

Editorial on Operations Management

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EDITORIAL

The administration of operational activities to achieve the highest degree of productivity possible within a company is known as operations management. It is concerned with efficiently turning resources and labour into products and services in order to optimise an organization's benefit. The aim of operations management teams is to achieve the highest net operating profit possible by balancing costs and sales.

A specialist in operations management is aware of local and global patterns, as well as customer demand and production capital. To meet consumer needs, operations management approaches the procurement of products and the use of labour in a timely and cost-effective manner. Stock levels are kept track of to ensure that there aren't any excesses on hand. Operations management is in charge of locating suppliers who can offer the required products at a fair price and deliver the product on time.

The distribution of products to consumers is another significant part of operations management. This involves making certain that goods are distributed within the agreed-upon time period. Execution

Customers are normally followed up with by management to ensure that the goods fulfil their quality and functionality criteria. Finally, operations management compiles all of the input obtained and distributes it to each department for process improvement.

When reevaluating existing systems, operations managers are active in organising and designing new processes. Promptness and organisation An MBA in operations management may provide a global perspective on business developments as well as an understanding of any financial regulations or political uncertainty that can affect a company. It also offers a solid understanding of the inherent complexities as well as the resources necessary to react effectively to change.

The value of a product is inherent in the tangible offering itself, for example, in the can of paint or pair of pants. In contrast, the value of a service often comes from the eventual benefit that the customer perceives from the time while using the service. In addition, the customer often judges the value of a service based on the quality of the relationship between the provider and the customer while using the service.

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