
Inventory Management- Just In Time Technology

Mr. Ghotekar D. B.

Introduction

1760 to 1830 this period of time recognized for industrial revolution. Scientist invented tiny machines for domestic purpose. But within short of time these machines were used for industrial purpose. With the help of these machines huge production before demand to place. Machine oriented finished product presented in the market for consumption purpose customer preferred these superior quality domestic as well as industrial goods. It was great chance to industrialist for expansion of markets. In 19th century import and export trade took place on large scale with the help of advanced technology and machinery giant industries started to fulfil market demands. Increased in income, standard of living, education, fashions, customers and markets taking into consideration industry played important role to earn more and more profit. But it was not easy task. With the help of trend human resources, high quality raw material, finance, methods of production, quality finished products own the maximum part of the markets. In this area men, money, material, methods, machinery and market played a vital role in capturing the changing customers and markets. The market slowly changed into competitive markets. In cut-throat competition every producer began to decrease the cost of production. Used of computerized machines, advanced technology and such a type of main ways search to reduce the cost of production, inventory management is one of them.

A. Objectives of the research paper

1. To study the need of inventory management
2. To study the just in time technique
3. To understand the cost decreasing inventory management

B. Research methodology

For this research paper I have used secondary method for data collection. Books, journals, newspapers, websites are used for data.

Inventory management

Definition- Inventory or stoked is the goods and materials that a business holds for the ultimate goal of resale. Inventory management is a discipline primarily about specifying the shape and placement stoked goods. It is required at different locations within a facility or within many locations of a supply network to proceed the regular and planned course of production and stock of materials.

• Just in time technique

Utilize each and every resource for building of nation. It is says that straight roads richest at prosperity. Japan has plastic coating roads which is time, fuel and spare saving. The vehicle riches before time with raw materials and required equipment are in front of the gate. Main problem was nothing remained behind to keep in go-down.

Just in time technique developed by TPS. Without gathering and keeping any type of raw material the conveyer belt was working continuously. It reflected in proper output of quality, quantity of final product. In other hand America and other western countries adopted the traditional policy of warehousing. I.e. warehouse, security, go-down keeper essential staff, investment in raw materials and other required resources. Huge capital required for the go-downs and raw materials etc. instead of huge investment in warehousing, Japanese developed this technique popularly known as JIT. Using JIT technique Japanese have removed warehousing pattern. Just in time is an inventory strategy company's employee to increase efficiency and decrease waste by receiving goods only as they are needed in the production processes, thereby reducing inventory cost. This method requires procedures to forecast demand accurately just in time manufacturing originated in Japan. in the 1960 and 1970 Toyota motor corporation contributed the most to its development. The method allows companies to save significant amount of money and reduce waste by keeping only the inventory they need to produced and sale products.

Conclusion

Inventory management is essential part of any manufacturing, assembling unit. Sufficient stock of goods, raw material and accessories should be with stores departments. But heavy stocking results in unwanted ---

* Associate Professor C. D. Jain College of Commerce, Shirampur

capital investment. In India warehousing is normal practice. Each and every industry has warehouses/ inventory facilities. But it requires heavy investment which reflects into cost increased. Huge population, limited resources, low quality labour force, lack of proper education, training facilities and skill development programs. Our industries try to perform best on available conditions after 1990 LPG came into force. Change or perish is the message of LPG. Multinational business houses opened their plant in industrial sector of India. Huge industry, large scale production, global market and cheap labour force it reflected that India become hub of industrial goods and services. Roads, power, human resources, advanced machinery and other basic requirements must be properly available for industrial development. Just in time technique is possible when above stated basic needs would be fulfilled.

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