

*Week-01-L-05*

# Value Engineering Agricultural Plan

## Introduction to Value Engineering (VE)

## Cost Reduction vs. Value Engineering

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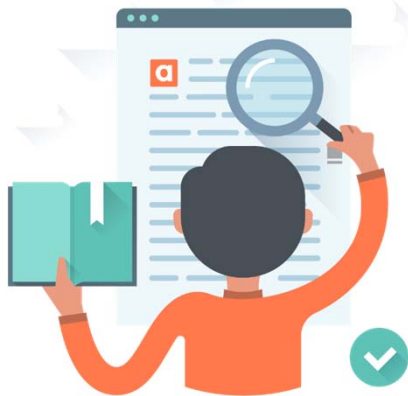
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Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur



# Value Engineering Techniques

*USD 100 / 5 years / haumty my land.*

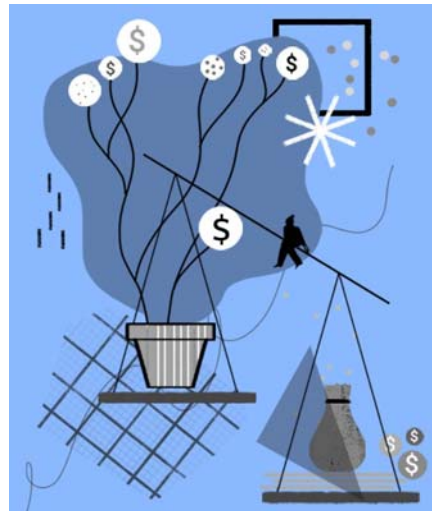
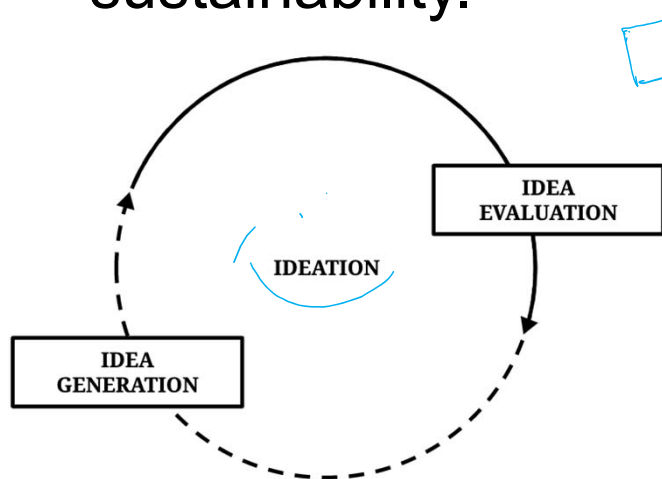
- **Information Gathering:** Collect data on the agricultural product's life cycle, cultivation process, and distribution.
- **Function and Goal Analysis:** Analyze the primary and secondary functions and objectives of the agricultural process.
- **Creative Brainstorming:** Engage in innovative thinking to generate new farming or crop management strategies.



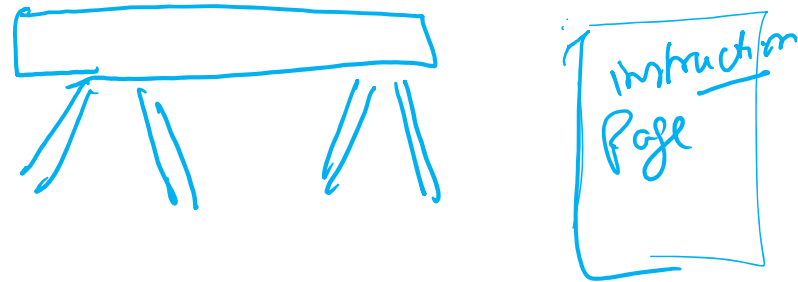
# Value Engineering Techniques

*feasible; desirable; viable*

- **Idea Evaluation:** Assess the feasibility of these new strategies and their impact on crop quality and productivity.
- **Cost Analysis:** Determine if implementing the new farming methods will lead to cost reductions or efficiency improvements.
- **Presentation and Testing:** Develop and test the new agricultural ideas to verify their effectiveness and sustainability.



# Cost Cutting



- Cost cutting involves various strategies that organizations employ to reduce expenses and enhance profitability.
- **Reactive Nature:** Unlike value engineering, which is proactive, cost cutting is a reactive approach typically used in challenging times. Common cost-cutting measures include employee layoffs, downsizing, and facility closures.
- **Long-Term Impact:** The main difference from value engineering is that cost cutting often overlooks the long-term effects on the product, project, or process. It may lead to quality, maintenance, and customer satisfaction issues in endeavors like renovations or construction.

# *Techniques for Cost Reduction*

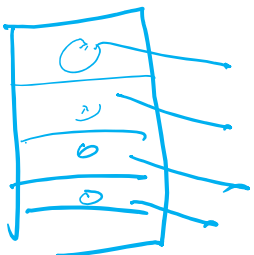
- Supplier Consolidation in Agriculture: Consider instances from the agricultural sector where supplier consolidation has been implemented successfully.
- Component Consolidation in Farming: Explore ways in which component consolidation can be applied to agricultural practices to optimize efficiency and cost savings.
- Low-Cost Country Sourcing for Agriculture: Investigate opportunities for low-cost country sourcing to procure agricultural inputs and equipment more economically.
- RFQ in Farming: Implement the Request for Quotations (RFQ) process in agriculture to gather cost-effective quotes for agricultural supplies.
- Supplier Cost Analysis in Agriculture: Analyze the cost breakdown from agricultural suppliers to make informed cost-saving decisions.
- Design for Agriculture: Incorporate design principles for agriculture, aiming for cost-efficient and assembly-friendly solutions.

# Techniques for Cost Reduction

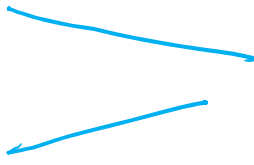
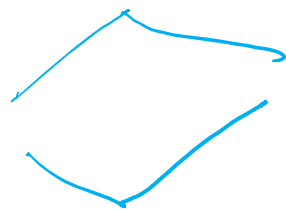


- Reverse Costing in Farming: Utilize reverse costing methodologies to determine the actual production costs in agriculture.
- Cost Driver Analysis for Agricultural Costs: Identify the key cost drivers in agricultural operations to optimize expenditure.
- Activity-Based Costing (ABC) in Agriculture: Implement ABC to calculate costs associated with different agricultural activities and improve resource allocation.
- Benchmarking in Agriculture: Evaluate the performance of agricultural products and processes compared to industry benchmarks or competitors.
- Supplier Collaboration in Agriculture: Conduct design workshops with agricultural suppliers to enhance product cost-effectiveness.
- Half Cost Strategies in Farming: Explore ambitious strategies to reduce costs in specific agricultural processes or value-adding stages to a fraction of the previous expense.


# Thus, the line of difference



<i>Value Engineering</i>	<i>Cost Reduction</i>
It is function oriented	It is product or item oriented
It applies advanced approach & thinking	It follows previous practices
It exercise maximum imagination	It is critical in approach
There could be divergent-convergent ideas	There is only convergent ideas
There is joint effort approach	There is distinct approach
There is multi-disciplinary attitude	There is no multi-disciplinary attitude
It is a systematic and progressive approach	Its approach is binary



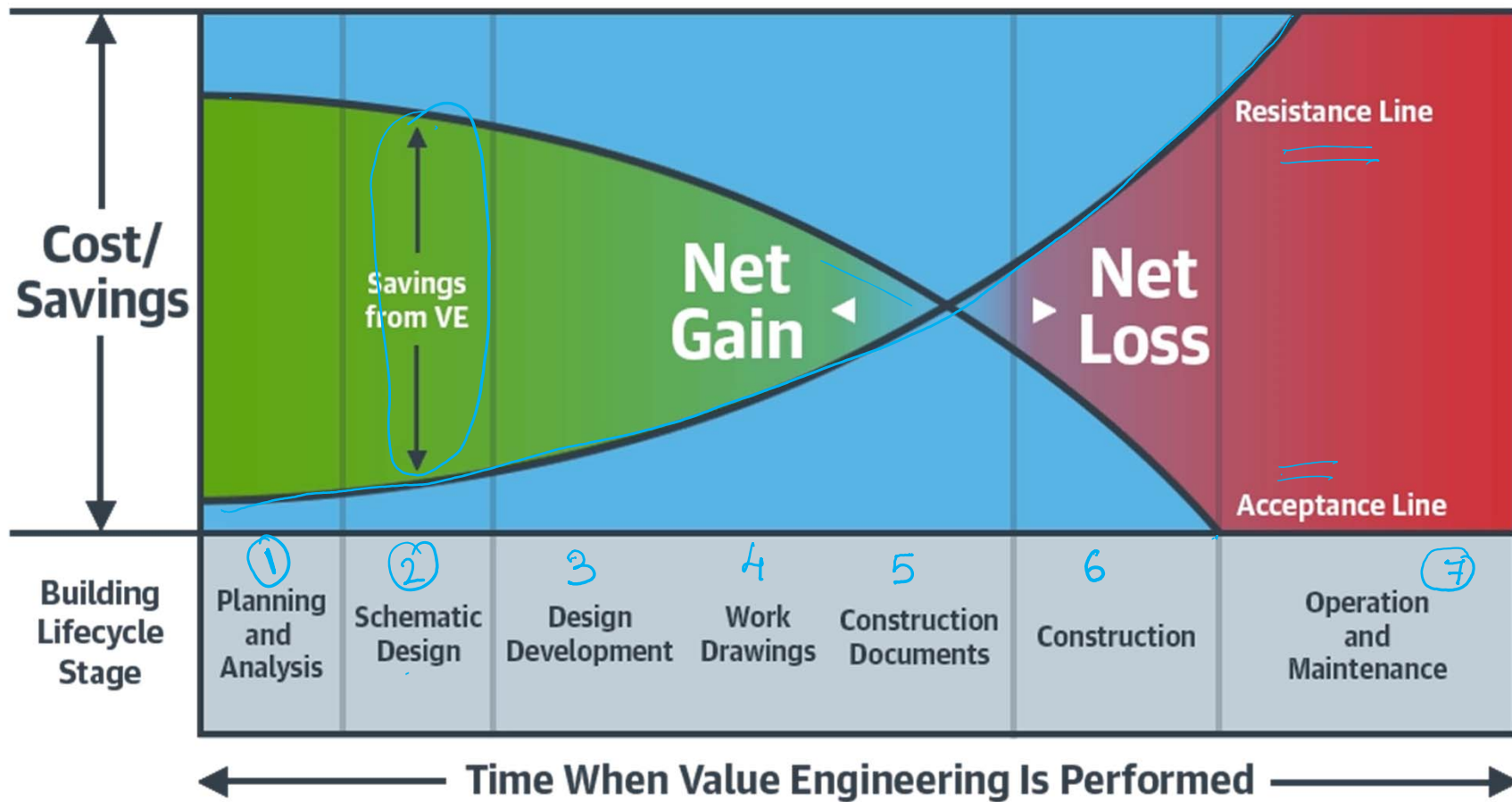
## Value engineering vs. Cost Cutting

	Value Engineering	Cost Cutting
<b>It is</b>	Function based	Equipment/material based
<b>Focus</b>	Poor value functions 	Big cost functions
<b>Results</b>	Increased value	Scope reduction
<b>Optimizes</b>	Overall design	Local design
<b>Clarifies</b>	Client requirements	Nothing



# Cost Cutting & Value Engineering

Potential Savings from Value Engineering



Thank You

