

2021_LARG Automotif Industry_Journal Europe.pdf

By Siti Aisyah

Identification of Implementation Lean, Agile, Resilient and Green (LARG) Approach in Indonesia Automotive Industry



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<https://doi.org/10.18280/jesa.540214>

ABSTRACT

Received: 18 October 2020
Accepted: 13 December 2020

Keywords:
automotive, IPA, index, LARG

Indonesia's economic growth, which has developed in the last few decades, has contributed to an increase in the automotive industry sector. The automotive industry continues to increase the competitiveness of the automotive industry. The Lean, Agile, Resilient, Green (LARG) approach that has been applied by several global automotive industries, is able to increase competitiveness and performance in a sustainable manner. The purpose of this study is to analyze the implementation of the LARG approach in Indonesian automotive, as one of the bases for the automotive industry in Asia. The LARG value index is conducted to determine the level of application in the automotive industry in Indonesia. The mapping of the level of importance and performance of each of the LARG indicators was carried out using the Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) method. The results of this study confirm that there are several LARG sub indicators that have not been implemented properly. Green has the most sub-indicators that need to be improved, namely P_{G1} (ISO 14000 and OHSAS Certificates), P_{G2} (Collaboration with suppliers and customers in protecting the environment), P_{G6} (Carrying out industrial waste recycling), and P_{G8} (Product design that can reduce consumption of energy and raw materials). The calculation of the LARG implementation index value is 4.41.

1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of low productivity in national industry often attracts the world's attention along with the intense competition, particularly in the automotive industry. This problem is mainly related to the human factor involved in the industry besides other factors concerning the production process. Industrial capability highly depends on human resource skills as the major factor of competitive advantage supported by the implementation of an excellent industrial system. This system does not only focus on the factor of efficiency and effectiveness, but also includes the factor of customer needs and customer wants, also supplier, by still maintaining environmental sustainability. The integrated approach is known as LARG (Lean, Agile, Resilient, and Green). LARG is an approach that is able to provide positive impact on industry to compete and survive in a tough business condition.

There is no much comprehensive research on the application of LARG in the automotive industry in Indonesia, where some research focuses on the application of lean only. The research by Purba et al. [1] examined aspects of value stream mapping (VSM) for picking order improvements. Other studies generally focus on the application of lean and kaizen [2, 3].

Study based on assessment of the implementation of Lean, Agile, Resilient, and Green (LARG) in automotive industry is

strategic to apply to further obtain the value of LARG implementation. This way, such strategic steps are possible to formulate in order increase each LARG index [4-6]. The authors and the previous partner have collaborated to analyze the implementation of *Lean and Six Sigma* and published academic work in the form of book titled: *Quality Improvement and Lean Six Sigma* in 2017. Study based on assessment of LARG implementation in automotive industry could provide description indicating the level of importance of each indicator for the industry. Hence, the industry will be able to comprehend global depiction and ideal condition for each LARG index, where the factor of green industry becomes a major concern for every industry. The objective of this study was to analyze the implementation of LARG approach in automotive industry in Indonesia and to identify the indicators affecting sustainable competitiveness of automotive industry.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Framework

Research framework was started from the problem of automotive industry competitiveness concerning the implementation of LARG approach, followed by identification of other problems that also affected the sustainable competitiveness of automotive industry.

2.2 Calculation of LARG index

Determination of sub indicator of each LARG Approach can be obtained from many literatures, then experts (in LARG Implementation in Indonesia automotive) assess the importance or not importance of each of these sub indicators by using questionnaire. After the data is processed, 10 sub indicators of expert that are most suitable are implemented in the Indonesia automotive industry. The results of these experts are used to create a questionnaire that will be filled in by the automotive industry on the implementation of the LARG approach in the industry. Calculation of LARG index in this study followed the hierarchical relationship of behavioral assessment of an industry adapted by Aisyah et al. [5, 6]. The indicators show the behavior of each industry in the index of *leanness*, *agility*, *resilient*, and *greenness*. These indicators are combination of group of information in sub-indicators: *lean* behavior in industry (P_{L1}, \dots, P_{Lt}); *agile* behavior in industry (P_{A1}, \dots, P_{At}); *resilient* behavior in industry (P_{R1}, \dots, P_{Rt}); and *green* behavior in industry (P_{G1}, \dots, P_{Gt}). Each sub-indicator was assessed using the Likert scale 1-5 where, 1 indicates "behavior is not implemented and 5 means "behavior is completely implemented".

Each industry could calculate the importance level of each indicator based on the importance of each sub-indicator. The importance of indicator (B_x) in each industry (j) was calculated using Eq. (1) where x is L (*lean*), A (*agile*), R (*resilient*), and G (*green*). Eq. (1) shows industrial behavior according to the behavioral implementation level (P_{xy}) and the weight of each behavior (w_{xy}).

$$(B_x)_j = f[w_{x1} \times (P_{x1})_j, \dots, w_{xy} \times (P_{xy})] \quad (1)$$

with $w_{xi} \geq 0$ and $\sum w_{xi} = 1$

where, $(B_x)_j$ is the behavior of automotive industry j with x ($x = L, A, R, G$). $(P_{xi})_j$ is implementation level of behavior i toward the paradigm x automotive industry j . Number of behavior y is based on each paradigm. Each implementation level of behavior was assessed using *Likert* scale 1-5. w_{xi} is the weight of behavior i in paradigm x . The value of weight shows importance of each behavior for improvement of sustainable competitiveness of automotive industry in which the value between 0 "unimportant" and 1 "highly important".

The value of behavior (B_x) is the level of behavior implementation for each automotive industry. The LARG Index was further calculated for each automotive industry ($LARG_j$) using Eq. (2).

$$LARG_j = f[w_L \times (B_L)_j, w_A \times (B_A)_j, w_R \times (B_R)_j, w_G \times (B_G)_j] \quad (2)$$

with $w_L, w_A, w_R, w_G \geq 0$ and $w_L, w_A, w_R, w_G = 1$.

where, $(B_x)_j$ is automotive industry j with behavior based on paradigm x ($x = L, A, R, G$) and w_L, w_A, w_R, w_G is the weight of LARG paradigm.

The value of weight shows importance of each paradigm for sustainable competitiveness of automotive industry. The weight value ranged between 0 "unimportant" and 1 "highly important". The LARG index of automotive industry had a range value from 1 "no paradigm is implemented by automotive industry" and 5 "all paradigm is implemented by automotive industry".

Calculation of weight for each LARG paradigm was done using *Delphi* approach. *Delphi* is a technique formulated from communication method that is designed to extract maximum amount of unbiased information obtained from the opinion of a panel of experts [7]. Each importance of paradigm was determined based on score between 1-5, where 1 "unimportant" and 5 "highly important". Moreover, the value of weight for each LARG paradigm was calculated using Eq. (3).

$$w_x = \frac{M_x}{\sum_{g=1}^n M_g} \quad (3)$$

where, w_x is the weight of paradigm x , M_x is the average value of importance level of each paradigm x and $\sum_{g=1}^n M_g$ is the total average value of importance of total paradigm.

2.3 The priority of indicator required to be improved

Determination of indicator to be improved was done through the *Importance Performance Analysis* (IPA). IPA is an effective method to determine priority. Analysis was conducted in two dimensions to compare the level of importance and performance of each indicator. This analysis resulted in area of priority to be maintained and improved also area that might be a "possible overkill" area, less useful, and should be eliminated from the priority [8]. Analysis was done by comparing the result of importance of each indicator according to experts and result of implementation in the automotive industry using the quadrant of the analysis of importance and performance as shown in Figure 1.

	Quadrant II Main Priority	Quadrant I Maintain Achievement
Y = Importance	High Importance Low Performance	High Importance High Performance
	Quadrant III Low Priority	Quadrant IV Excess
	Low Importance Low Performance	Low Importance High Performance
	X = Performance	

Figure 1. Distribution of quadrant of importance and performance [9]

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Results of importance assessment for LARG issue according to experts

The LARG indicator and its sub-indicator were selected by considering the effect on the condition of were 40 indicators used in the assessment of LARG issue in the industry. Each indicator consisted of 10 sub-indicators as listed in Table 1.

A total of forty LARG sub-indicators were assessed by Experts to determine the importance rank of each sub-indicator of the indicator analyzed. Furthermore, calculation of the average importance value of each indicator and the total of average importance value was done to compute the weight of each indicator. The LARG Index was calculated using Eq. (2). The result of calculation is shown in Table 2.

Table 1. Indicator and sub-indicator of LARG

	Sub-indicator	Sub-indicator
<i>Lean</i>	PL1: Just in Time (JIT) [10-12]	PA1: Product design according to consumer demand [13]
	PL2: Reduce lot size [14, 15]	PA2: Ability to get information about demand quickly [16]
	PL3: Reduce cycle time and setup time [6, 15, 17]	PA3: Speed in improving consumer service, delivery reliability, and response to market change [16, 18]
	PL4: Reduce WIP [10, 11, 15]	PA4: Reliability of increasing response to changes in market needs [19]
	PL5: Shorten leadtime [11, 15]	PA5: Ability to re-configure the production plan and process quickly [13, 20]
	PL6: Build an independent quality/ control system [21]	PA6: Innovation ability/skill to satisfy consumer demand [22, 23]
	PL7: Multi-skilled worker [21, 24]	PA7: Application of IT in integrating all industrial activities [22, 23]
	PL8: Increase the use of resources [25]	PA8: The use of multi-skilled and flexible worker [26]
	PL9: Design for manufacturability [10, 14, 15]	PA9: The use of flexible production technology [16, 27]
	PL10: Innovation in performance assessment [21, 28]	PA10: Willingness to improve knowledge and skill [16, 29]
<i>Agile</i>	PR1: Comprehend and implement risk management of supply chain [30, 31]	PG1: Certification of ISO 14000 and OHSAS [32]
	PR2: Create viability along the supply chain [33-35]	PG2: Collaboration with supplier and consumer in maintaining environmental sustainability [36]
	PR3: Implement the strategy of raw material sourcing strategy for possible changes in supplier [35, 37, 38]	PG3: Environmentally-friendly design, innovation, operation, and package [39, 40]
	PR4: Develop cooperation in all production activities to reduce risk [41-43]	PG4: Waste sorting [36, 44, 45]
	PR5: Design production system that is able to accommodate several products and <i>real-time</i> changes [33, 41]	PG5: Increase environmental performance [32, 44]
	PR6: The use of flexible resources [35]	PG6: Conduct industrial waste recycling process [32, 36, 46]
	PR7: Implement disposition strategy to increase capacity and/or stock concerning the “ <i>pinch point</i> ” potential [37]	PG7: Perform CSR [32, 36]
	PR8: Implement demand based management [41, 43]	PG8: Design product that is able to reduce the consumption of energy and raw material [40, 44, 45]
	PR9: Develop viability to clearly observe the condition of production schedule and purchasing [47]	PG9: Company is a part of green network that would share information good practices concerning the environment [6, 44]
	PR10: Develop viability to clearly control product related to demand [43, 47]	PG10: The use of environmentally-friendly resources [45]
<i>Resilient</i>		
<i>Green</i>		

Table 2. The LARG index based on experts

Behavior	Average importance value based on Experts (M_x)	Total of average importance value ($\sum_{g=1}^n M_g$)	Weight of each indicator (w_x)
<i>Lean</i> (BL) _j	4.49	18.12	0.248
<i>Agile</i> (BA) _j	4.79		0.264
<i>Resilient</i> (BR) _j	4.21		0.232
<i>Green</i> (BG) _j	4.63		0.256
LARG Index = 0.248 (BL) _j + 0.264 (BA) _j + 0.232 (BR) _j + 0.256 (BG) _j			4.540

Table 2 shows the value for each lean, agile, resilient, and green behavior. According to Experts, agile (4.79) was the most important behavior compared to the other three behavior.

3.2 Implementation of LARG issue of automotive industry in Indonesia

Implementation of LARG issue in automotive industry was done in 10 automotive industries in Cikarang Indonesia consisted of 2 large car manufacturing industries, 2 large motorcycle manufacturing industries, 2 large component industries, 2 moderate component industries, and 2 small component industries. Assessment done by the director of each industry by self-assessment is presented in Table 3.

The Result showed total average for lean (45.80), agile (44.30), resilient (44.40) and green (44.80) practices. Since the

ideal average value for each practice is 50, all industries observed in this study have already implemented the LARG practice completely. Moreover, average value of LARG indicator implementation in automotive industry is shown in Table 4. Based on the average values of this industrial performance, the LARG index implemented in SMEs was possible to be determined by previously calculating the weight of each indicator w_L, w_A, w_R, w_G using Delphi Eq. (3).

Moreover, the weight for each indicator of lean, agile, resilient, and green was calculated using the same procedure. Result of weight for each LARG indicator is listed in Table 4.

Based on Table 4, agile approach obtained the highest the highest score of implementation of 4.67 for all industry examined. Furthermore, LARG index for the ten industries reached 4.545, indicating the industry observed in this study has already had partially implemented LARG approach.

Table 3. Assessment result of LARG implementation in automotive industry

Behavior	Indicators	Level of LARG Implementation										Average	Weight	Rank
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
<i>Lean</i>	PL1	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	5	4	5	4.600	0.100	4
	PL2	5	5	5	5	4	3	4	5	4	5	4.500	0.098	5
	PL3	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	4.700	0.103	3
	PL4	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	5	3	5	4.500	0.098	5
	PL5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5.000	0.109	1
	PL6	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4.900	0.107	2
	PL7	5	5	5	5	4	3	4	5	4	3	4.300	0.094	6
	PL8	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4.600	0.100	4
	PL9	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	4.700	0.103	3
	PL10	5	5	5	5	3	3	4	3	4	4	4.000	0.087	7
Total											45.800			
<i>Agile</i>	PA1	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4.700	0.106	1
	PA2	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4.500	0.102	3
	PA3	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4.600	0.104	2
	PA4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4.700	0.106	1
	PA5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4.500	0.102	3
	PA6	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4.300	0.097	5
	PA7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	4.500	0.102	3
	PA8	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3.900	0.088	7
	PA9	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	3	3	4.200	0.095	6
	PA10	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	4.400	0.099	4
Total											44.300			
<i>Resilient</i>	PR1	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4.500	0.101	2
	PR2	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4.500	0.101	2
	PR3	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4.500	0.101	2
	PR4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4.500	0.101	2
	PR5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4.500	0.101	2
	PR6	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4.500	0.101	2
	PR7	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4.400	0.099	3
	PR8	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4.600	0.104	1
	PR9	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4.200	0.095	4
	PR10	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4.200	0.095	4
Total											44.400			
<i>Green</i>	PG1	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	4.400	0.098	5
	PG2	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	4.400	0.098	5
	PG3	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4.900	0.109	1
	PG4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4.200	0.094	6
	PG5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	3	4.500	0.100	4
	PG6	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	3	3	3	4.200	0.094	6
	PG7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	4.600	0.103	3
	PG8	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	4.400	0.098	5
	PG9	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	4.500	0.100	4
	PG10	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4.700	0.105	2
Total											44.800			

Note: Level 1-5 starts from 1 (do not implement LARG) to 5 (completely implement LARG).

Table 4. Implementation of LARG in automotive industry

Behavior	Average importance value based on Experts (M_x)	Total of average importance value ($\sum_{g=1}^n M_g$)	Weight of each indicator (w_x)
<i>Lean</i> (B_L) _j	4.60	18.17	0.253
<i>Agile</i> (B_A) _j	4.67		0.257
<i>Resilient</i> (B_R) _j	4.49		0.247
<i>Green</i> (B_G) _j	4.41		0.243
LARG Index = 0.253(B_L) _j +0.257 (B_A) _j +0.247 (B_R) _j +0.243 (B_G) _j			4.545

When comparing LARG Index importance (Table 2) dan LARG Index implementation (Table 4) it can be seen that the LARG Index implementation is higher than importance. This means Indonesia automotive industry has actually implemented LARG approach. However, to see which approaches have been implemented properly can be seen in

Table 5.

The next step was comparing implementation result of LARG practices in ten industries investigated to the importance value of LARG practices from Experts as presented in Table 5. The implementation value of lean and resilient is higher than the assessment of importance. This

proves that the Indonesia automotive industry has good developed and implemented lean and resilient approach. However, implementation value of *agile* and *green* was slightly lower than the assessment of importance of LARG practices. For example, implementation value for *agile* in the industry was 4.67, lower than the value of importance from Experts of 4.79. According to Experts, this result showed that implementation level in the industry was slightly lower than it should be in order to have good competitiveness.

Table 5. Comparison of importance and implementation of LARG issue

Indicators	Importance	Performance
Lean behavior	4.49	4.60
Agile behavior	4.79	4.67
Resilient behavior	4.21	4.49
Green behavior	4.63	4.41
LARG Index	4.540	4.545

3.3 Sub indicators of LARG required to be improved

The Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) was applied on each LARG indicator to determine which sub-indicators in each indicator required to be improved. Result of analysis is shown in Figures 2-5. In *lean* indicator, the sub-indicator to be improved was PL_2 (reduce lot size) located in Quadrant II. This sub-indicator was found to have high importance according to Experts, but not yet completely implemented by industry. There was no sub-indicator from *agile* indicator in quadrant II, indicating that *agile* was almost completely implemented by industry. Sub-indicator in *resilient* that should be improved was PR_{10} (Develop visibility to clearly monitor the stock of goods and demand). Sub-indicator in *green* necessarily improved for its performance included PG_{G1} (collaboration with supplier and consumer to maintain environment), PG_{G3} (the use of natural resource), PG_{G4} (environmentally-friendly design, innovation, operation, and package), PG_{G5} (environmentally-friendly label), and PG_{G10} (reduce the level of stock). The *green* indicator was found to have the most sub-indicators to be improved which become the major concern for improving sustainable competitiveness. The green concept is also already applied in green supply chain management for agricultural products including several aspects such as green production, green transportation, green processing, and circulation, green consumption, and green recycle [40, 44].

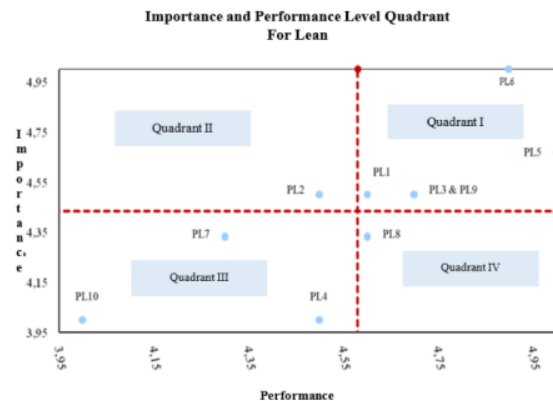


Figure 2. Mapping of importance and performance of lean sub-indicators

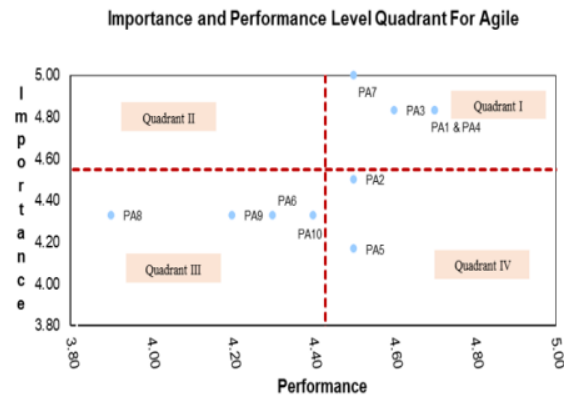


Figure 3. Mapping of importance and performance of agile sub-indicators



Figure 4. Mapping of importance and performance of Resilient sub-indicators



Figure 5. Mapping of importance and performance of green sub-indicators

This \bar{X} value is set perpendicular to the horizontal axis, that is, the axis that reflects the attribute performance (X), while \bar{Y} the value crosses the vertical axis, which is the axis that reflects the attribute's importance (Y). After obtaining the weight of the performance and importance of the attributes,

then these values are plotted into a Cartesian diagram. The average value of the score for the level of importance and performance is used to determine the points in the quadrant. The next interpretation is a combination of scores for the level of importance and quality of each attribute. The results of the analysis include different suggestions based on measures of importance (importance) and quality / spatial conditions (performance), which can then be used as a basis for recommendations.

4. CONCLUSION

Analysis result of the implementation of LARG approach in Indonesia automotive industry showed that several sub-indicators of LARG were not completely implemented. The *green* indicator was found to have the most sub-indicators that required improvement, namely P_{G1} (Certification of ISO 14000 and OHSAS), P_{G2} (Collaboration with supplier and consumer to maintain environmental sustainability), P_{G6} (Perform industrial waste recycling process) and P_{G8} (Design product to reduce energy and raw material consumption). However, according to the comparison of LARG index based on *Experts* and condition in the industry, implementation of LARG index was slightly higher with a value of 4.545 while *importance* reached 4.540 according to *Experts*. To sum, industry should improve the performance based on LARG approach, particularly concerning the *green* in order to increase sustainable competitiveness.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This article was created with financial support from MercuBuana University, Jakarta, Indonesia, to motivate the student and lecturer to have an innovative research thinking base.

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