Rely 3 mgt656 for apa format

Repost 5 week 9 DB 75 words

1 response Db. / quality management and continuous improvement

Each post should be one paragraph in length (200 words) and must be substantive in nature Do not simply state that it is a good or bad idea, specify why and be detailed in your explanation. Aside from assisting a classmate, the goal is to demonstrate your mastery of the concepts.

And Assignment Week 5

1 response 75 words

2 response 75 words

3 response 50 words

Notes

You provided a solid discussion but needed more detail about the economic, political, social, and legal implications of the situation. You did well to present a detailed discussion. I appreciate the development of your presentation and the organization of your ideas.

#1 post and 75 words

Mia LaChelle Strozier

American InterContinental University

March 3, 2014

D/B – Unit 5

JIT- (Just In Time)

JIT

 JIT is short for Just in Time. This theory means a company relies on suppliers to make only the materials that are needed as well as the needed amount. It is supplying the company or business with what they need to eliminate extra inventory, the inconsistencies as well as requirements that are deemed unreasonable. JIT objectives are to meet a company’s requests instantaneously, thus providing a quality that is perfect and yields no waste. The practice of JIT was first incorporated by Toyota Car Company in Japan during the 1960”s. It was not until the 1970’s that the techniques were discovered by others, therefore being added to the car industry in Japan (Bailey, 2014).

JIT Principle used in Food Depot Grocery Store

Positive Results

The positive results as it relates to JIT and Food Depot were that the company used lean manufacturing a it involved the inventory it ordered for the consumer. Because Food Depot were able to buy items n bulk for a low cost, they were often able to buy what the customer wanted, without having a lot of surplus in the stock room. This made way for space in the back room. Often times, having extra inventory can tie up the stores money as well as have the need for more employees as the inventory must be put out on the floor and moved around. Food Depot had a knack for ordering items that were able to be on the floor and available to the eye of the shopper. Nothing held back was a positive move for the company as this allowed the entire inventory to be available to the consumer. This plus the 10% surcharge was an added plus for the company (Just in Time (JIT) Manufacturing and Inventory Control System:, 2014).

Negative Results

The negative results of Food Depot using the JIT theory is that they would run a sale added to the weekly sale, thus making them not have all the advertised items in the flyer. This made the consumer mad and many would leave and go to another store. Often times many of the regular customers would complain and say things like we knew we did not have the items. For instance, a sale starts on Monday of every week, however, the corporate office would send down a sale for three days and the price coordinators would scramble to get the sounds ready. Buy one get one free would often be on the three day sale. If we did not have inventory in the back, we could not accommodate the customer with out of stock items. Ordering is never the same in the supermarket industry, as all the shelves can possible have a fixed amount of items from which the consumer would pick from and there are no other inventory in the back to replenish the shelves (Just in Time (JIT) Manufacturing and Inventory Control System:, 2014). . For instance, with a grocery store, one can expect to be able to cut back on the items that are considered Dry stock. For instance, bananas, apples, watermelons , string beans etc., cannot be grown and delivered to order. So this made the store run off of what is known as a linked and synchronized flow. Thing that must be grown requires time. Raw materials are often bought in small batches whereas goods are bought base on what is needed (Just-in-time (business), 2014).

JIT Principles with Food Depot

The principles of JIT implemented in Food Depot were to get the most from their money and eliminate the waste by not having more inventory in the back. Another principle is to respect the consumer and the employees as well as the vendors thus allowing the success of JIT (Just-in-time (business), 2014).

Being the Owner of Food Depot, What Changes Would You Make to the Way JIT has been implemented

If I had to make a change based on the JIT theory, I would have to make certain we have the groceries stocked when we run an ad. I also would possibly write in the ad, as long as supplies last, therefore I would not be obligated to write rain checks and chance my replenished stock going down based on last week’s sales prices. Even through the goal is to not have extra stock, I think altering how deliveries are scheduled can help remedy that situation. For instance, trucks came on Saturday. I would adjust the schedule to having trucks come on Sunday to address the new sale starting Monday morning and have another truck come Thursday to prepare for the weekend. Also independent vendors such as Sarah Lee, Hostess, Lays, Blue Bird etc, would be offered long term contracts should they agree to check the stores shelves on a different schedule. For instance if Sarah Lee only came into the store on Wednesday, in order to get the long term contract, they would agree to service the store 3 times or 4 times a week opposed to once. This will keep the shelves from being empty, thus giving the customer the quality in products they are seeking (Bailey, 2014).

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Bailey, T. (2014). Adopting JIT Principles and Techniques Beyond Manufacturing Firms. Retrieved from Adopting JIT Principles and Techniques Beyond Manufacturing Firms: www.bus.uts.edu.au/ANZAM/OMS2003/papers/Batley.pdf

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#2 post 75 words

Unit5 - Discussion Board

Olaoluwa Oladejo

Unit 5 DB Week 9

MGT656 Quality Management and Continuous Improvement

March 4, 2014

Just-In-Time (JIT) principle is an inventory strategy companies employ to increase efficiency and decrease waste by receiving goods only as they are needed in the production process, thereby reducing inventory costs (Investopedia, 2014). The goals of JIT is have the company produce or manufacture the amount needed by consumer at the right time to prevent high cost of maintenance or cost related to product damage, loss, and storage.

JIT Principles in Chain-Retail Pharmacy

It also seems like the JIT principles used in each chain-retail pharmacy is different for each location since most locations are divided into district with different management team. During my years working in a chain-retail pharmacy, each store was responsible for maintaining their inventory based on the needs of customers and patients within the community. It is definitely hard to monitor the whole inventory of most stores within the district. Prescriptions are grouped into two category; fast-mover and regular prescription. In most cases, the fast-movers are readily available in any store; just as the name suggests. Orders for prescriptions are placed weekly to maintain a viable inventory to support patients and customers. The inventory is controlled by the preferences of the individuals processing the orders on a hand held device; a terrible mistake. Although, each store has a print log of prescription that should be available but the logs are mostly outdated. The company does a mandatory annual audit conducted by a contracted retail auditor with an in-house monthly auditing.

1. Have the results been positive or negative?

The results have been negative because a particular prescription might be available in excess some stores while other stores within that district might not even have that same prescription. The poor JTI has led to a lot of prescription expiring, creating a major loss to the company since the expired drugs must be shipped for a fee to be destroyed by a third-party company. Prior to leaving the company, my district has a new manager that encouraged inter-store inventory system; which allows stores within the same district to exchange inventory. The approach reduced prescription order from outside vendors for the district, orders processed through outside vendors are more expensive when come to the store’s in-house vendor.

2. List the JIT principles that this company uses.

The JIT principle in retail chained pharmacy is geared towards reduce waste in the daily pharmacy operation. Waste (waste) must be eliminated in every area of its existing operations. All use of input resources (materials, energy, machinery or working hours, etc.) should not exceed the minimum necessary to achieve the production target (Imamkhomainie, 2014). The main goal is to have an inventory that can lead to minimal waste through drug expiration. With less drug expiring, the pharmacy is able serve patient with readily when prescriptions are brought to be filled.

3. If you were the owner of this company, what changes would you make to the way JIT has been implemented?

The JIT system is not standardized in retail chain pharmacy, which has been a major source of issues in managing the inventory. I would implement a standardized ordering process for all the stores within the chain, which allow better management of the inventory. I would also recommended a monthly training for employees responsible for ordering drugs into the inventory, which will help reduce excess drugs in the inventory. I would also an implement log of prescription inventory that can be updated automatically based on the patient’s need in each store. An updated inventory log for prescription will allow employees to maintain an inventory with less drug expiration while promoting an efficient JIT system.

References:

Investopedia. (2014). Just In Time – JIT. Retrieved from http://www.investopedia.com

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 http://imamkhomainie.wordpress.com/2012/12/20/summary-of-the-basic-principle-of-just-

 in-time/

# 3 post 75 words

Changes to be made While Implementing the JIT at Toyota Motor Corporation

It is necessary that the organization makes the proper arrangement of training and learning programs before implementing the JIT principles. In such programs, the organization should provide the information regarding the importance of this implementation to the employees (Lai & Cheng, 2012). This ensures proper implementation of the principles in the organization. Moreover, before implementing these principles, the organization should gather all the relevant information.

Besides, while implementing the JIT principles, the organization should try to minimize several wastages like transportation wastage, inventory wastage, process wastage, etc. (Lai & Cheng, 2012). Also, it is necessary that the top management provide the support to the organization so that it can implement the principles in the best way. In addition to this, there should be proper communication among the employees of the organization (Lai & Cheng, 2012). With the help of proper communication, the employees can fulfill their duties and responsibilities in the effective way. Also, it is necessary that the organization provide supportive and cooperative environment to the employees. It is necessary for the organization to implement the principles of continuous innovation and total quality management.

After getting the understanding of JIT principles, it is clear and it is one of the beneficial inventory management tools. Now, the following section will describe the importance of implementing total quality management and six sigma in the organization

Total Quality Management and Six Sigma

Total quality management helps the organization to maintain the quality of its products. TQM mainly focuses on the continuous innovation and minimizing the defects in the products. TQM also refers to managing and controlling the quality (Rios & Solís, 2011). In addition to this, by implementing TQM, the organization helps the employees in improving their risk taking and problem solving capabilities. It provides an opportunity to employees to take effective steps in order to solve their problems. In order to implement the total quality management in the organization the organization should empower its employees (Rios & Solís, 2011). The organization should provide appropriate authority to its employees so that they can take their own decisions. Besides, it helps in meeting the changing needs and requirements of the customers.

Six sigma focuses on providing the world best products to the customers. It focuses on minimizing the mistakes and wastages (Furterer, 2009). This helps the organization in gaining the competitive advantages. Also, it results in increase in sales and profit of the organization. It ensures the success to the organization. In addition to this, it helps in improving the performance of the organization (Furterer, 2009). On the other hand, implementation of Six sigma in the organization is a very difficult task. The organization has to take the help of experts for implementing Six sigma (Furterer, 2009). Moreover, the positive behavior and attitude of top management and employees is very necessary to implement six sigma in the organization.

Quality control tools have their own importance in an organization because the use of such tools improves the overall quality and then increases the revenue. In this context, this section reveals various quality control tools used by the organization for improving the quality.

Quality Control Tools

There are several quality control tools used by the organization to improve its performance (Rios & Solís, 2011). Under the quality control tools, the desired quality of the product is compared with the actual quality in order to find the deviations. After this, the necessary actions are taken by the organization in order to minimize the deviation. The company can use the cause and effect diagram in order to improve the quality (Rios & Solís, 2011). Under the diagram, the organization tries to identify the outcome of every action. If the action results into positive outcome, then the organization implements that action (Rios & Solís, 2011). Also, the organization can use check sheet in which it can gather all the relevant information and take the necessary steps to improve the quality.

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Rios, R., & Solís, Y.A.R. (2011). Just-in-time systems. New York: Springer