

# **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

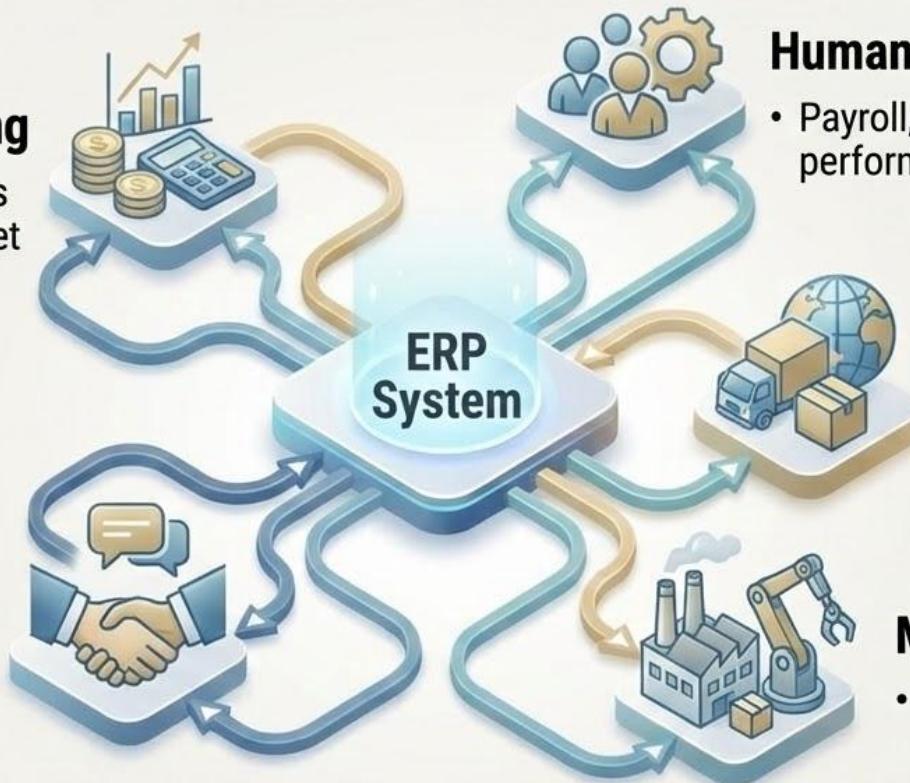
-  Centralized database for all business processes
-  Real-time data sharing across departments
-  Streamlined operations and workflows
-  Single source of truth for decision-making



# Core modules of ERP

## Finance & Accounting

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



## Customer Relations

- Sales, marketing, customer service, support.

## Human Resources

- Payroll, recruitment, training, performance management.

## Supply Chain

- Procurement, inventory, logistics, warehouse management.

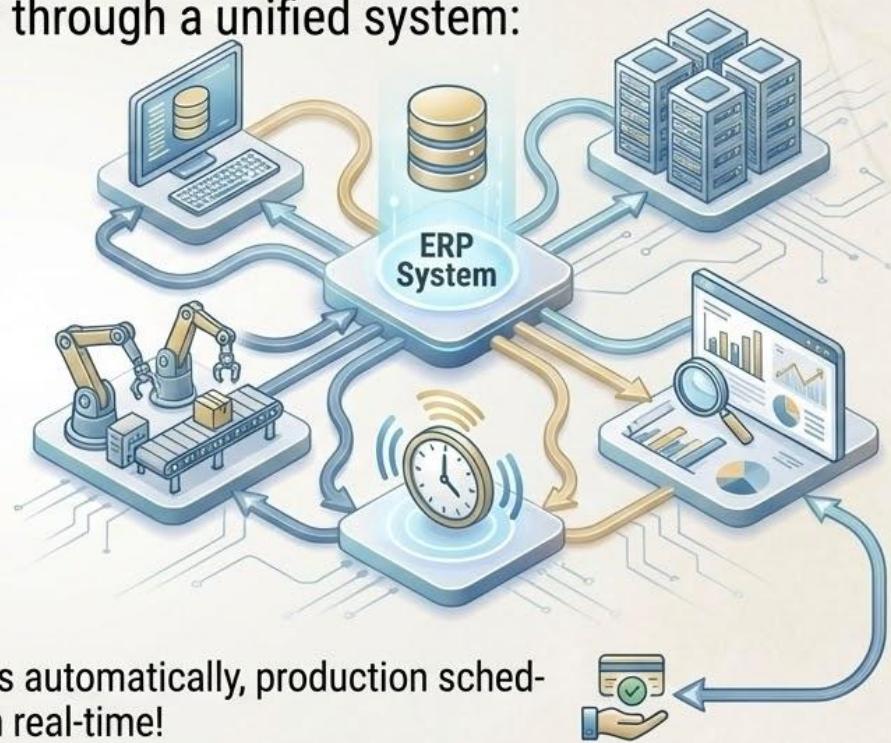
## Manufacturing

- Production planning, quality control, maintenance.

# 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

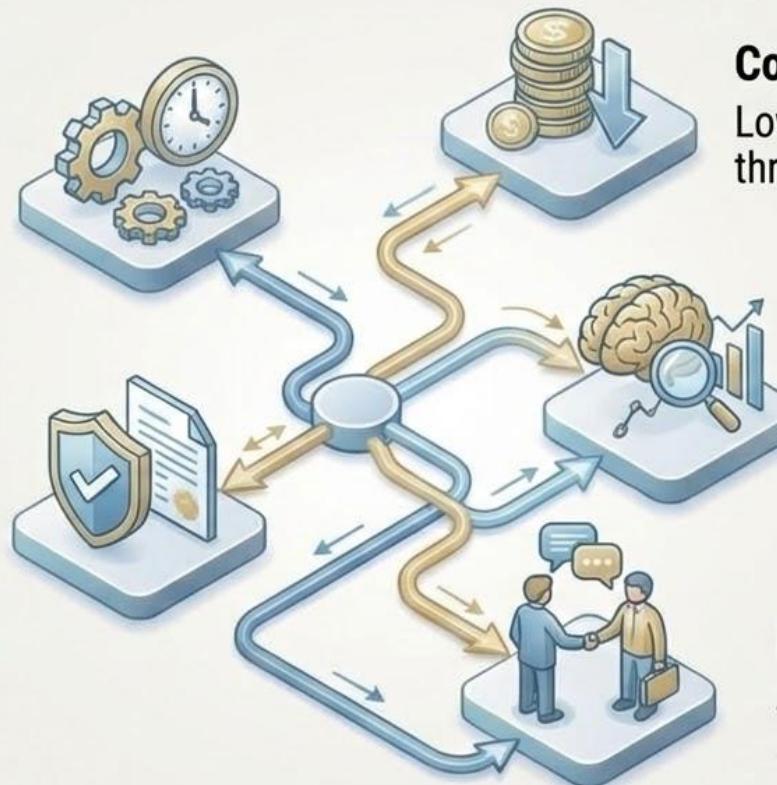
Automate repetitive tasks and eliminate manual data entry

## Enhanced Compliance

Built-in controls and audit trails for regulations

## Cost Reduction

Lower operational costs through process optimization



## Better Decision Making

Access to real-time data and comprehensive analytics

## 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.

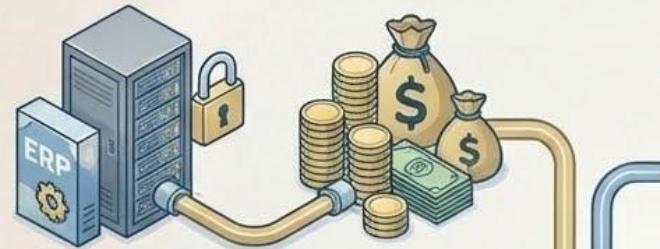
## Hybrid ERP

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

## Industry-Specific ERP

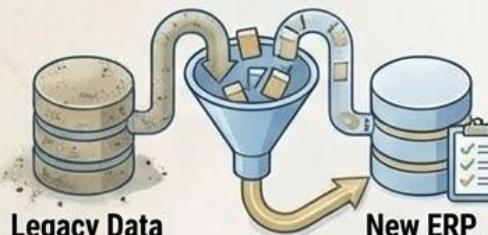
Tailored for specific industries (manufacturing, healthcare, retail, etc.).

# Implementation Challenges



## High Initial Costs

Software licenses, hardware, consulting fees.



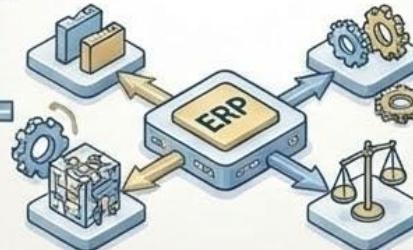
## Data Migration

Transferring legacy data accurately.



## Time-Consuming

Implementation can take months to years.



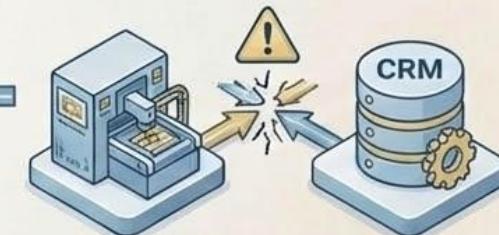
## Customization Complexity

Balancing standard features vs. custom needs.



## Change Management

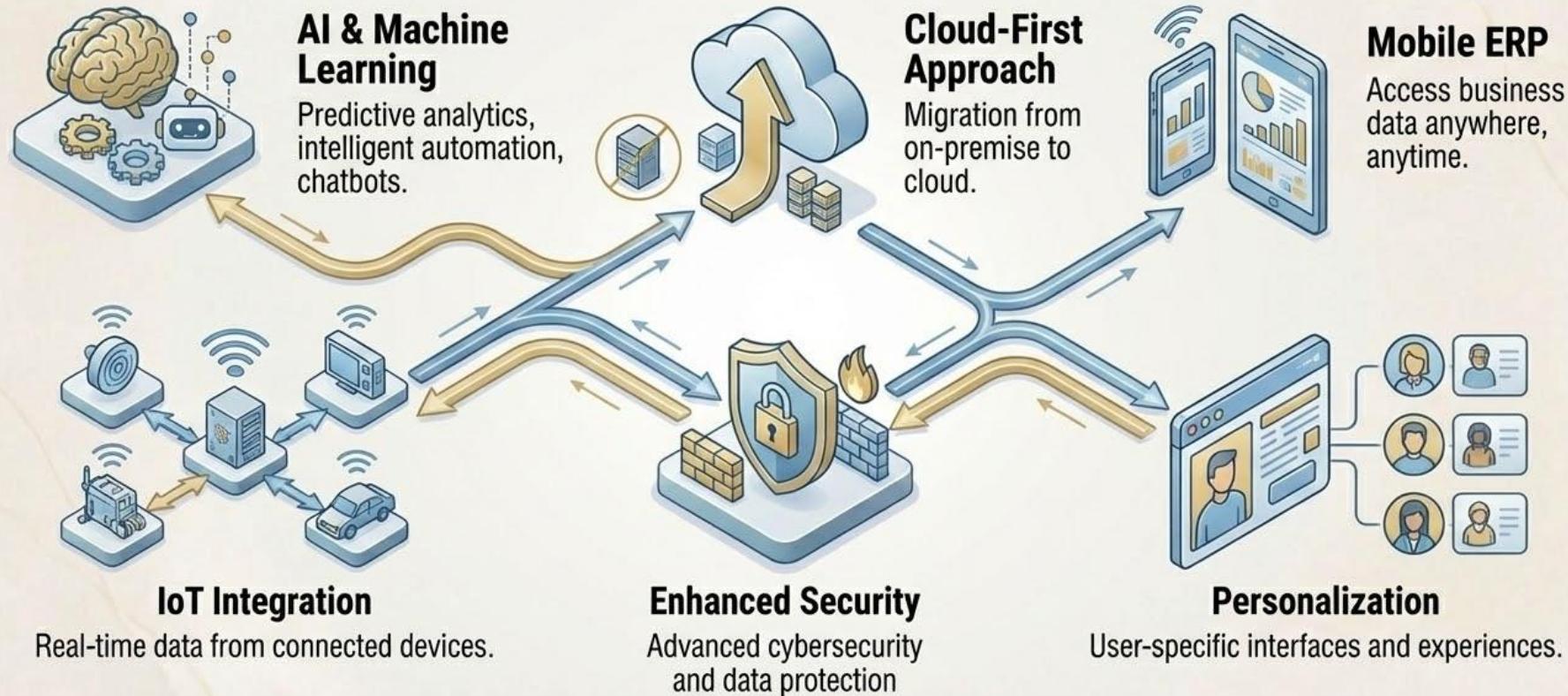
Employee resistance and training requirements.



## Integration Issues

Connecting with existing systems.

# Future of ERP



**Thankyou**