

# Supply Chain Management: Just in Time and Six Sigma

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# Just-in-time System

- Developed by the **Toyota Motor Company** during the 1950s and 1960
- Inventory management philosophy aimed at **reducing waste and redundant inventory** by
- Delivering products, components, or materials just **when an organization needs**.

5 Salient Features of JIT System

# 1. 3 JIT system principles

available with only efficient supply chains.

- **Total quality control** - improving efficiency of material processes and quality
- **Elimination of waste** - effectiveness of processes and operations that add value to the materials
- **People involvement** - company's employees are its most valuable resource

## 2. 6 JIT System Inventory Management Principles

Effective management of inventory throughout the entire supply chain.

- Reduce lot size and **increase frequency of orders.**
- Reduce buffer inventory.
- **Reduce purchasing cost.**
- Improve material handling.
- Seek zero inventory.
- Seek reliable suppliers.

**Supply chain** is a critical factor for making JIT System successful.

### 3. Implications of JIT System for Logistics Integration

- Principles can be extended throughout the supply chain
- Proven quite successful in **simplifying and streamlining**
- **Transportation** becomes an even more vital component
- Warehousing - instead of storage facility.

## 4. Benefits of JIT System

- Improved inventory turns
- Better customer service
- Decreased warehouse space
- Improved response time
- Productivity improvements
- Greater control between various production stages
- Diminished raw materials
- Lower transportation costs

## 5. Problems

Not all organisations find it suitable. JIT System has 3 inherent problems:

- Supplier production schedules
- Level production schedules
- Suppliers locations



# Six Sigma

- Set of **tools and strategies** for process improvement
- Seeks to **improve the quality of process outputs**
- **Identifies** and **removes** the causes of defects (errors)
- Minimizes variability in manufacturing and business processes.
- Uses a set of quality management methods, including **statistical methods**

# Six Sigma

- Project follows a defined sequence of steps
- Quantify financial targets
- Maturity of a manufacturing process described by a sigma rating
- Six Sigma Process (SSP) - 99.99966% of the products manufactured are statistically expected to be free of defects (3.4 defects per million).
- Makes decisions on the basis of verifiable data and statistical methods

# Lean Six Sigma

- A methodology that combines Six Sigma ideas with lean manufacturing.
- It views lean manufacturing and Six Sigma as complementary disciplines aimed at promoting "business and operational excellence".

# DPMO

Sigma	DPMO	Percent Defect (%)	Percent Yield (%)
1	691,462	69	31
2	308,538	31	69
3	66,807	6.7	93.3
4	6,210	0.62	99.38
5	233	0.023	99.977
6	3.4	0.00034	99.99966
7	0.019	0.0000019	99.9999981

# Methods

Six Sigma projects follow two project methodologies inspired by Deming's Plan-Do- Check-Act Cycle :

- **DMAIC** is used for projects aimed at improving an existing business process.
- **DMADV** is used for projects aimed at creating new product or process designs.

# Implementation Roles

- Top management are responsible
- Empower others with the freedom and resources to explore new ideas.
- Champions
- Master Black Belts

# Implementation Roles

- Black Belts
- Green Belts
- Application - IBM, GE, Motorola

# Conclusion

## Six sigma

- positive effect for years.
- Can be a dismal failure if not used correctly.
- Maintains highly efficient production and administrative systems.

## JIT

- waste can be eliminated
- can be advantageous or disadvantageous depending on suppliers, skills of workers, willing to take up the change in organisation.



# What We Engineers Learn

- Managing Time
- Improving Client Loyalty
- Long term strategic planning
- Improving employee motivation
- Quality
- Increase Productivity
- Flexibility

# References

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# Dedicated to:

W. Edwards Deming

