





ERP

Enterprise Resource Planning

What is ERP?

ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) is a type of software system that helps organizations manage and integrate their core business processes in one centralized platform.

Instead of using separate software for each department, ERP brings everything together so data flows smoothly across the organization

-  Centralized database for all business processes
-  Real-time data sharing across departments
-  Streamlined operations and workflows
-  Single source of truth for decision-making



Core modules of ERP

Finance & Accounting

- General ledger, accounts payable/receivable, asset management.



Human Resources

- Payroll, recruitment, training, performance management.



Supply Chain

- Procurement, inventory, logistics, warehouse management.



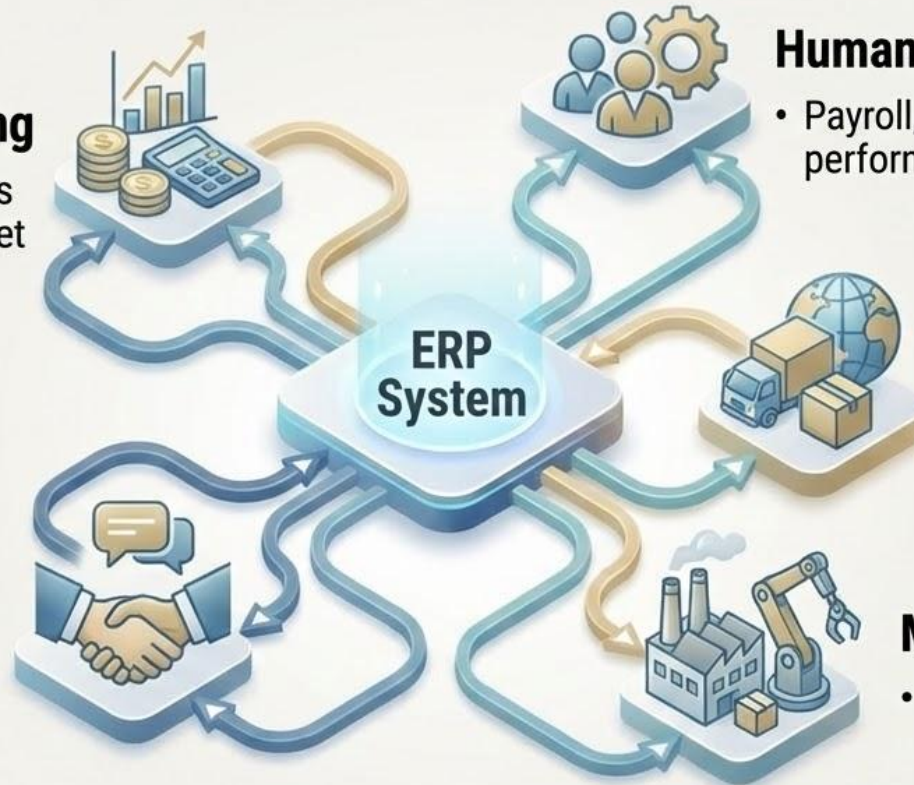
Manufacturing

- Production planning, quality control, maintenance.








Customer Relations

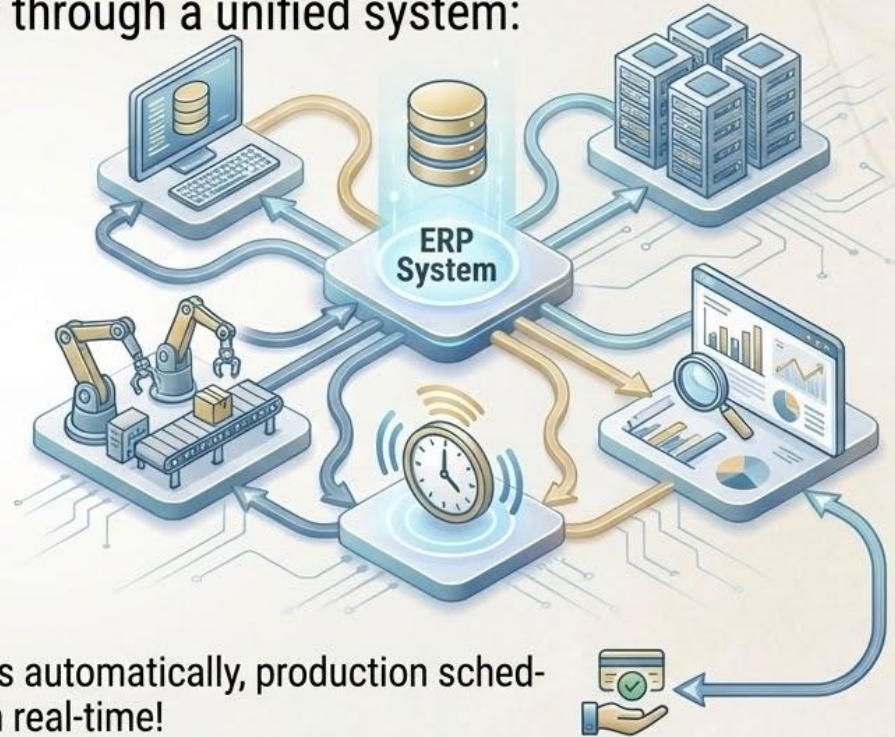
- Sales, marketing, customer service, support.



How EPR Works

ERP integrates various business processes through a unified system:

-  1. **Data Collection:** Information is entered once and stored centrally
-  2. **Data Integration:** All modules access the same database
-  3. **Process Automation:** Workflows trigger automatically across departments
-  4. **Real-time Updates:** Changes reflect immediately system-wide
-  5. **Reporting & Analytics:** Generate insights from consolidated data.



For eg: When sales creates an order, inventory updates automatically, production schedules adjust, and finance records the transaction - all in real-time!

Key Benefits of ERP

Increased Efficiency

Automate repetitive tasks and eliminate manual data entry



Cost Reduction

Lower operational costs through process optimization



Better Decision Making

Access to real-time data and comprehensive analytics



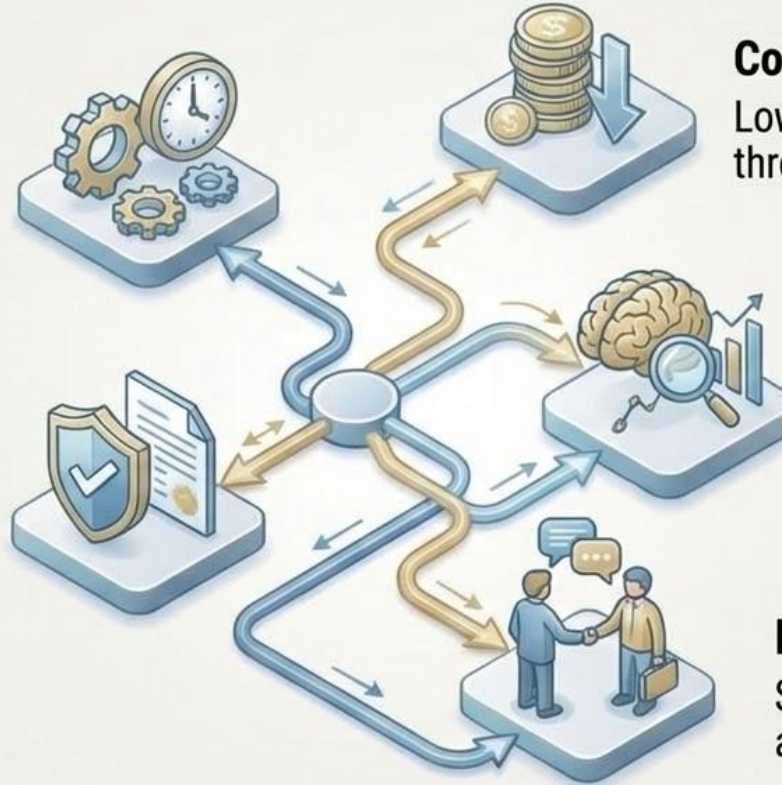
Enhanced Compliance

Built-in controls and audit trails for regulations



Improved Collaboration

Seamless information sharing across departments



Types of ERP Systems



On-Premise ERP

Installed locally on company servers. Full control but higher upfront costs.

Cloud-Based ERP (SaaS)

Hosted by vendor, accessible via internet. Lower costs, automatic updates, high accessibility.

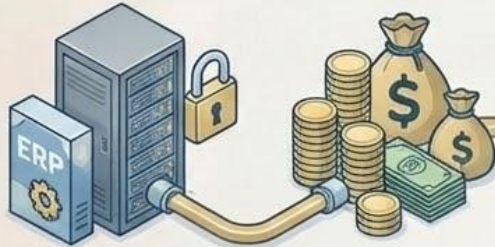
Hybrid ERP

Combination of on-premise and cloud. Flexibility to keep sensitive data on-site.

Industry-Specific ERP

Tailored for specific industries (manufacturing, healthcare, retail, etc.).

Implementation Challenges



High Initial Costs

Software licenses, hardware, consulting fees.



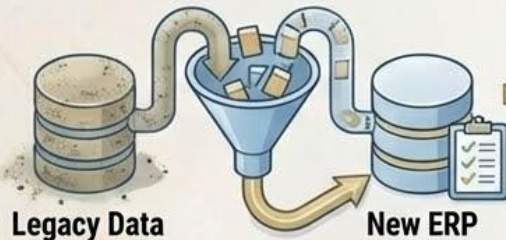
Time-Consuming

Implementation can take months to years.



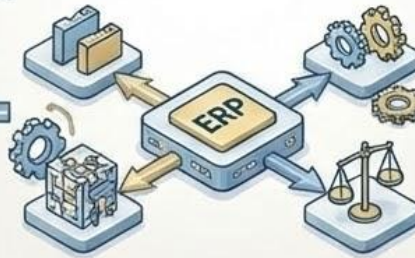
Change Management

Employee resistance and training requirements.



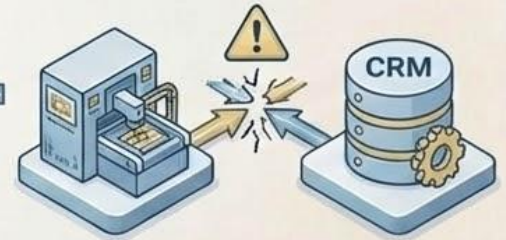
Data Migration

Transferring legacy data accurately.



Customization Complexity

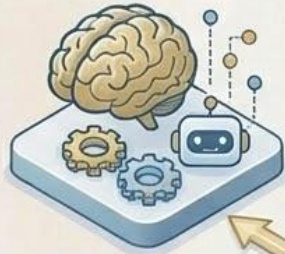
Balancing standard features vs. custom needs.



Integration Issues

Connecting with existing systems.

Future of ERP



AI & Machine Learning

Predictive analytics, intelligent automation, chatbots.



Cloud-First Approach

Migration from on-premise to cloud.



Mobile ERP

Access business data anywhere, anytime.



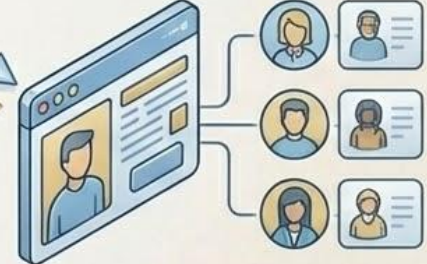
IoT Integration

Real-time data from connected devices.



Enhanced Security

Advanced cybersecurity and data protection



Personalization

User-specific interfaces and experiences.

Thankyou