CHAPTER VIII
RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Introduction:
After the data analysis, the researcher has given selected recommendations. These recommendations are based on practical problems. The researcher has considered the production and marketing approach in description of recommendations. The recommendations can be given as below.

8.2 Recommendations:
i.  It is important to find out the type of boxes which are successfully being used by the industry in the country and make specifications in such a way that users are able to buy boxes of those specifications economically at the right price.

ii. Improvement is required to be made by small and medium paper mills. No, only technology, but vigorous personal management efforts are required to be made by these paper mills, to control and improve the quality of their paper.

iii. It is believed that with the liberalization of import policy for import of pulp and waste paper, the small and medium paper mills would be able to deliver goods.

iv. Government should liberalize the import of industrial kraft paper on concessional Import Duty to meet the future requirement of our industry and to create a healthy competition.

v. Requirement of kraft paper is going to be tremendous in the near future, with horticultural produce and packaging requirements going to go through. How to meet the exacting specifications is something that we should deliberate upon.

vi. With the dwindling forest resources in the country, the major hope for increase in production of paper will only be in the utilization of annually renewable agricultural resources like straw, bagasse etc. and recycling of waste paper and industrial waste to convert this waste into wealth. The bulk of the requirements of the packaging industry will have to be met by the small sector alone and to meet this challenge, the industry has to gear itself up both for increasing its production and upgrading its quality while ensuring that the ultimate cost to the consumer does not make it prohibitive for paper to substitute other packing commodities like wood or synthetics, plastics etc.
vii. Improve the quality of work by the use of advance machinery. Improve the life and improve the quality of environment. It suggests ways and means of doing work in short time. It helps to arrange for better life for workers. Improve productivity. Improve images as they are ideal workers. It helps improvement of the company.

viii. The corrugated manufacturers will have to be innovative to ensure that the market does not slip out of their hands in favor of substituting material.

ix. Design of the packaging, it is therefore necessary to evaluate the use of the most economic material. For instance, use of second grade paper or recycled paper can be tried out and can be accepted by the buyer if the performance is not affected. The supplier can assert himself based on his experiments and knowhow, offering practical and economical design without changing the performance of the exterior of the box and to do that, it is imperative to have a full knowledge of the different raw materials available in the market.

x. The statistics of India say today that as many as 30 million tons fruits, vegetables and other perishables get lost due to the lack of proper post harvest care and in that much more comes of the packaging and transportation.

xi. Kraft paper is normally made from tree based pulp however; it can also be made from non-conventional raw material such as bagasse. Or it can also be made from waste paper. Secondly, in earlier days, kraft paper used to be made from pine trees/oak trees/bamboo, etc. The average life cycle of a pine tree is about 35 years. The new developments have resulted in plantation of eucalyptus trees, which mature within 5 years. Therefore, the use of kraft paper tremendously reduces the dependence on conventional forest based pulp.

xii. The quality circle is essentially a team spirit of the management and workmen. One of the main function of quality circle is, how to bring down the cost of production, how to reduce wastage. Small group of workmen and supervisors meet daily during or after office hours and hold group discussions to find out the ways to solve the problems facing the quality control. The solution emerges through group discussions when recorded. The problems are identified and analyzed for finding a solution. The solution part should devolve on the Manager, Supervisors for implementation. The jobs of the workmen need to be updated through periodic meetings. Mutual discussions
may be held to find out as to how to improve the area of operation and the job so as to make the quality circle meaningful. In this way, the workmen can know each other; leadership is developed in the organization. With people working together the question of safety will invariably come up. Group discussions at certain intervals will automatically make the product better if the conclusions and findings are implemented forthwith.

xiii. In the second step, in any business organization, the junior officer can be made to act as a supervisor of the quality circle and made to conduct the meetings and find out solutions. How to encourage the workmen in developing the ideas for quality improvement and implementing the same is a matter to be tackled by the respective junior officers.

xiv. Quality Circle also differs from Productivity Circle. Productivity Circle has a different connotation. In Japan, the basic objective of the Quality Circle is to improve the quality of the products to be produced. All members get medals, certificates and not money.

xv. It has to be understood that quality circle is purely voluntary. The message of quality circle has got to be disseminated. Involve the workers in quality circle. The workers should themselves. Don’t think you will get the result overnight. It is a continuous process.

xvi. Quality control is very important to performance and productivity. There has been a parallel upgrading of corrugated machinery, besides the quality of corrugated boxes and paper board. The main object of upgrading is to increase the efficiency of the products, besides productivity and also to reduce labor cost which is becoming very much costly in Europe today. By upgrading the machinery, there has been a marked improvement in the quality of corrugated boxes.

xvii. Central purchasing or group purchasing may reduce the purchase cost.

xviii. Not to participate in reverse auction to avoid the unhealthy competition.

xix. Technical training and education should be promoted to promote skill, which can minimize the wastage.

xx. Creating cost awareness amongst the corrugators.

xxi. Reasonable wages and other facilities like Provident Fund, Allowances, and Medical Facilities should be given to workers to reduce labour turn over rate. This would help to increase the production.
xxii. The internal transportation from the store area to the machines is carried out by hand. By using small roll conveyors or pallets on wheel would reduce the wastage and labour.

xxiii. Adoption of preventive maintenance would reduce the breakdown of machines. Proper and regular maintenance of machinery enhances the life span of the machines.