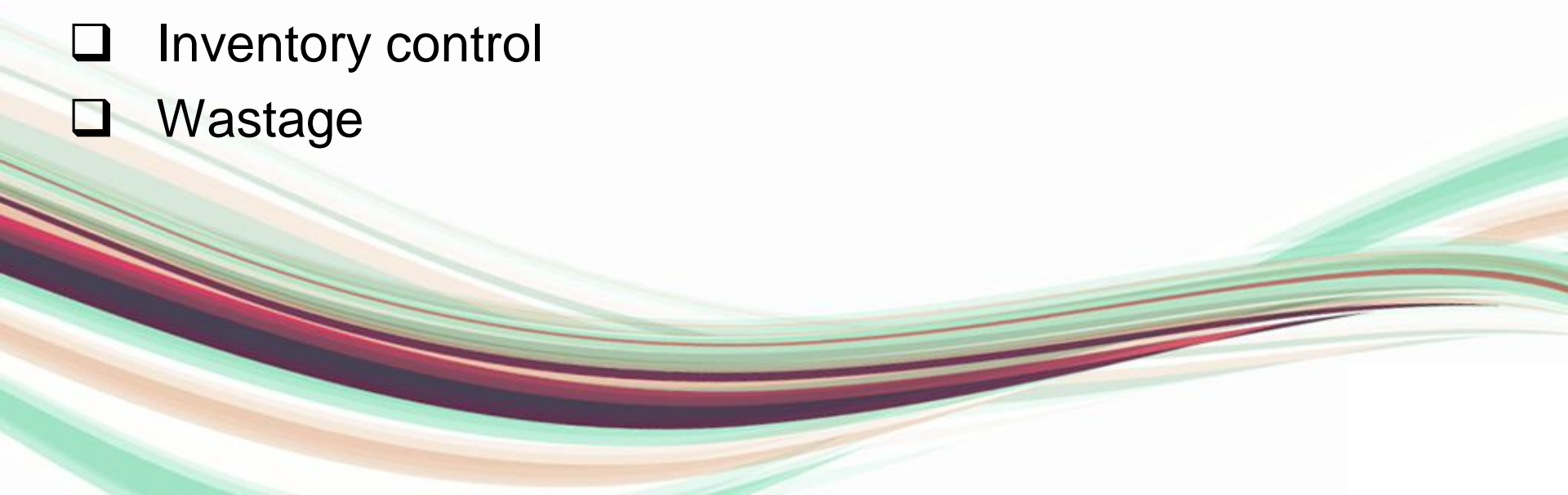
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Definition


- Material management is the concept requiring an organized structure which into one functional responsibility the systematic planning and control of all the material from identification of the need to the delivery to the customers.

(Ref- 2.1)

A decorative graphic at the bottom of the slide consisting of several overlapping, wavy lines in shades of green, orange, and purple, creating a sense of motion and flow.

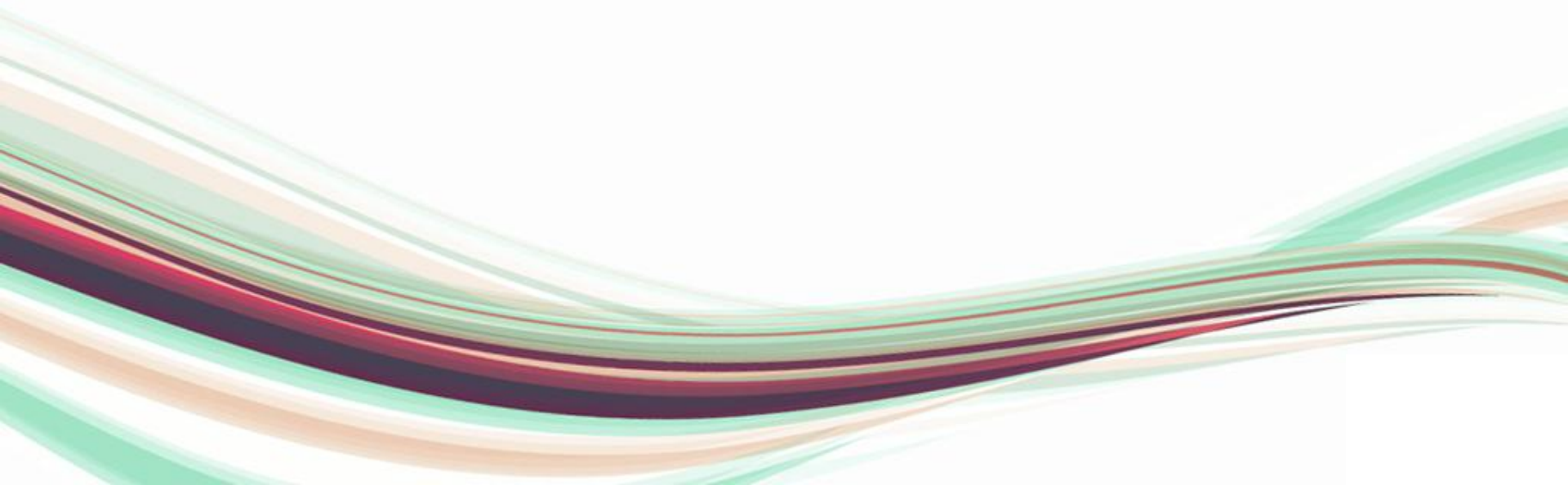
Aim Of Material Management

➤ To get.....

- 1.The Right quality
 2. Right quantity of supplies
 3. At the Right time
 4. At the Right place
 5. For the Right cost
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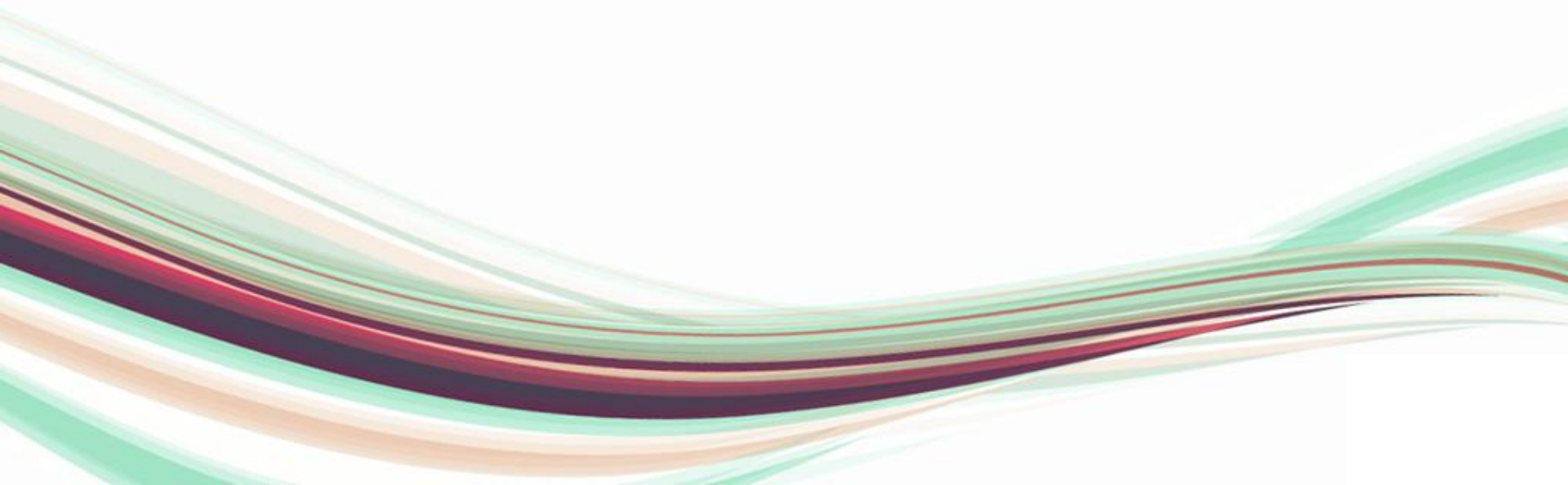
Purpose Of Material Management

- To gain economy in purchasing
- To satisfy the demand during period of replenishment
- To stabilize fluctuations in consumption
- To provide reasonable level of client services



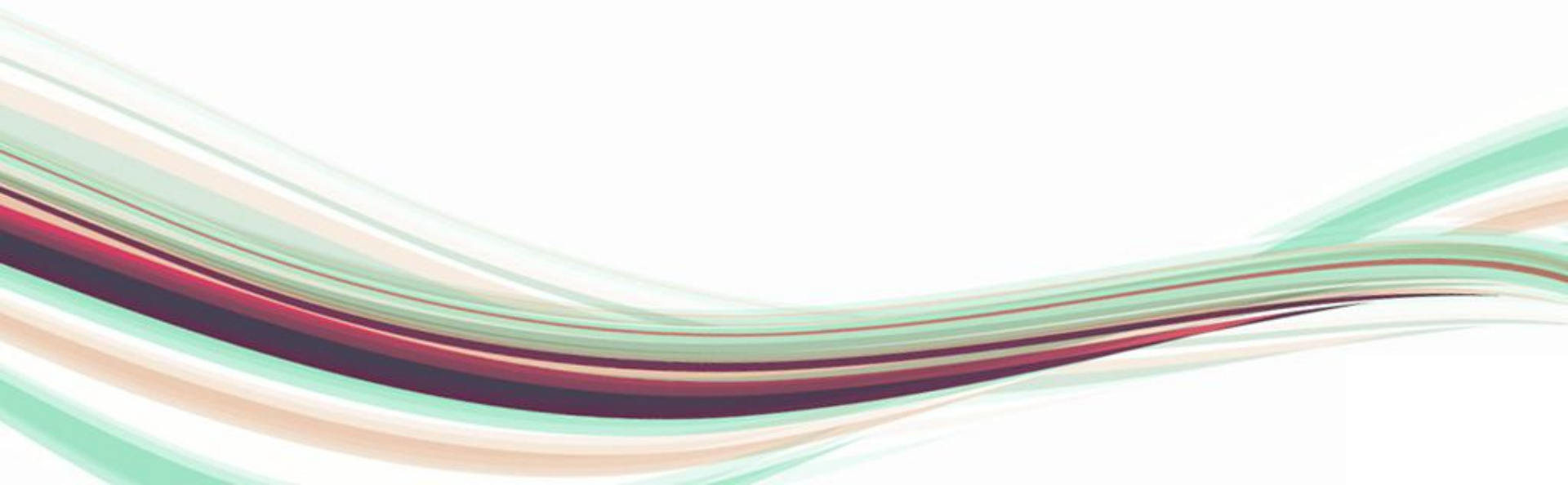
Objective Of Material Management

- There are two types of objective.
 1. **Primary** objective.
 2. **Secondary** objective.



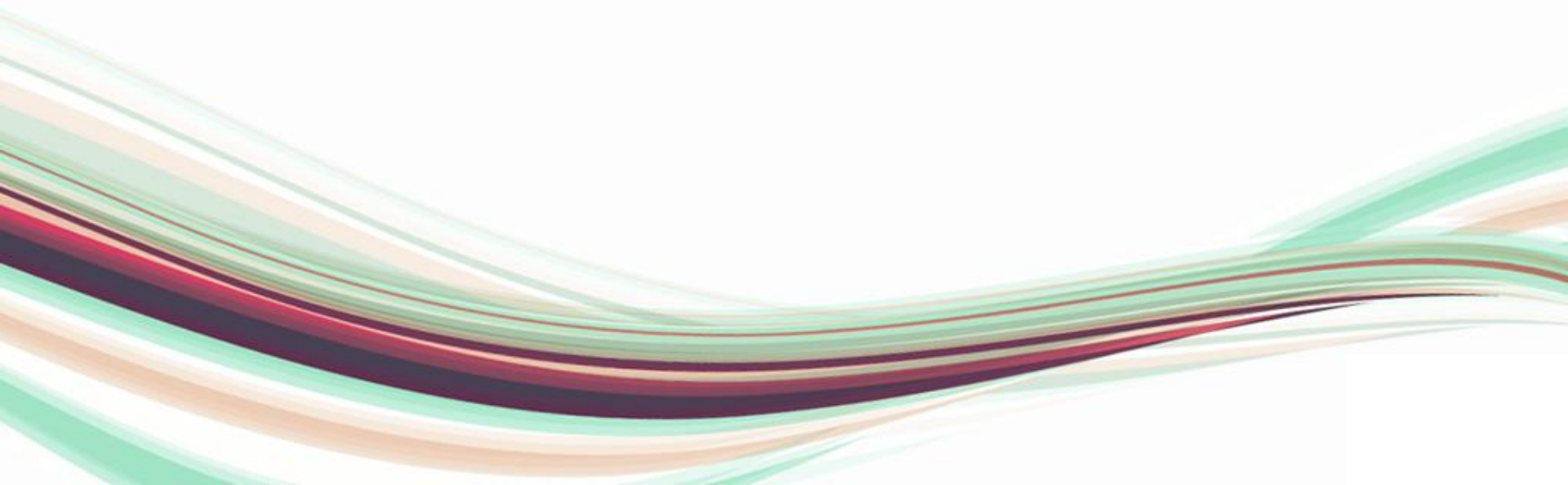
Primary objective :

- Low procurement
- High turnover
- Good information system



Secondary objective :


- Forecasting
- New materials & products
- Make or buy decision



Importance Of Material Management

- Material management deals with managing of materials along with costs.
- Construction material and components contribute around 50-60% of the total value of construction.
- It is estimated that about 10% of all material delivered to site either and up waste removed during the construction phase.

(Ref- 4.2)



Process of Material Management :

(Ref-6.8)

Material need generated from site



Material ordered in the store



Indent is generated



Check availability in the store



Check for the balance items



Vendor selection from the approved list of vendors from the client



Material inspection from the received stock




Rejection of the unacceptable stock




Issue of material to the concerned department

Material Management Phases

- **Material planning and control** : It requires foresight so that system does not stop working.
 - **Corporate Policies.**
 - **Storekeeping** : It involves receipt, storing and issue of material on the site.
- 

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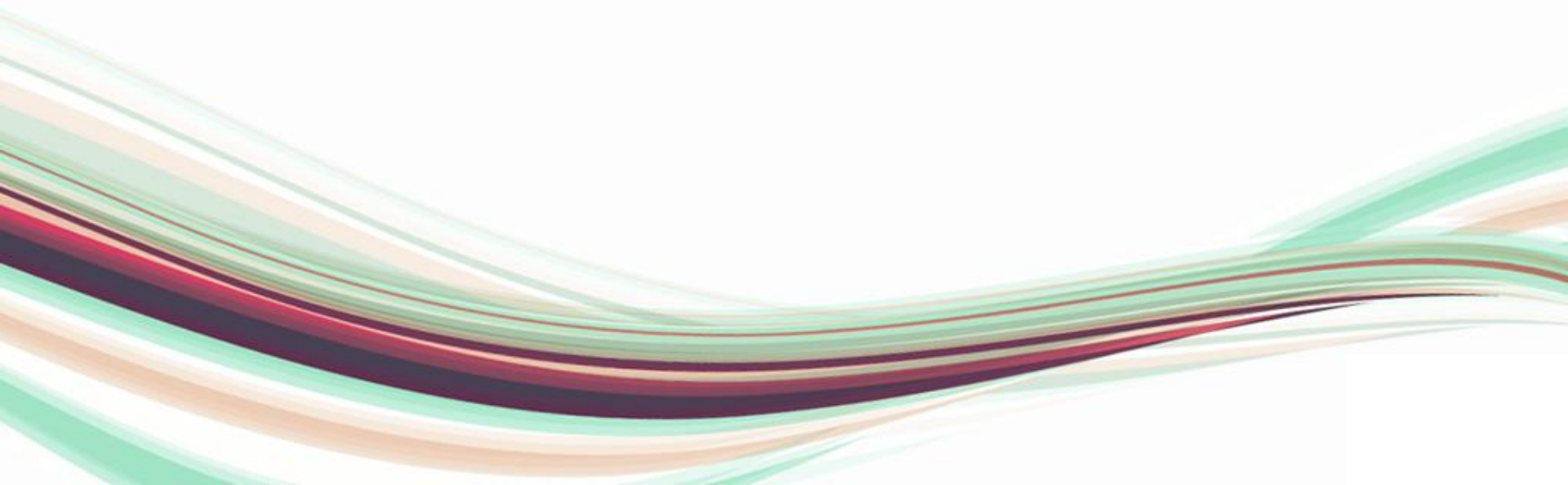
- **Transportation** : It involves both the inward and outward transportation.
 - **Material handling** : Handling of material is done by different material handling device so as to maintain the quality of material.
 - **Disposal of scrap** : It include the disposal of the scrap so as to achieve some resale value.
 - **Monitoring** : Monitoring the actual receipts in terms of quantity, quality and time.
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Function of Store

- Identification
 - Inspection
 - Stock records
 - Stores accounting
 - Stock Control
 - Stock taking
 - Storage
- 

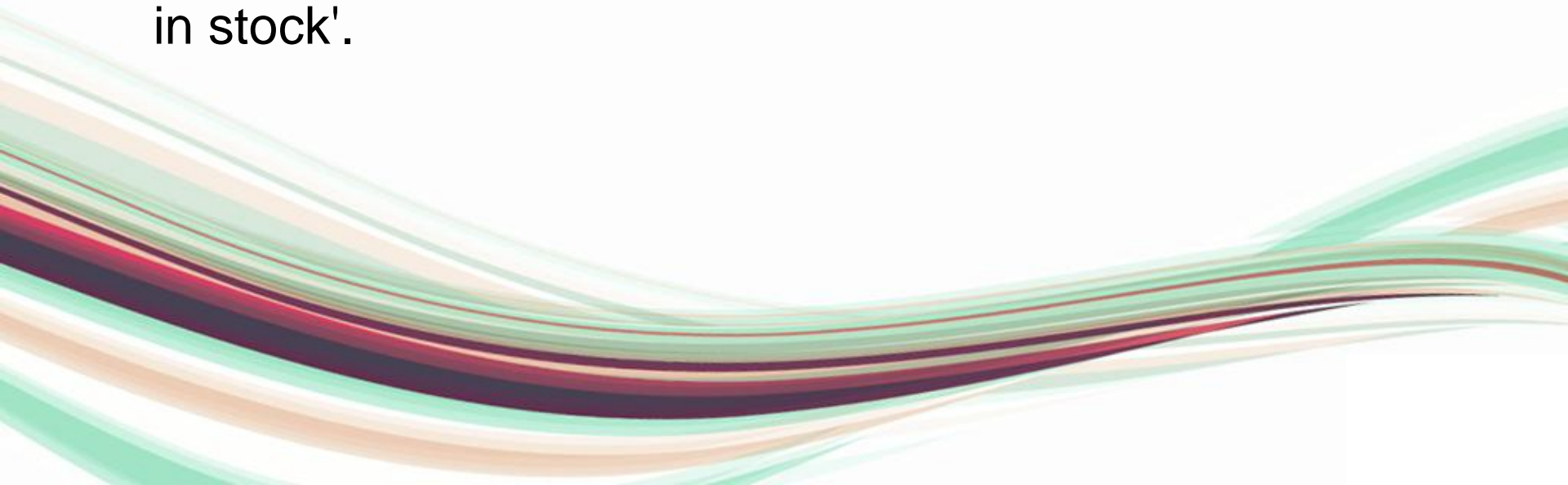
Objectives Inventory control

- Availability of materials.
- Minimizing the wastages.
- Better service to consumer.
- Optimum investment and efficient use of materials.
- Economy in purchasing.



Inventory control

- Inventory is the physical stock of items that business or production organization keeps in hand for efficient running of through production, **inventories consist of raw materials.**
- In simple words inventory means 'stock items' or 'items in stock'.



Stock Control Card

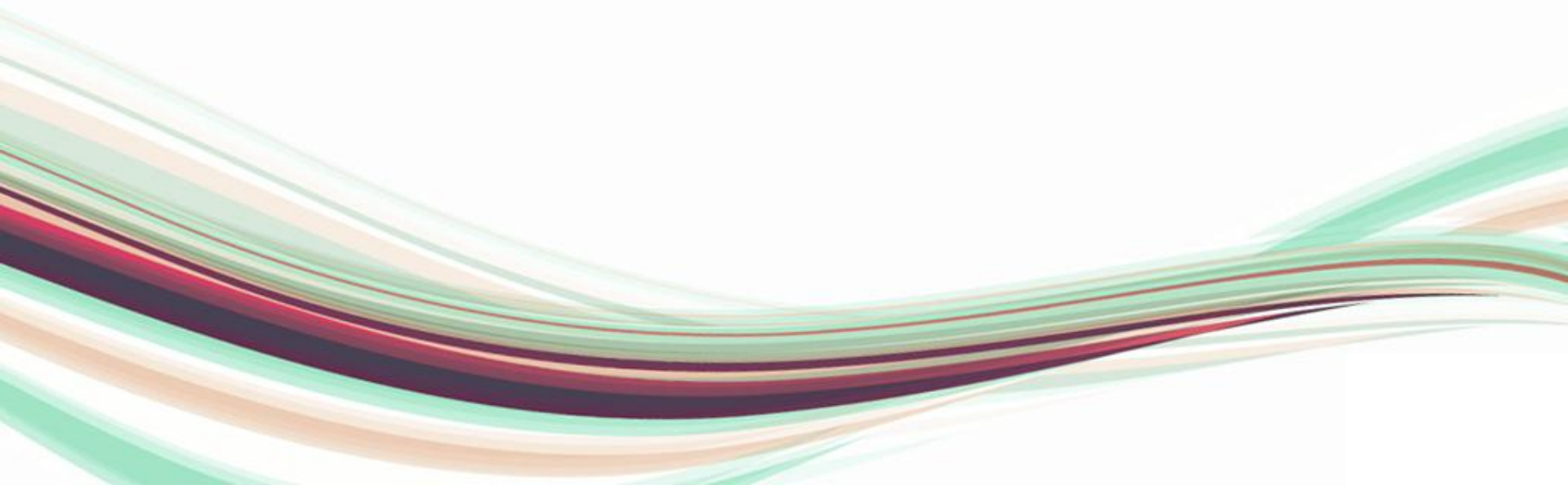
| Name Of Material | Code No. | Max. Level | Min Level | Re-Order Level | EOQ/Lot size | Units | Location |
|------------------|----------|------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|-------|----------|
| | | | | | | | |

| Date | Doc Ref | IN | OUT | Bal | Remark |
|------|---------|----|-----|-----|--------|
| | | | | | |

Purchase

- **Basic Principles**

1. Ultimate aim: Right quality, right quantity, right prices, right source and at right time to the right place.
2. Centralize the purchase system.



Wastage

- Negative variation if any between the intended and actual consumption of an individual item or total-factor consumption of all inputs.




Construction wastage categories

- The Construction wastage five categories classify :
 1. Material waste
 2. Time waste
 3. Labour waste
 4. Process waste
 5. equipment waste



Project Information in brief

- Project-1 (RESIDENTIAL FLATS)

- **Name Of Project** : Akshardham Township,
Mehsana
 - **Contractor** : Kamleshbhai Patel
 - **Consultant** : Geotech soil Testing
Laboratory,Ahmedabad
 - **Type of contract** : Item rate Contract
 - **Date of starting** : 16/07/2012
- 


Project Information in brief

- Project-2 (RESIDENTIAL HOUSES)
 - **Name Of Project** : Saundarya Silver , Mehsana
 - **Contractor** : Sanjay Patel
 - **Consultant** : Geotech soil Testing
Laboratory,Ahmedabad
 - **Type of contract** : Item rate Contract
 - **Date of starting** : 6/08/2012
- 

Total Material Consumption

- Project-1
 - Cement Consumption:- 10907Bags
 - Steel Consumption:- 230441Kg
 - Brick Consumption:- 176674Nos.
 - Aggregate Consumption:- 1740.01Ton
 - Sand Consumption:- 2087.07Ton
- 

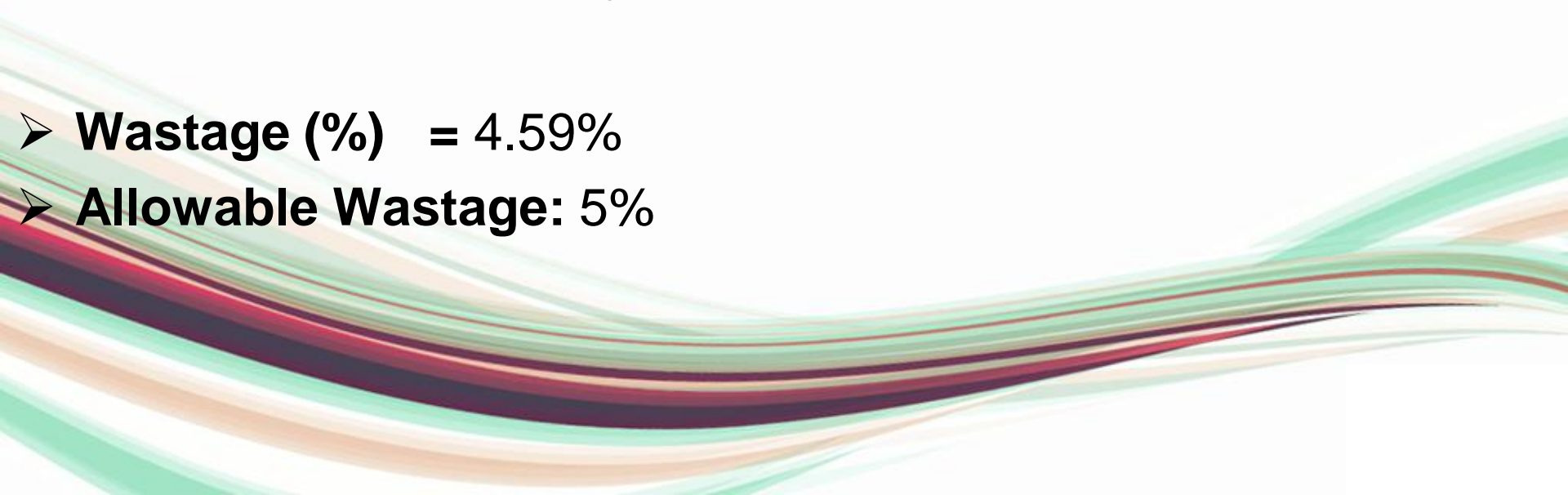
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- Project-2
 - Cement Consumption:- 277550Bags
 - Steel Consumption:- 94822Kg
 - Brick Consumption:- 313350Nos.
 - Aggregate Consumption:- 983.37Ton
 - Sand Consumption:- 2454Ton
- 

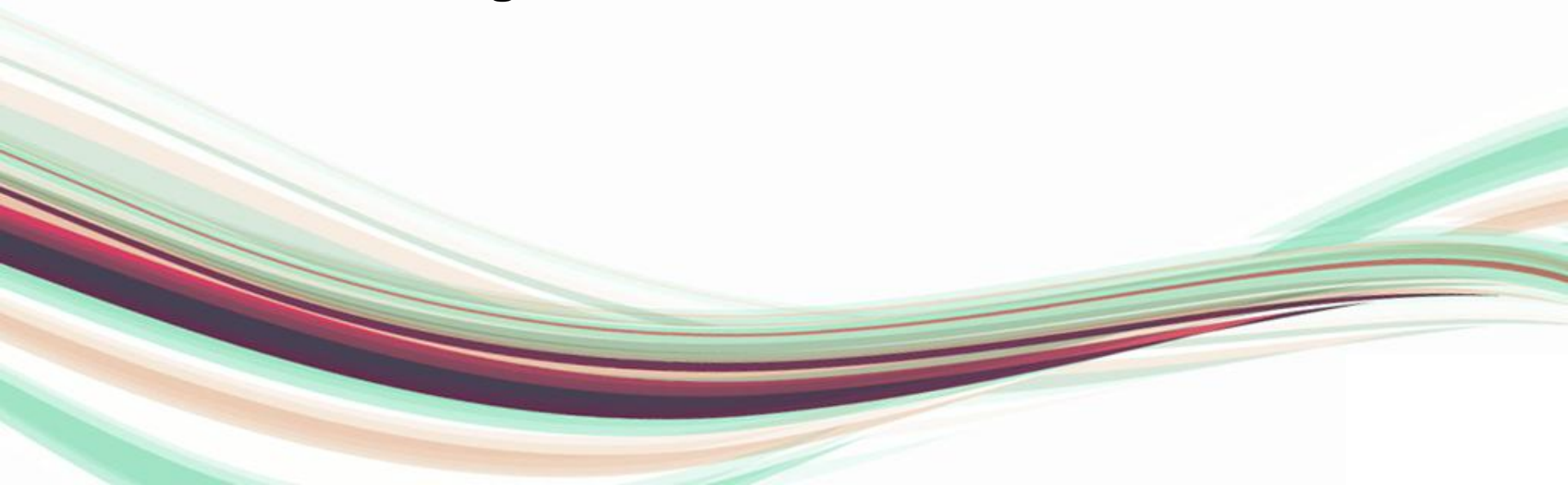
Disposal & Wastage

- Project -1
 - Cement Wastage:-
 - Theoretical Consumption of Cement till: 11100 bags (as per RA.Bill)
 - Actual consumption of cement till: 10907 bags (as per cement register)
 - **Actual Wastage : 1.73%**
 - **Allowable Wastage: 2%**


Steel Wastage

- Actual Steel received at site till (A): 230.44 MT
 - Theoretical Consumption of Steel till(B): 245.73 MT
 - Steel Available at side(C):4MT
(as per site engineer)
 - Wastage of Steel = $A - (B + C)$
 $= 230.44 - (245.73 + 4)$
 $= 11.29 \text{ MT}$
 - **Wastage (%) = 4.59%**
 - **Allowable Wastage: 5%**
- 


Brick Wastage

- Theoretical Consumption of Brick till: 181000NO.(as per RA.Bill)
 - Actual consumption of Brick till : 176674NO (as per cement register)
 - **Actual Wastage : 2.39%**
 - **Allowable Wastage: 5%**
- 

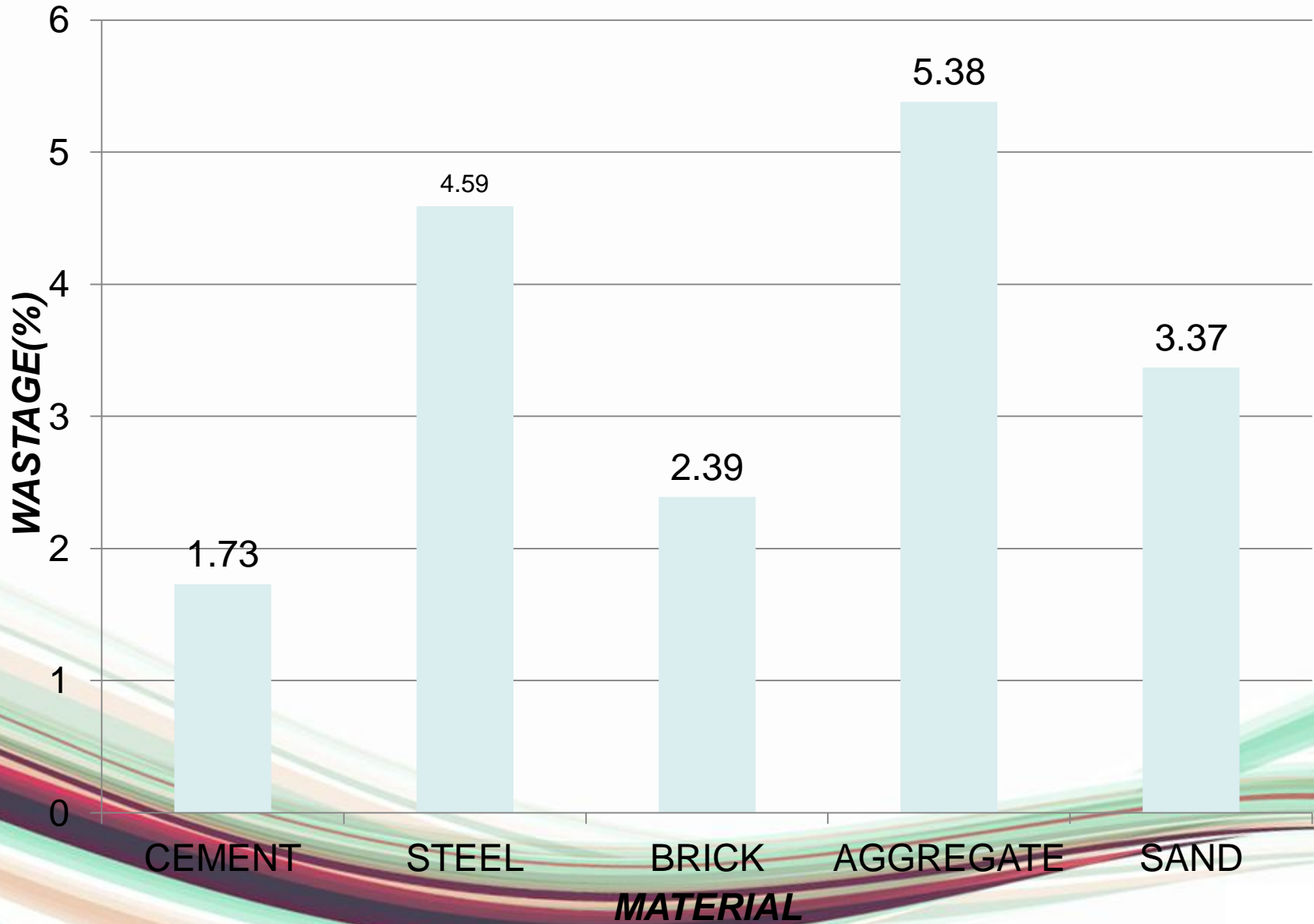
Aggregate Wastage

- Course aggregate Received at site till (A): 1847.79TON
 - Actual consumption of course Aggregate (B): 1740.01TON
 - Wastage = (A - B): 107.78TON
 - **Wastage (%):5.38%**
 - **Allowable Wastage: 5%**
- 

Sand Wastage

- Fine Aggregate Received at site till (A): 2160.01TON
 - Actual Consumption of Fine Aggregate (B): 2087.07TON
 - Wastage = (A - B):72.94TON
 - **Wastage (%):3.37%**
 - **Allowable Wastage: 10%**
- 

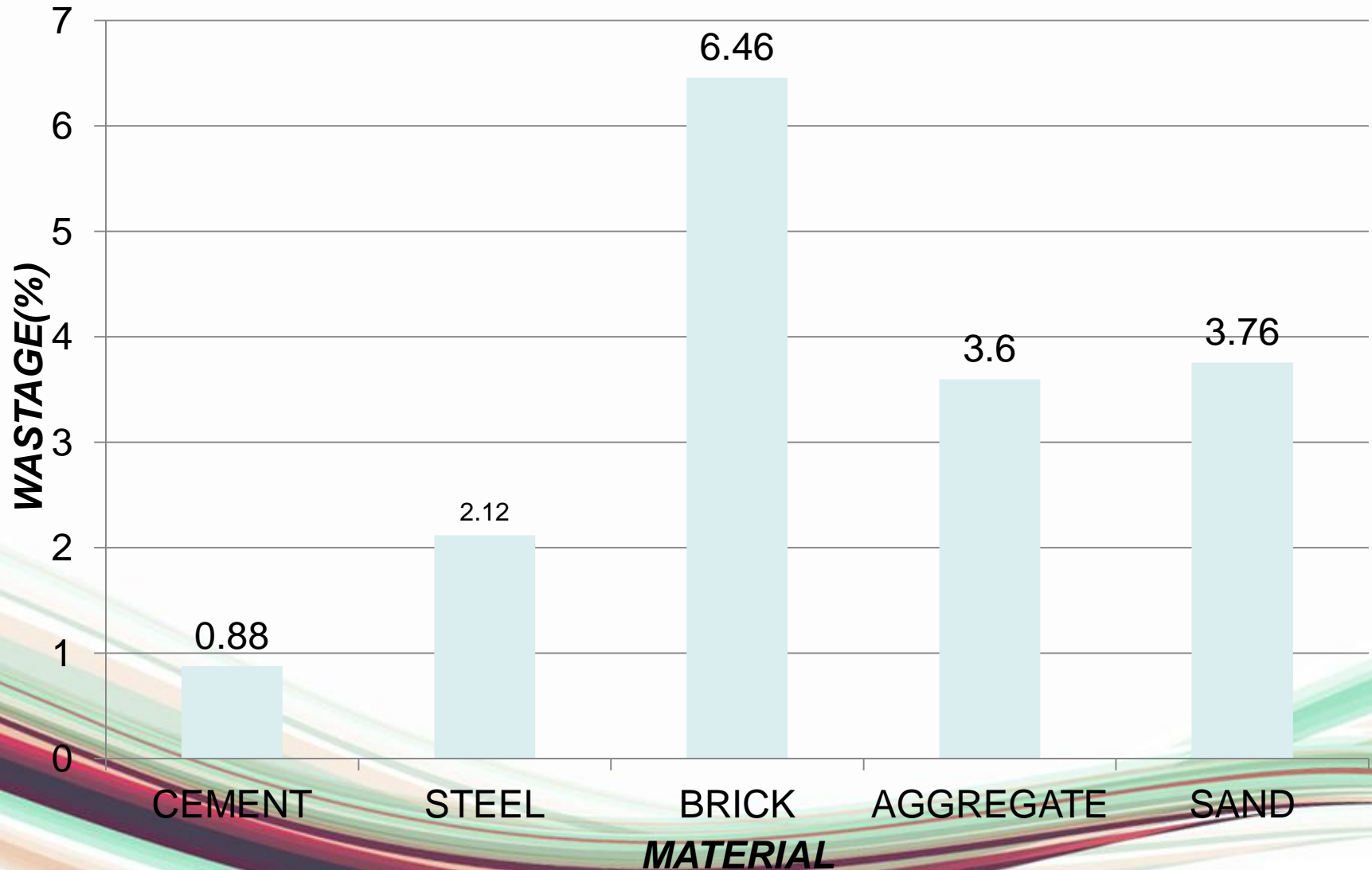
Wastage Chart Project-1



Project -2

- Cement Wastage:- 0.88%
 - Steel Wastage:- 2.12%
 - Brick Wastage:- 6.46%
 - Aggregate Wastage:- 3.60%
 - Sand Wastage:- 3.76%
- 

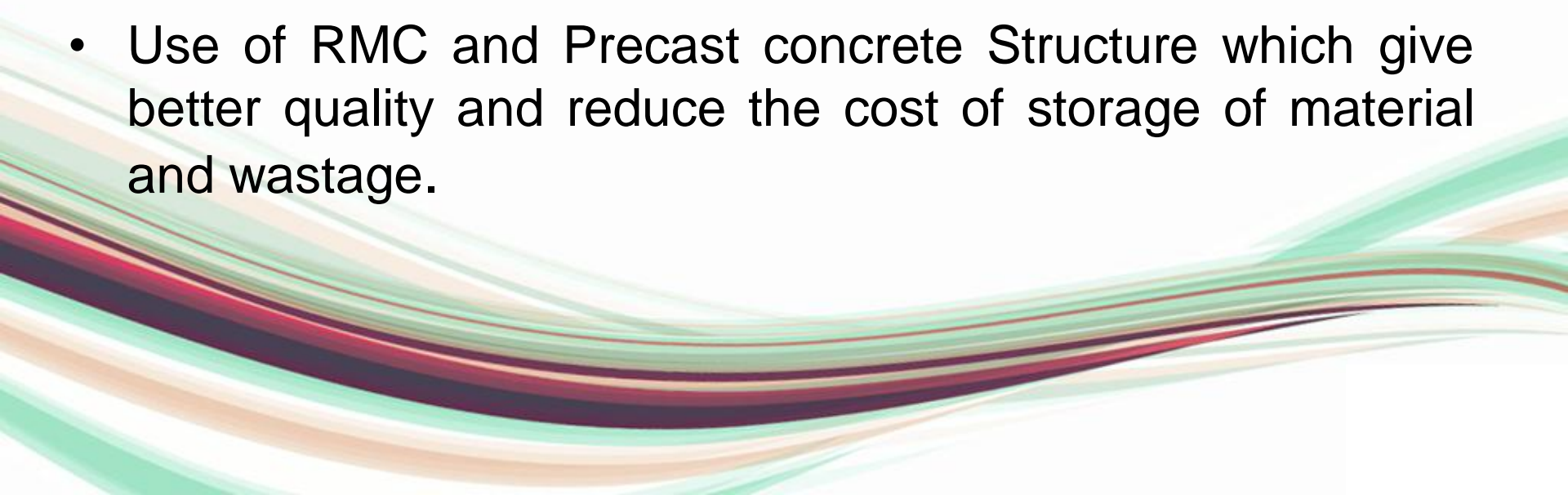
Wastage Chart Project-2



Case study Analysis

| Sr.No | Name of Material | Actual wastage | | Allowable wastage | Avg. wastage |
|-------|------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | Project 1 | Project 2 | | |
| 1 | Cement | 1.73% | 0.88% | 2% | 1.30% |
| 2 | Steel | 4.59% | 2.12% | 5% | 3.35% |
| 3 | Brick | 2.39% | 6.46% | 5% | 4.42% |
| 4 | Course Agg. | 5.38% | 3.60% | 5% | 4.49% |
| 5 | Fine Agg. | 3.37% | 3.76% | 10% | 3.56% |

Conclusion

- Material procurement schedule must be made.
 - Computer Software's should be used at site to keep the information updated which is generally not used by middle level construction companies. The software which is used are Ms Project, primavera.
 - Use of RMC and Precast concrete Structure which give better quality and reduce the cost of storage of material and wastage.
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Thanks...

