

Industrial Management: Benefits and Drawbacks

Daveed Smeeth*

Department of Economics, Harvard University, Cambridge Street, Cambridge, USA

DESCRIPTION

Technical field of industrial management allows to build management systems and combine various engineering processes. Industrial management focuses on enhancing the overall industrial infrastructure and industrial processes through industrial design, building, management, and application of science and engineering principles. The control of industrial processes is the primary goal of industrial management. It can be said that industrial managers are in charge of ensuring the right and most effective interaction of the 4Ms: Man, material, machine, and method (which every organisation needs). The examination of both human and machine performance is a component of industrial management. To maintain machinery in good working order and to ensure the calibre of their output, specialists are employed. To guarantee that neither the machinery nor the workers are injured, the plant's material flow is closely monitored.

Major work responsibilities of industrial managers

Implementation to manufacturing, plan: Capacity planning, equipment and machinery selection, handling of machinery.

Production control and planning: Arrangement, routing scheduling, dispatching

Quality management system: By establishing a standard and constantly inspecting both the manufactured parts and the goods ultimately, this refers to ensuring the quality of the commodities that are created.

Produce that does not meet the required requirements is sent back for maintenance in order to guarantee its quality, quantity, and usefulness.

To enhance the service and process: Accounting, marketing, and human resources.

Advantages and disadvantages of industrial distributors

Cost: In terms of consumer costs, a distribution system might have both benefits and drawbacks. For instance, if a local consumer buys a product made or manufactured by a local business or organisation, the overall cost of transporting the product to an industrial distribution centre and then back to a retail location may be more expensive than simply delivering the product from the local manufacturer to the local retailer. The Direct Store Delivery (DSD) system, meanwhile, will save money for manufacturers that serve a lot of land areas by allowing large amount of goods to transport across the nation at a significantly reduced cost as opposed to transporting a few items as the product continues to sell.

Inventory: Using industrial distribution systems to store any finished inventory, as well as parts and materials for manufacture, requires having a planning advantage. Retail establishments can instantly receive any product from huge multinational firms maintained at regional distribution centres to re-stock. Calculating the inventory of goods that are available at any given time is a difficult process because distribution centres hold a lot of inventory. Before, businesses and organisations could compute warehouse stock fairly quickly, but now they must collect data from all centres to determine an accurate inventory quantity.

Innovation: Due to the additional expenses involved in moving supplies for the new goods, business will be effected. Innovative industrial products that don't observe handling and shipping procedures can eventually cause problems in a manufacturing system that prioritises industrial distribution. Innovative and uncommon produced goods that lack surfaces for barcodes, uniform shipping protection, or odd packaging necessitate manual processing may experience slow processing at distribution centres and increase costs for producers and distributors. Because of these additional expenditures, businesses dissuade employees from developing new products.

Correspondence to: Daveed Smeeth, Department of Economics, Harvard University, Cambridge Street, Cambridge, USA, E-mail: smeethd@ssa.edu

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