# FINAL REPORT

# Parcel Procurement Process Innovation

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

At present time, all of the parcel procurement is the responsibility of Chulalongkorn's Office of Supplies. To explain, every administration offices of Chulalongkorn University does not have authority to order parcel themselves according to the regulations so the Office of Supplies is the intermediary receiving the requests from other departments and contacting local manufacturers for goods and services.

The parcel procurement process can be categorised in 4 main ways based on the types of parcel ordered. The processes are as follows;

## 1. By agreement

This method is applied when the university has already agreed a deal with the manufacturer, direct procurement to the manufacturer is considered, or there is only one choice of manufacturer available

## 2. By selection

This method is applied when the procurement order is urgent or the required parcel needs specialised manufacturer

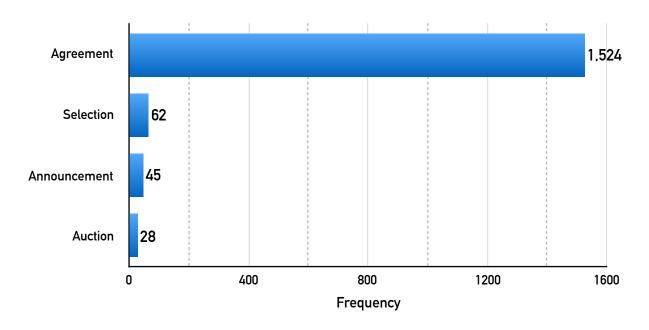
#### 3. By announcement

This method is used generally when there is no exceptional case. University's responsible man will announce the procurement through several media in order to persuade manufacturers to take the order

## 4. By auction

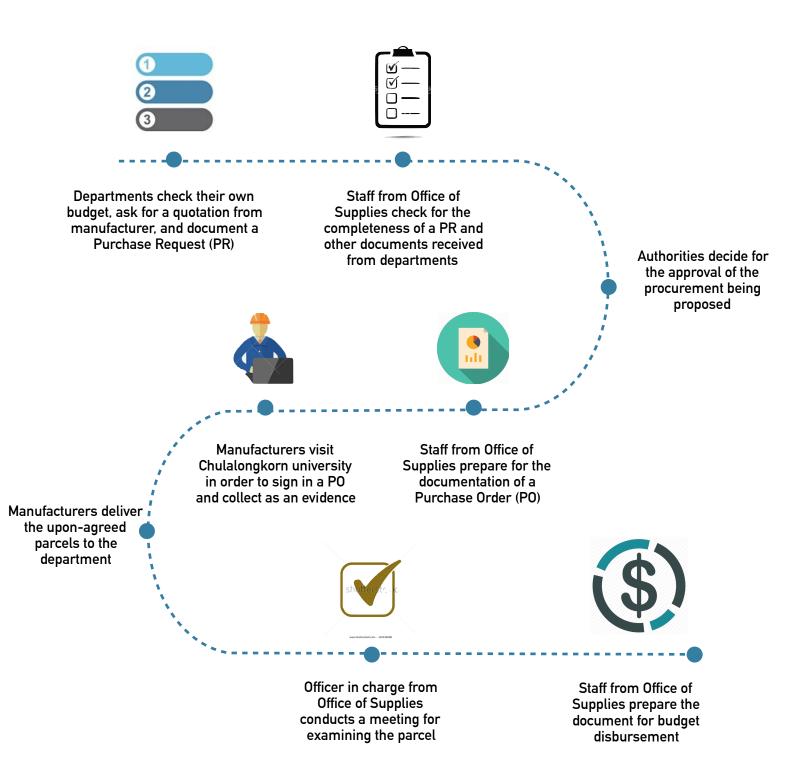
Staff will arrange an auction for several manufacturers for competing by offering the lowest price to finish the parcel procurement

In this project, we will focus on the process is the most frequent in terms of usage. Statistically, the data of the frequency of each process done in the year 2016 is collected and is represented in the chart below. Apparently, the procurement process by agreement method is of the highest usage with more than 90 percent usage.



Therefore, our project will focus on the procurement process by agreement method since the improvement of this method will result in the most significant impact on procurement process.

All of the parcel process is the responsibility of Chulalongkorn's Office of Supplies. It usually requires 8 steps to finish the whole process. It is time consuming process, which requires approximately 30 days to complete the process.



Since every administration offices of Chulalongkorn University do not have authority to order parcel themselves according to the regulations so the Office of suppliers is the intermediary receiving the requests from other departments and contacting local manufacturers for goods and services. Some of departments have their own SAP system(the system use in parcel process) which can create their own PR documents and send to Office of Suppliers but there is also some of the departments which doesn't have their own SAP system. The departments that don't have their own SAP system need to create the PR document by using Microsoft Excel before send the document to Office of Suppliers. In this part of the whole parcel process can cause defect which result in high time delay if the PR documents are not correct. The documents will be send back to responsible people of each department to correct mistake before send the documents back to Office of Suppliers again to continue the whole process.

We aim to improve this part of the process as it is the main part which contains many defection. We will implement IT solution to help in decreasing error and mistake when responsible people of each department create PR document. The system would help detecting error and correct for them as much as possible. However, we just focus on eliminating the defection in this part which uses users' satisfaction as our goal and the time delay is not considered to be a goal in this project because we can't track the time in this part.

## 2. BACKGROUND

The background knowledge which is required to meet the project objective and expected outcome are current workflow, the root cause of problem and techniques for process improvement with IT solution.

When each department of Chulalongkorn University needs to order parcel, they have to go through these steps which are PR documentation, PR validation, Authority approval, PO documentation, Manufacturer collects PO, Parcel Delivery and Parcel Examination according to the regulation of Chulalongkorn University.

In PR documentation step, responsible people of each department need to check the amount of budget and deal with manufacturer before complete PR document. The next step is PR validation which is to check the correctness and validity of PR document and other documents from each department. The staffs from Office of supplies are responsible for this step. The next step is Authority approval which is the step that authorities decide for the approval of the procurement being proposed. When the procurement has been approved by authorities, the next step is PO documentation which is done by Staff from Office of supplies.

After that, the manufacturer will visit the university and sign PO document. After manufacturer sign and collect PO as evidence, the parcel is delivered from manufacturers to the department and there will be examination process.

From all of the statistic in figure 3 and 4, there are three steps out of seven steps which can be considered to be the core of problem according to their average time consuming and standard deviation graph and all of the problem investigation shown in figure 5. The three steps compose of PR documentation, PR validation and Manufacturer collects PO. However, we have founded that Manufacturer collects PO procedures can't be improved by us because it hard to cooperate with authority and every manufacturer that the university deals with. According to these information, we scope the project to focus on PR documentation and PR validation procedures.

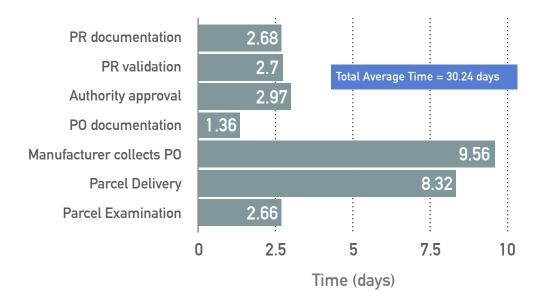


Figure 3: Average time in each part

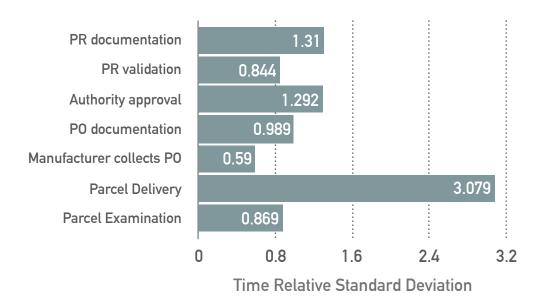


Figure 4 : Standard Deviation in each part

PROCEDURES	AVERAGE TIME (days)	RELATIVE SD	PROBLEM INVESTIGATION DESCRIPTION	IMPROVEMENT NEED?
PR Documentation	2.68	1.31	Although the time usage of this step seems to be short, the deviation is ranked as almost the highest one. The problem is that there are a lot of staff rotation from departments and new staff takes time to be accustomed to this complicated system.	
PR Validation	2.70	0.84	Even though the percentage of the correct documents from departments increases since the Office of Supplies had provided the checklist to departments for pre-checking, there are still some documents needed to be adjusted. This may be due to the clarity of the checklist	
Authority Approval	2.97	1.29	Years ago, this step required 2 authority approval from the head of Office of Supplies and vice Chancellor but nowadays, vice Chancellor authorises his approval to the head of Office Supplies. The 2.97 days average time and 1.29 deviation are considered to be human constraint which can hardly be reduced	
PO Documentation	1.36	0.99	In the step of PO documentation, the investigation indicated that after the authority approval step, it takes not more than 20 minutes to document a Purchase Order. The statistics also shows that this step requires the least time.	
Manufacturer collects PO	9.56	0.59	From the investigation, Office of Supplies tried to control manufacturer to collect a PO within 20 days. However, some still spends a lot of time in this step since there is no penalty for collecting a PO late. In the order to set penalty, the regulation of university needs to be change which out of our scope.	
Parcel Delivery	8.32	3.08	Although the statistics shows that the average time and deviation are almost the highest among all, this step relies heavily on the determined period of delivery. The variation of this period causes high average time and deviation. Moreover, from a total of 71 samples, there are only 2 procurements with late delivery.	
Parcel Examination	2.66	0.87	Normally this step has no problem since most of the parcel examination is qualified with no condition. Furthermore, although this process seems to consume much time but it is unavoidable to follow the steps indicated in the regulation.	

Figure 5 : Problem investigation in each part

For the process between PR documentation and PR validation procedure, it begins with the responsible person of each department create PR document and specification document. The departments that have SAP system can easily create PR document by using the system. The departments that don't have SAP system need to use Microsoft Excel and type all details of PR document by themselves. Next, the responsible person needs to get quotation document from manufacturer and send all documents to Office of Supplies. The staff of the Office of supplies responsible for checking the correctness of the document.

After we gather some information at Office of Supplies including study the process between these two steps by asking the staff who responsible for PR validation procedure and the responsible people of each department and identify factors which cause defect between the procedures, we can conclude that real core of problem that cause defect occurs when each time that PR documents are not correct in term of details, it will be send back from the staff of Office of Supplies to the responsible person of each department in the order to correct PR document before send back to Office of Supplies again. We also use fish bone diagram to show the root cause of problem show in figure 7. We also gather the information which shows each type of error occurs during PR documentation procedure as show in figure 8 and build a Pareto chart as show in figure 6 below. The Pareto chart indicate that we need to improve the problem of the wrong GL as the first priority and we can know that how much we need to correct from all of this problem. However, we will try to improve all of this problems as much as possible.

From all of these information, we expect to implement IT solution which can help the responsible person of each department in the aspect of decreasing error and increasing the correctness of PR document in the order to decrease number of times that the PR documents has been send back from Office of Supplies which is the root cause of problem that causes time delay between these two processes. However, we can only implement IT solution with the departments that don't have SAP system because it is difficult to ask for permission in the order to implement IT solution to SAP system according to the regulation of the university.

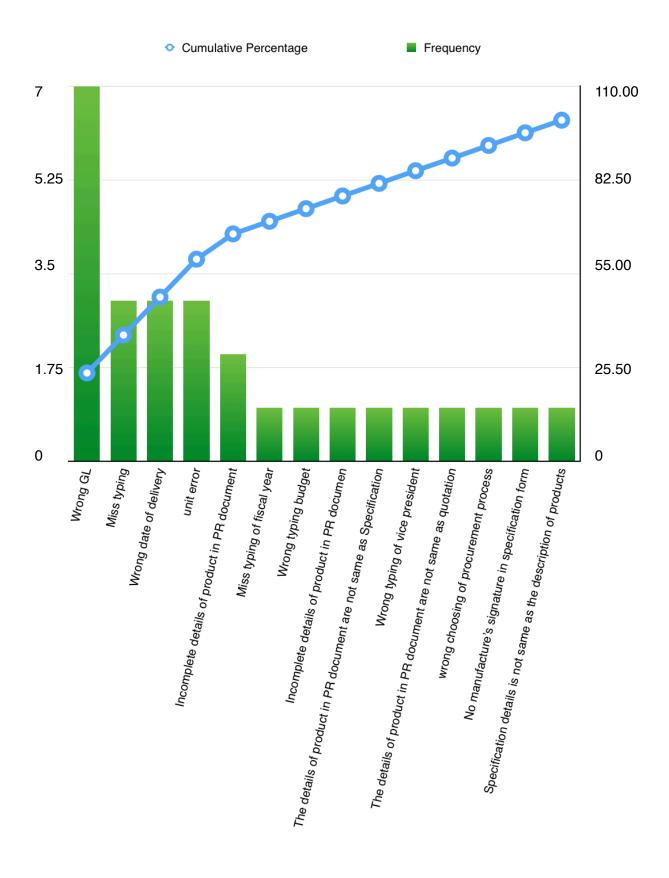


Figure 6 : Pareto Chart of Problem

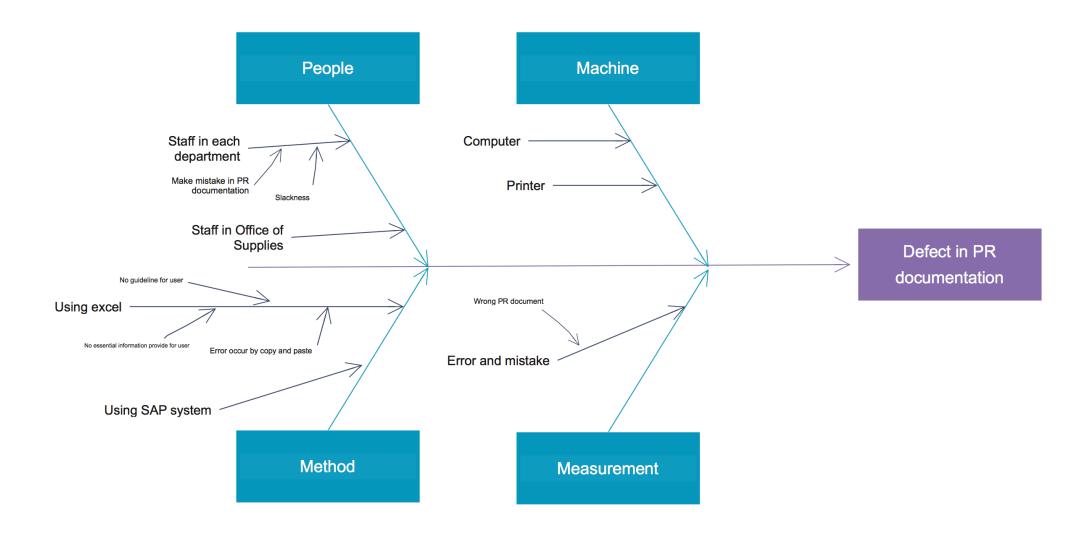


Figure 7: Fishbone Diagram

Problems	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Wrong GL	7	25.93	25.93
Miss typing	3	11.11	37.04
Wrong date of delivery	3	11.11	48.15
Unit error	3	11.11	59.26
Incomplete details of product in PR document	2	7.41	66.67
Miss typing of fiscal year	1	3.7	70.37
Wrong typing budget	1	3.7	74.07
Incomplete details of product in PR document	1	3.7	77.78
The details of product in PR document are not same as Specification	1	3.7	81.48
Wrong typing of vice president	1	3.7	85.19
The details of product in PR document are not same as quotation	1	3.7	88.89
wrong choosing of procurement process	1	3.7	92.59
No manufacture's signature in specification form	1	3.7	96.3
Specification details is not same as the description of products	1	3.7	100
Total	27	100	100

Figure 8 : Frequency Problem Chart

## 3. LITERATURE REVIEW

#### Lean Process

In this project, we use the knowledge about lean process as it can improve quality, eliminate waste and reduce the lead time of the parcel process. Lean process refers to the continuous improvement process whose methodology focuses on managing and improving process by compressing time. Lean emphasizes the prevention of any extra time which refers to the time that is used to work on something and doesn't add any value to it. (James P. Womack & Daniel T. Jones, 1996)

In the order to lean, we need to focus on customer understanding and what they value. Then, we must define value stream which are all process activities of the project. To satisfy customer, we need to eliminate wasteful activities in the stream which customers don't want to pay for. Next, we need to set our direction, fix target and also see that anything has changed or not. We need to use internal framework as well as tools to bring value to customers. (Peter Hines & David Taylor, 2000)

These are principles of lean process which are the fundamental to the elimination of waste. There are five principles that we will use it as a way to achieve goal of the project. (Peter Hines & David Taylor, 2000)

- Specify what creates value by thinking in the aspect of customer's perspective
- 2) Identify all the steps that are necessary across the whole value stream to highlight non value adding waste
- 3) Make those actions that create value flow without interruption, delay, backflows or waiting
- 4) Only make what is pulled by the customer.
- 5) Strive for perfection by continually removing successive layers of waste as they are uncovered

## Tools

The tool that will be considered to be in this project is ECRS. ECRS is the principle that composes of eliminate, combine, rearrange and simplify step. The eliminate step is to eliminate parts of the process that is not necessary for the whole process. The combine step is the step that if we can't eliminate some parts of the process, we can try to combine them with others in the order to save time. In rearrange step, you need to consider that there is any step that you can swap or rearrange and make the whole process become faster or not. In the simplify step, you need to find parts of the process which you can change its form, so the process can be flow easier. We will use this tool in our generate phase.

SCAMPER is another interesting tool to be used in the project. SCAMPER is a problem solving technique which can lead to creative solutions. In addition, SCAMPER is a general-purpose checklist with idea-spurring questions. The reason that SCAMPER is an interesting tool to use is that it is easy and effective to use. The SCAMPER principle is to set questions according to seven different thinking approaches to find innovative ideas and solutions. The seven thinking approaches include Substitute, Combine, Adapt, Magnify, Put to Other Uses, Eliminate (or Minify), and Rearrange (or Reverse).

#### **Substitute**

The substitute technique focuses on the parts of the process, service or product which can be replace with another. During this part of the meeting, attendees need to discuss in the aspect of replacing process with another. Question that ask during this part are:

- What part of the process can be substituted without affecting the whole project?
- What can be substituted without affecting the process?
- What part in the process can be replaced with better alternatives?
- Can the project time be replaced?
- What will happen when we replace part of the project with another?
- Can we substitute the current device with another better one?
- Can we replace the process with simpler one?

#### Combine

The Combine technique focuses on combining two process to approach more effective output. In some case, combining two processes or ideas can lead to new technology or innovation. The questions in this process include:

- Can we merge two steps of the process?
- Can we apply two processes at the same time?
- Can we mix two or more components together?

## Adapt

The Adapt technique focuses on brainstorming discussion that has objective to adjust or tweak product or service for better output. We can adjust minor change up to radical change of the whole project. Adaption is one of the efficient techniques to solve problems by enhancing the existing system. The adapt technique brainstorming session can include the following questions:

- What would we need to change to reach better results?
- What else could be done in this specific task?
- How can we improve the existing process?
- How can we adjust the existing product?
- How can we make the process more flexible?

## **Modify**

The Modify technique focuses on changing the process in the way to unleash more innovative capability and approach problem solving. The different between Adapt and Modify technique is that modify focuses on the overall process. It can change perspective of how to look at the whole process. The modify technique includes the following questions:

- How will modifying the process improve results?
- If we change some factors, what would the process look like?
- Can we change the process to work more efficiently?

## Put to another use

The Put to another technique focuses on moving the current process to use in another purpose. The questions for this technique include:

- What other parts in the company can use the product?
- What are the benefits for the product if it is used in another place?
- What if we target another market segmentation for the current product?
- Can we add a specific step into the process to replace another?
- What are other ways can we use it?
- Can we recycle the waste for another use?

This technique mainly focuses on product not the process and we consider that this technique is out of our scope as it can't adapt to use in our project.

#### Eliminate or elaborate

The Eliminate technique focuses on finding a part of the process that is not necessary and eliminate it in the order to increase efficiency of the whole process. The questions that we need to discuss include:

- What will happen if we remove this part?
- How can we achieve the same output without this part of the project?
- Do we really need all of these parts?

#### Reverse

The reverse or rearrange technique focuses on changing the order of the process if it can increase output efficiency. Reversing the process can lead problem solving. The questions for this technique include:

- What will happen if we reverse the process?
- How can we rearrange the current status for better output?
- What if we consider it backwards?
- Can we swap processes?

Kanban is an interesting lean tool that is widely used in many organization. Kanban helps us to keep tracking information and managing flow of information in the process. When we want some information of the process but we can't get information at the time that we want, it causes delay and waste to our project. Too much WIP(Work in process) can also cause delay. Kanban can solve these problems as it can help in managing flow and we can collect information easily with Kanban.

Project charter is a tool that can be implemented in define process. The project charter document helps project workers to explain about goal of the project, who involves, time used to complete project, cost of project and what resources are needed.

Project charter templates often include the following components:

- Project goal Document the reason of working on the project.
- Project participants Identify all people who involves in the project and also their roles in the project.
- Stakeholders Identify people who will be affected by the project and they need to know about project progress.
- Requirements Identify all resources that are required for the project to be completed.
- Constraints Documents potential roadblocks or bottlenecks.
- Milestones Identify start date and end date as well as date for important checkpoint.
- Communication Specify how project manager can communicate with participants and stakeholders of the project.
- Deliverables Document what specific products, processes or services the project will provide upon completion.

Microsoft visual studio is an integrated development environment which we use to build application for our IT solution. It can be used to develop computer programs for Microsoft Windows which is the operating system used by computer of each department in Chulalongkorn University. Visual Studio includes code editor which is similar to text editor for writing source code, the integrated debugger which help in error detection and correction, form designer which is used to implement GUI application (for creating front end) and many plug in such as crystal report (used to create pdf file), Microsoft tools (ex. Microsoft Word and Microsoft Excel) and Database.

## 4. OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this project is to improve efficiency of the parcel process of Chulalongkorn University. Firstly, our task is to study and identify the core of the problem, bottleneck or unnecessary actions of the current process. Second is to find and apply the most appropriate solutions for those problems such as creating the application which can help decrease mistake and error of the process. The solution we applied must be satisfy with the current process constraints including SAP regulation and Chulalongkorn regulation about parcel process. Lastly, we would check our improvement and the efficiency of our application.

## METHODOLOGY

Methodology that is widely used in process improvement is Lean Six Sigma.Lean is a simply method focus on streamlining process and eliminating waste resulting in improved customer satisfaction. Lean focuses on eliminate waste. Six Sigma is a method of solving a problem with a goal of decrease defect to 3.4 defects per million opportunity. Using Six Sigma can reduce the amount of defective products manufactured or services provided, resulting greater customer satisfaction. Six Sigma focuses on decreasing variation. Lean Six Sigma comes from lean and Six Sigma technique combining together to approach a new effective process improvement tool.



Figure 8: Frequency Problem Chart

Lean Six Sigma is an effective methodology which is used to fix any problems of project or organization. Its methodology can be complete by running through these five phases which are define, measure, analyze, improve and control.

## 1. Define phase

In this phase, we need to understand overview of the process, understand customer requirement and understand the core of the problem.

#### Steps of define phase

- Create project charter to understand overview of the process
- Define problem by creating problem statement
- Identify customers and understand their requirement

## 2. Measure phase

หน่วยงาน

In this phase, we need to focus on collecting data and statistic as it can be used to analyze in the next phase. In this part, we also need to create a plan correctly. We use a lean tool which is Kanban to collect data and keep track time of each process. We also create statistical graph from the collected data for more understanding. We also need to collect every factors that affect result of statistical graph.

## Steps of measure phase

- Create a plan to collect data
- Create Kanban to keep tracking time in each process
- Create statistical graph for more understanding
- List all factor that affect the result

ผู้ประกอบการส่งของไปยังหน่วยงานที่ต้องการพัสดุ

พนักงานหน่วยพัสดุส่งเอกสารเพื่อเบิกจ่ายเงินสำหรับการจัดซื้อจัดจ้าง

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ผู้ตรวจรับพัสดุ ทำการ(ประชุม)ตรวจรับพัสดุ

🗆 รับแบบไม่มีเงื่อนไข 🗆 รับแบบมีเงื่อนไข

This is the template of our group's Kanban for tracking the time used for each step

## ใบติดตามเอกสารสำหรับการสั่งซื้อพัสดุ

ระย (วัน เลข	ะเวลากาหนดสงมอบ	เวลาร์ ผู้รับผ์ ใบติด	มืดชอบกรอกราย ตตามเอกสารนี้ จ	มละเอียดของแ อะใช้ในกรณีที่	อ เวลาเริ่มต้นของขั้นตอนนั้นๆ เต่ละขั้นตอน ถูกระบุอยู่ในช่องผู้รี่ ระยะเวลากำหนดส่งมอบไม่เกิน รี่ สั่งซื้อพัสดุโดยวิธีตกลงวงเงินไม่เ่	30 วัน
	ขั้นตอนการดำเนินงาน	วันที่	เวลา	ผู้รับผิดชอบ	ลงนาม	
1	จัดทำเอกสารขอซื้อขอจ้าง (PR)				เจ้าหน้าที่พัสดุของหน่วยงาน	
<ul> <li>พนักงานหน่วยพัสดุรับเอกสารขอชื้อขอจ้าง (PR) จากหน่วยงาน และ ทำการตรวจสอบเอกสาร □ เอกสารถูกต้อง □ เอกสารไม่ถูกต้อง</li> </ul>					พนักงานฝ่ายพัสดุ	
<ul> <li>พนักงานหน่วยพัสดุนำเสนอผู้มีอำนาจสั่งการให้อนุมัติการขอซื้อขอจ้าง</li> <li>□ อนุมัติ □ ไม่อนุมัติ</li> </ul>					ผู้มีอำนาจสั่งการ	
4	พนักงานหน่วยพัสดุ จัดทำ 🛭 ใบสั่งซื้อสั่งจ้าง (PO) 🗀 สัญญา				พนักงานฝ่ายพัสดุ	
5	ผู้ประกอบการมารับใบ PO หรือสัญญา หลังจากที่ ทั้งปผู้ประกอบการ ผู้มีอำนาจสั่งการ และบุคคลที่เกี่ยวข้อง ได้ลงนามครบถ้วนแล้ว				พนักงานฝ่ายพัสดุ	

พนักงานฝ่ายพัสดุ

ผู้ตรวจรับพัสดุ

พนักงานฝ่ายพัสดุ

## 3. Analyze phase

In this phase, we must analyze cause of the problem by review the collected data and analyze each processes carefully. We need to scope the problem to find root causes of waste and defect. We also analyze the factors to scope the processes that we really need to focus on.

## Steps of analyze phase

- Closely examine the process
- Analyze the collected data
- Analyze every factors
- Scope the processes that may be the root cause of problem
- Determine root cause of problem

## 4. Improve phase

In this phase, we have already known root cause of problem and we need to find the solution development. The solution tools that we will use for solving root cause of the problem are PR correction application which can help in error correction for PR document by using Microsoft Visual Studio.

## Steps of Improve phase

- Brainstorming all feasible solutions
- Try to implement application which compose of all functions that we have already brainstormed
- Measure the efficiency of application

## 6. SCOPE OF WORK

In parcel procurement process within departments of Chulalongkorn administration, we work in agreement method with the financial limit of 500,000 baht but more than 30,000 baht. We focus on only the department that doesn't have their own SAP system as we can't implement application in the departments which have their own SAP system. The department which we can implement IT solution includes Center of Law and Legal Services, Center of Central Administration, Chulalongkorn University Communication Centre and CU Innovation Hub. What we want to improve in the process includes

- Help in error correction of PR document in PR documentation procedure.
- Decrease in defect and improve user satisfaction in PR documentation procedure.

The main scope of our work is to improve PR documentation procedure in the aspect of decreasing defect in this procedure as it is the only process which we can focus on. In other procedures, we have already try to improve but it is out of our scope that we can do according to some regulation of Chulalongkorn university and lacking of cooperation from each department. Furthermore, we have asked Ajarn Pareena who is the header of this project about the scope of this project. She agreed with the scope that in PR documentation procedure is the procedure which contains many defect which needs to be solved.

## 7. PLAN AND SCHEDULE

Task	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Create a project charter						
Contact the people related the procurement process						
Study the background knowledge						
Gather the requirements						
Identify the problems						
Proposal Documentation						
Executing or Improving Phase						
Measuring or Reviewing Phase						
Conclude the outcomes						
Prepare for final presentation						
Give a final presentation						

## 8. EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND BENEFITS

There are two main expected outcomes of our project. The first one is to approach new process with decreasing in time and variation. We provide the application which can help in error correction for PR documentation to participants of each department. The participants and stakeholders are one of the main factor which slows the processes because there are still many employees who usually make mistake in documentation. If we can solve problem in this part, we expect that we can achieve the new process with lower in time and variation with more convenience for participants.

There are two main expected outcomes of our project. The first one is to approach the new PR documentation procedure process with lower defect in creating PR document. The second one is to provide convenience for the people of each department who responsible for PR documentation in the order to increase user satisfaction.

## 9. Conclusion

#### 1.) Overview

#### Problem

Parcel Procurement Process is inefficient, as in PR documentation and PR validation process contain many defect which are needed to be correct in the order to increase the efficiency of the process. We focus on eliminate defect which is the basis of lean principle.

## **Objective**

Find the best solution to improve the current process and apply those solutions to eliminate the defect as much as possible.

#### Solution

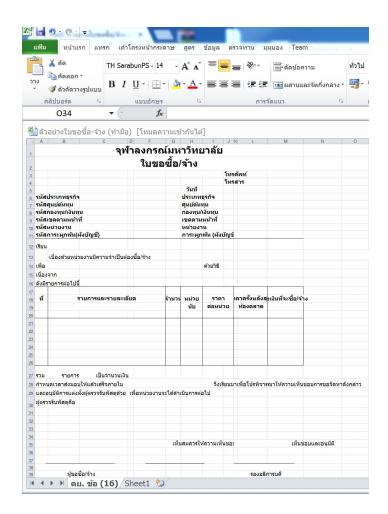
Build and application which can correct the error and mistake of PR documentation by staffs in each department before sending to Office of Supplies to ensure the correctness and eliminate defect in this process.

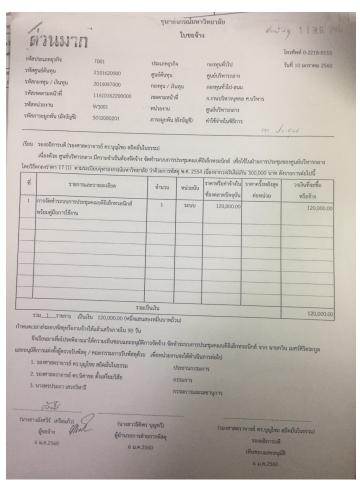
#### **Outcomes**

- Reduce defect in PR documentation process.
- Improve stakeholders' satisfaction including staff in each department.

## 2.) Before - After Implementation

#### **Before**

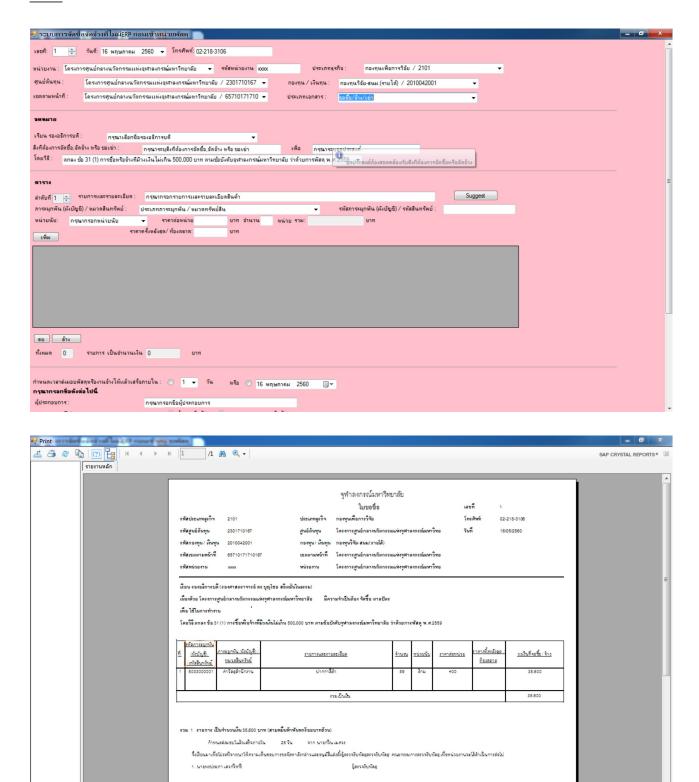




Staffs in each department use this excel format to edit PR document. Normally, they type the document and print the document as show in the figure above.

#### After

หมายเลขหน้าปัจจุบัน: 1



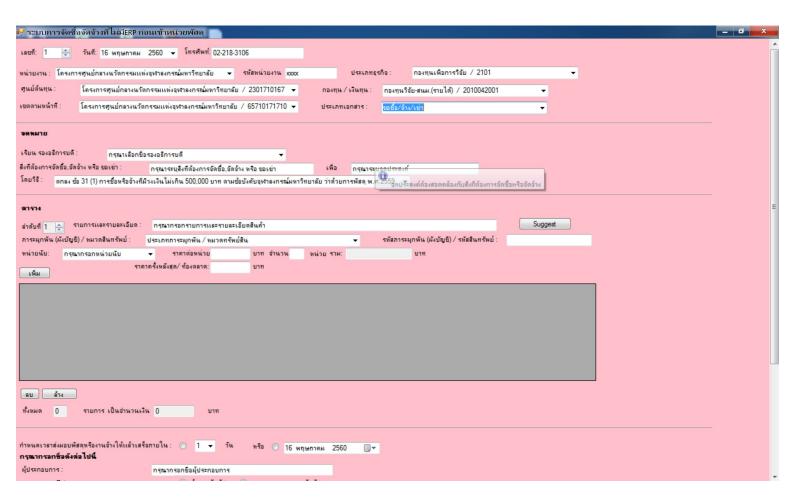
Staffs in each department use our application which provides essential information for user. The application try to correct error and warn user when they do something wrong. After user print PR document by using our application, the format of PR document is same as excel format.

ชำนวนหน้าทั้งหมด: 1

## 3.) Application Manual

This application is used for correct all the errors and friendly to user. User has to install the crystal report and .Net framework 4.5.2 before to install this application. The File of application has to be installed in Drive D only.

This application is separate to 4 section: header, subject line, table, and footer according to PR documentation.



These are process following respectively:

1.) Header



please choose or type No. of PR documentation, date, telephone number, office do you work with, the code of office, Business Area, code of Business Area, Cost Center, code of Cost Center, Fund, code of Fund, Functional Area, code of Functional Area and what type of procurement.

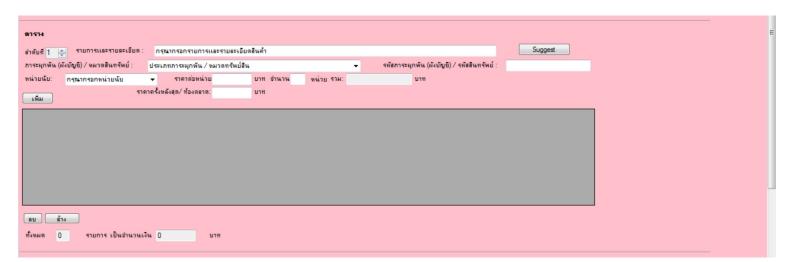
All of these details should be filled correctly according to user.

2.) Subject Line



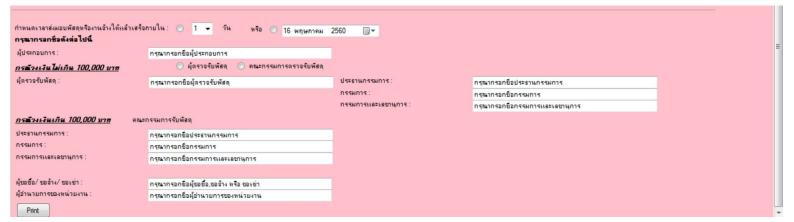
please choose vice president according to each procurement, fill the user's office ,main purchased product or procurement, and the reason of purchase. For, the type of procurement, we set as agreement method 31(1) which user's cannot change them.

3.) Table



users fill "list description of goods" then do the following process

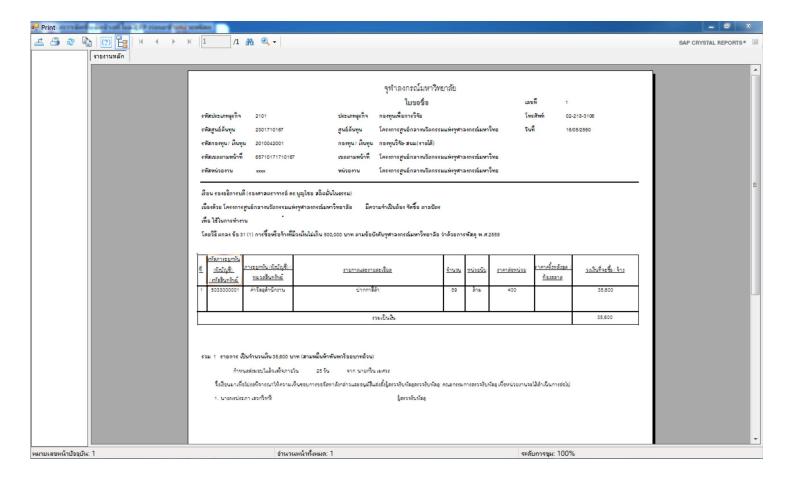
- 3.1.) Click "Suggest" button to check if the goods is according to General Ledger (GL)'s product or not. If it is according, application will fill the GL and code of GL automatically. If it's not according, application will notify "there is no list and description of goods", and users have to choose or type own GL and code of GL.
- 3.2.) choose the "unit" in unit box according to list and description of goods.
- 3.3.) fill the price per unit and number of units of goods
- 3.4.) (optional) fill the latest price in market
- 3.5.) click "add" to add the list of goods in table and you can fill the list and description of goods again
- 3.6,) (to remove) you can click "remove" to remove the latest list and description of goods or click "clear" to remove all lists and descriptions of goods.
- 4.) Footer



- 4.1) Fill the due date of procurement. You can select the due date in days (Ex. in 15 days) or in date (in 20 Jan 2017).
- 4.2) According to total price of goods, system will separate into 2 sections: exceeding 100,000 Baht to not exceeding 100,000 Baht. In case of not exceeding 100,000 Baht, user can choose who are inspector (only one inspector or the committee staff inspectors 3 persons) and fill the name. In case of exceeding 100,000 Baht, user have to fill the name of committee staff inspectors according to the Chulalongkorn procurement's policy.
- 4.3) Fill the name of buyer/hirer/renter
- 4.4) Fill the name of the officer's president

#### 5.) Print

## Click "Print" button and application will show the PR document in pdf file

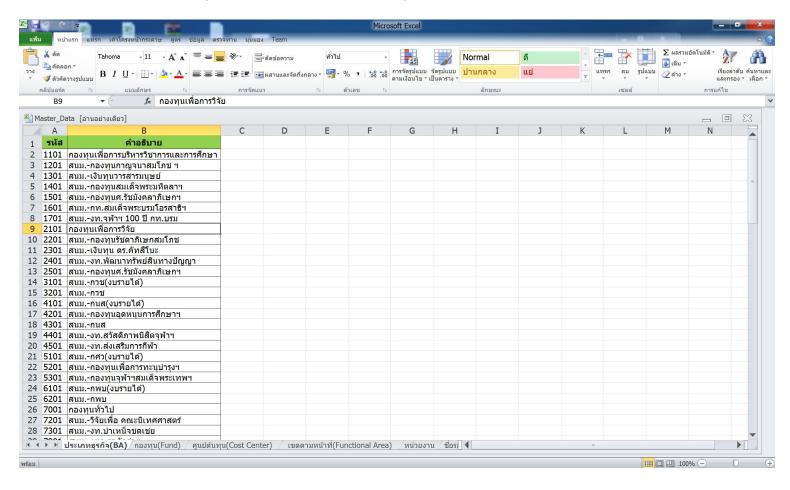


Note: 1) In 3.1., "Suggest" function is only the suggestion In any case, we don't exactly sure that the suggestion is always true. You can choose or type by yourselves.

2.) PR document in pdf file maybe missing some part, you can change the extension of file to "Microsoft word" to change the form of print

## In Maintenance part

For data that user has to choose, user can change, add or remove the data via the Master Data, Commitment Item and Unit which are form in excel file. Users can input, change or remove the data in excel directly. It created due to the usability of user.



#### 4. Stakeholder's satisfaction

We did a survey asking office staffs who are responsible for PR documents. As I mentioned above, we survey in 4 offices. The result is as follow:

Satisfaction items	Before Implement (Score)	Before Implement (Interpretation)	After Implement (Score)	After Implement (Interpretation)	Standard Deviation
Quality of Application	3	Fair	4	Good	0
Usability of Application	3	Fair	4	Good	0

<sup>\*</sup>Score is range from 1 to 5; 1=Bad, 2=Poor, 3=Fair, 4=Good, 5=Excellent.

The assessment is evaluated via application assessment form

## 5. Future Improvements and suggestions

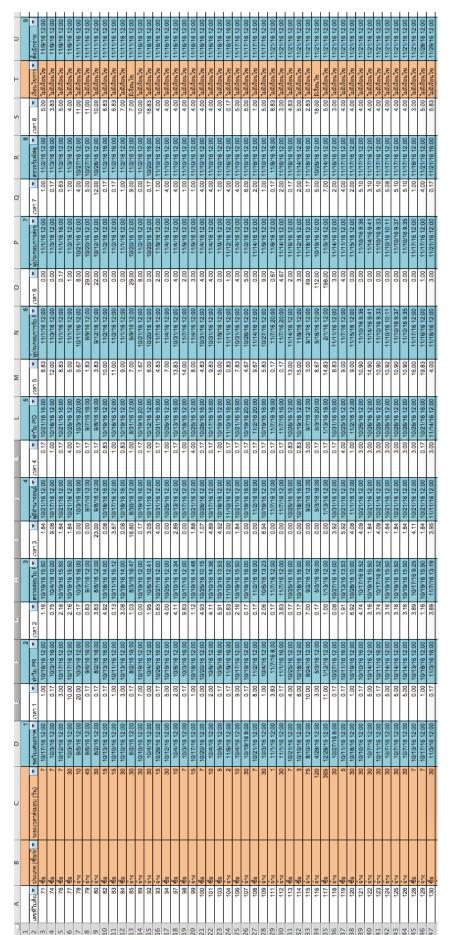
- 1. In the present, the application is only a stand alone application. If we can link our application to SAP system directly, it will be very useful for staff in each department. The staff of each department can send the PR form directly to SAP system instead of creating the PR document and send to Office of Supplies. Then, the staff of the Office of Supplies need to fill in the information of the PR document to SAP system. It will be very useful as it can decrease defect and time for the whole process. It also bring convenience to staff of each department.
- 2. The application can only suggest the GL code (the code which is used to categorise type of parcel) for each of parcel right now. We don't have the solid rule for indicating GL code to a specific parcel. For example, if our parcel is beaker, we can't know that the beaker is used in medical or experiment purpose in the PR document. We have planned to create the database to keep the information about each parcel to match it with all possible GL code. We can use the information from the database to build a solid rule. The solid can be adapted to suggest function of our application in the aspect of improve the correctness of this function. However, Ajarn Pareena who is the header of this project doesn't let us do this part as this idea can adapt well with SAP system. She plan to use this idea for SAP system and gives responsible to IT department of Chulalongkorn University.

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## 11. APPENDIX

1.) The database of the time-tracking information from Kanban



## 1.) Evaluation Form

## แบบสอบถามการประเมินผลการทดสอบทดลองใช้แอพพลิเคชั่นเพื่อแก้ไขความถูกต้องและลดระยะ เวลาของการทำใบPR

## สำหรับหน่วยงานที่ไม่มีระบบSAP

## วัตถุประสงค์

แบบสอบถามนี้จัดทำขึ้นเพื่อทำการประเมินผลความพึงพอใจของผู้ทดลองใช้**แอพพลิเคชั่น** เพื่อแก้ไขความถูกต้องและลดระยะเวลาของการทำใบPRสำหรับหน่วยงานที่ไม่มีระบบSAP รวมถึงวัด ประสิทธิภาพของแอพพลิเคชั่นดังกล่าว

## คำชื้แจง

แอพพลิเคชั่นเพื่อแก้ไขความถูกต้องและลดระยะเวลาของระบบ พัสดุนำมาทดสอบการใช้งานเพื่อประเมิน 2 ส่วน คือ 1.ประเมินคุณภาพของระบบสนับสนุน 2.ประเมินความพึงพอใจในการใช้งานโดยเปรียบเทียบระหว่างก่อนและหลังการใช้งาน โดยแบ่งเป็น 4 ส่วน ดังนี้

ส่วนที่ 1 สอบถามการทำใบPRในปัจจุบัน ส่วนที่ 2 ประเมินคุณภาพของแอพลิเคชั่น ส่วนที่ 3 ประเมินการใช้งานของแอพลิเคชั่น ส่วนที่ 4 สอบถามการพัฒนาและปรับปรุงเพิ่มเติม

# ส่วนที่1 สอบถามการทำใบ PR ในปัจจุบัน

วัตถุประสงค์เพื่อเป็นการประเมินสภาพปัจจุบันของผู้ใช้ในการทำใบPR ในปัจจุบัน

# กรุณาใส่เครื่องหมาย✔์ ลงในช่องช่องที่ท่านเห็นว่าเหมาะสมในความคิดของท่านมากที่สุด

ข้อ	ลักษณะการใช้งานปัจจุบัน	ระดับความคิดเห็นที่เป็นจริง					
		มากที่สุด (1)	มาก (2)	ปานกลาง (3)	น้อย (4)	น้อยที่สุด (5)	
1.	การทำใบ PR ต้องใช้เวลาทำนาน						
2.	ใช้ระยะเวลานานในดำเนินการส่งใบ PR (โดนตีกลับบ่อยครั้ง)						
3.	กรอกข้อมูลไม่ตรงตามความต้องการของฝ่ายพัสดุ						
4.	ไม่มีหลักเกณฑ์ที่แน่นอนในการกรอกใบ PR เช่นการเลือกใช้หน่วยนับให้ถูก ต้อง						
5.	เกิดความผิดพลาดในเรื่องของการพิมตัวอักษรตกไป						
6.	แยกแยะแต่ละวิธีการใช้เทคนิคและเครื่องมือต่างๆมาแก้ ปัญหาไม่ค่อยได้						
7.	กระบวนการคิดหรือการตัดสินใจไม่ชัดเจน สับสนในการเลือกใช้เทคนิคและ เครื่องมือต่างๆ						
8.	เทคนิคและเครื่องมือต่างๆเมื่อเลือกนำมาใช้งานจะแสดง ผลไม่ตรงตามที่ต้องการ (เลือกมาใช้ไม่ตรงกับปัญหา)						
9.	มีความมั่นใจในการเลือกเทคนิคและเครื่องมือทางคุณ ภาพมาใช้ในสภาพปัจจุบันน้อย						

# ส่วนที่2 ประเมินผลคุณภาพของแอพพลิเคชั่น

# วัตถุประสงค์เพื่อประเมินผลคุณภาพของแอพพลิเคชั่นหลังได้ทดลองใช้ กรุณาใส่เครื่องหมาย√ลงในช่องช่องที่ท่านเห็นว่าเหมาะสมในความคิดของท่านมากที่สุด

ข้อ	คุณภาพของระบบสนับสนุน	ระดับความคิดเห็น				
		มากที่สุด (5)	มาก (4)	ปานกลาง (3)	น้อย (2)	น้อยที่สุด (1)
ความ	ถูกต้องของแอพพลิเคชั่น (Correctness)			:		
1	แอพพลิเคชั่นดังกล่าวสามารถนำไปใช้งานได้อย่างตรงจุดประสงค์					
2	รายละเอียดและการทำงานของแอพพลิเคชั่นมีความถูกต้อง					
3	ข้อมูลที่อยู่ในแอพพลิเคชั่นมีความถูกต้อง					
ความ	ถูกต้องแม่นยำ (Accuracy)					
1	แอพพลิเคชั่นสามารถปริ้นใบ PR ออกมาได้อย่างถูกต้องแม่นยำ					
2	แอพพลิเคชั่นสามารถประมวลผลออกมาได้อย่างถูกต้องแม่นยำ เช่นการ คำนวณราคารวม					
การสั่	งงานได้ตรงตามต้องการ (Validity)					
1	แอพพลิเคชั่นสั่งงานได้ตรงตามต้องการในทุกขั้นตอนของ					
2	แอพพลิเคชั่นสั่งงานได้ตรงตามต้องการในทุกส่วนของการประมวลผล					
ความ	น่าเชื่อถือ (Reliability)					
1	แอพพลิเคชั่นมีความสามารถในการทำงานได้เหมือนเดิมทุกครั้งในทุกขั้นตอน					
2	ระดับความน่าเชื่อถือของแอพพลิเคชั่น					
1	แอพพลิเคชั่นมีการทำงานในแต่ละขั้นตอนได้รวดเร็ว					
2	สามารถนำผลลัพธ์ที่ได้จากแอพพลิเคชั่นไปใช้ได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ					
ความ	สามารถในการเคลื่อนย้าย (Portability)					*
1	แอพพลิเคชั่นสามารถเคลื่อนย้ายหรือพกพาไปได้สะดวก					
2	-					
ความ	สามารถในการดูแลรักษา (Maintainability)			•		
1	แอพพลิเคชั่นสามารถรองรับการเปลี่ยนแปลงและแก้ไขข้อมูลได้					
2	-					
ความ	สามารถเข้ากันได้ (Compatibility)					
1	แอพพลิเคชั่นสามารถรองรับเครื่องคอมพิวเตอร์ของผู้ใช้ได้เป็นอย่างดี					

	คุณภาพของระบบสนับสนุน	ระดับความคิดเห็น						
ข้อ		มากที่สุด (5)	มาก (4)	ปานกลาง (3)	น้อย (2)	<b>33</b> น้อยที่สุด (1)		
สามาร	าถใช้งานได้ง่าย (Usability)			•				
1	มีการอธิบายขั้นตอนการทำงานของแอพพลิเคชั่นอย่างชัดเจน							
2	ง่ายที่จะเรียนรู้และเข้าใจในขั้นตอนการปฏิบัติงานของแอพพลิเคชั่น							
3	แต่ละขั้นตอนการทำงานของแอพพลิเคชั่นง่ายต่อการใช้งาน							
4	รูปแบบของแอพพลิเคชั่นมีความเหมาะสมในการใช้งาน							
ความช	สมบูรณ์ของระบบสนับสนุน (Completion)							
1	ระบบแอพพลิเคชั่นมีการทำงานสมบูรณ์ตามที่ออกแบบไว้							
2	แอพพลิเคชั่นสามารถรับ, ลบ, เพิ่ม หรือแก้ไขข้อมูลได้สมบูรณ์ตามที่ ออกแบบไว้							
3	แอพพลิเคชั่นสามารถแสดงผลลัพธ์ได้อย่างชัดเจน							
4	-							
5	-							
ความร	าวดเร็วในการทำงานและประมวลผลลัพธ์ (Rapidity)	-		•				
1	ความรวดเร็วในการทำงานของแอพพลิเคชั่น							
2	ความรวดเร็วในประมวลผลลัพธ์ของแอพพลิเคชั่น							
ส่วนติเ	ดต่อกับผู้ใช้ (User Interface)			•				
1	แอพพลิเคชั่นมีความน่าใช้งาน							
2	ขนาดตัวอักษร สีของตัวอักษรและพื้นหลังมีความเหมาะสม							
3	การแสดงผลทางหน้าจอมีความเหมาะสม							

# ส่วนที่3 ประเมินผลการใช้งานแอพพลิเคชั่น

# กรุณาใส่เครื่องหมาย✔์ ลงในช่องช่องที่ท่านเห็นว่าเหมาะสมในความคิดของท่านมากที่สุด

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	การใช้งานระบบสนับสนุน	ระดับความคิดเห็นที่เป็นจริง					
ข้อ		มากที่สุด (5)	มาก (4)	ปานกลาง (3)	น้อย (2)	น้อยที่สุด (1)	
ความเ	ป็นไปได้ในการใช้งาน (Feasibility)						
1.	สามารถปริ้นใบ PR ที่มีเนื้อหาถูกต้องครบถ้วน						
2.	สามารถเรียกคูภาระผูกพันและ รหัสภาระผูกพันจากรายการและรายละเอียด ได้จริง						
3.	รายละเอียด รหัสต่างๆ ข้อมูลในแอพพลิเคชั่นสามารถนำไปใช้งานได้						
4.	หลักการหรือเทคนิคที่ใช้มีความเหมาะสม มีเหตุมีผล						
5.	-						
ความง	ายและเหมาะสมในการใช้งาน (Usability)						
6.	แอพพลิเคชั่นมีการใช้งานง่าย และเรียนรู้ง่าย						
7.	สามารถสั่งงานแอพพลิเคชั่นได้ตามต้องการ						
8.	มีการแสดงขั้นตอนการใช้งานของแอพพลิเคชั่น						
9.	แอพพลิเคชั่นมีลำดับขั้นตอนการใช้งานเป็นลำดับขั้นตอน						
10.	มีตัวอย่างการใช้งานของแอพพลิเคชั่นและเรียนรู้ได้ง่าย						
11.	แอพพลิเคชั่นมีลักษณะการใช้งานที่เรียบร้อย น่าใช้งาน และไม่ error						
12.	ลักษณะการใช้งาน มีความเชื่อมโยงกันของข้อมูล						
13.	-						
ประโย	ชน์ที่ได้จากการใช้งาน (Utility)						
14.	แอพพลิเคชั่นช่วยอำนวยความสะดวกให้กับผู้ใช้						
15.	แอพพลิเคชั่นช่วยเตือน และลดข้อผิดพลาดได้						
16.	แอพพลิเคชั่นช่วยลดจำนวนครั้งที่ถูกตีกลับได้						

. 4.	<b>2</b>	וט		9
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ลานท4	ขอบคุมพาการพาพหา แพงา	73 U L	13 11 F 11 P1 P	เทพ
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วัตถุประสงค์เพื่อเป็นการพัฒนาและปรับปรุงแอพพลิเคชั่นให้มีความ เหมาะสมมากยิ่งขึ้น

6.1 จุดแข็งของแอพพลิเคชั่น
6.2 จุดอ่อนของแอพพลิเคชั่น
6.3 ปัญหาหลักๆที่พบในการใช้แอพพลิเคชั่น
6.4 ข้อเสนอแนะอื่นๆ เพื่อการปรับปรุง