

Corrective and preventive action

[Business](#), [Management](#)



Corrective and Preventive Action of Affiliation: Why is prevention better than correction?

Surely, other than differentiating the two, professionals in technology management need to realize the merits associated with prevention as compared to correction plans. Undoubtedly, a corrective action associates itself with an occurred nonconformity while a prevention plan deals with the probable occurrence of nonconformity. Technologists need to fill in separate forms for different actions.

Interestingly, prevention action helps a specialist to take proactive steps to eliminate the potential occurrence of nonconformity. On the other hand, a correction plan can only come in place when a project experiences some damage due to the occurrence of nonconformity. Since correction demands for frequent follow-ups, experts find it tiresome to implement a correction plan. Hence, a prevention plan allows technologists to implement process and system analysis. Such a strategy helps technologists build in safeguards that would minimize the potential occurrence of nonconformity. For instance, experts can utilize a failure mode and effects analysis to figure out some risks and possible deficiencies (Westcott, 2005). Again, prevention provides opportunities to set some priorities for system improvement and reduce costs. Defect prevention, characterized with earlier detection, makes it cheaper to rectify an identified defect (Soni, 2014).

Why is correction important?

Indeed, Westcott (2005) agrees that a corrective plan process helps to identify and document the real source of the nonconformity. Throughout the process, technologists can scan the whole system to ascertain no other

identical nonconformity could occur. Although tedious, the correction process makes system designers to establish thorough follow-up that would limit the reoccurrence of any defect. The technologists may take precise steps as per the severity of the damage by downgrading the product, recalling the product, or notifying the prospective client.

Provide an example of a prevention technique in use. Describe the technique and any advantages or disadvantages.

Currently, there exist several prevention techniques used by specialists in technology management. For example, specialists can install an alarm to provide warnings whenever a process drifts into nonconformity. In this scenario, statistical process control (SPC) charts would act as precise alarms. Since the SPC charts require a lot of coordination, they can greatly enhance the controllability of a process to improve the project. One of the merits concerning most SPC charts includes the ability to determine the conformance of system to product specifications. However, SPC charts their disadvantages such as cost considerations. One needs to employ the services of qualified experts from consultancy firm to train one's personnel. Besides, one has to use plenty of resources to employ skilled employees to implement the prevention plan.

Reference

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