

Mrp characteristics benefits and objectives characterstics business essay

[Business](#)



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

In late thirties Colourtex Pvt Ltd was founded by Mr. Jayantibhai Jariwala, Managing Director and Chairman. Colourtex Pvt Ltd. was established in year 1983. As a leading dyestuff producer Colourtex Pvt Ltd has grown and three from last three decade it's has integrated all there processes. In the course of subsequent 15 years, company expanded and diversified to manufacture Solvent dyes, vat dyes and dye intermediates. Presently company has installed capacity of 48000mt dyestuffs and 46000mt dye-intermediates, additives and specialty chemicals. During this period company has become self sufficient in water and electric power requirements. Colourtex established various manufacturing sites in Surat(Gujarat). It has now total 5 manufacturing plant at different places of Surat. In the year 2007, company was certified for ISO 9001: 2001. We can see that the period from when the company had started in 1984 and now the period of 2012 it had undergone the vast changes many new machines had been recently built, innovation and expansion is done to create the demand and maintain the quality. So we can see that this company is on the position where it can find many company lagging behind.

2. COMPANY PROFILE

Colourtex Pvt. Ltd. was established in the year 1983, with facility to manufacture 10 MTKM of Acid and disperse Dyes. Now, today Colourtex is the largest dyestuff company in India. Colourtex commands a strong consumer base in domestic textile and leather industry. Mixture of products contains Acid, Reactive, Acrylic, and Vat, Leather, Disperse, acid dyes, Solvent dyes and particular industrial chemical. With annual sales in 2010 Rs. 875 crores, export contributing Rs. 256 crores Colourtex has come out as

an Indian leading dyestuff company in global market also. Colourtex has manufacturing sites in Surat at different areas – GIDC Pandesara Surat, GIDC Sachin Surat, with having accredited production sites. Colourtex has been invested their all the major investment in their infrastructure from last ten years like building the environment and resource infrastructure. Due to that investment Colourtex has became self sufficient to fulfill their basic requirements. From ecological requirement point of view Colourtex has maintaining all their wastes through which environment get affected like solid waste, sewer water, and hazardous waste. The Ecological and Toxicological Association of Dyes and Organic Pigments Manufactures (ETAD) provided their certification to Colourtex in maintaining the environmental control. Colourtex, with their quality dyestuff product or defect free product and their best sales networking, Colourtex has maintaining their reputation as a best authentic manufacturer across the globe like in USA markets, Hong Kong markets.

GOALS

In leather and textile industries, Colourtex provides a genuine platform to their user so that they can exploit their career growth. Areas of mutual interest in strategic alliances and global partners, is what these days Colourtex is looking for. This was a view which was given by broad base satisfied clientele and technical expertise in India and abroad.

VISION STATEMENT

" Colourtex has truly been a customer – oriented organization ever since its inception." For our customer point of view, to enhanced sales value and

service value we will be the best world – class organization and provides many facilities:-In learning and open environment Colourtex provides many motivated term to care their employee and provide best platform to their growth. To measure new standard of performance, set the new challenges. From environment point of view, set the standard on their product responsibility, quality, and innovation to care the environment.

ORGANISATION STRUCTURE OF COLOURTEX PVT. LTD.

CHAIRMANACCOUNTS HEADEXCISE HEADPOLLUTION HEADESTATE MGT.
 HEADSALES TAX HEADGENERAL & INCOME TAXENVIRONMENT & HEALTH
 HEADSAFETY HEADEHS & SPECIAL CHEMIC-AL HEADFABRICATION PROJECT
 HEADPROJECT & UTILITY HEADQC HEADPURCH-ASE HEAD-IMPORTPURCH-
 ASE HEADPURCH-ASE HEAD-CHEMIC-ALSURAT REGION SALES
 HEADTECHNICAL SERVICE HEADDOMESTIC HEADEXPORT HEADPLANT HEAD
 AND PRODUCTION HEADSCORPORATE OFFICE HEADHR HEADQA HEADQC
 HEAD-APP. QC HEAD-ANA. R&DDIRECTOR-GENERAL ADMINISTR-
 ATIONDIRECTOR-PROJECT/ENGINEERINGDIRECTOR-SOURCEDIRECTOR-
 MARKETINGDIRECTOR – HUMAN RESOURCESDIRECTOR-
 PRODUCTIONDIRECTOR - FINANCEDIRECTOR - GENERALDIRECTOR -
 MANAGEMENT

3 . PRODUCT PROFILE

COMPREHENSIVE RANGE OF DYES & CHEMICALS FOR TEXTILE AND LEATHER:

Coralene DyesFor PolyesterCorazal/ Corafix/ Coractive/ Coracion/

Coravat/Corafast DyesFor CellulosicsColocid/ Colomill/ Coloan/ Colochrome/
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Levosol/Levoset DyesFor Wool, Silk and PolyamideCoracryl DyesFor acrylic and cationic dyeable polyesterColoderm DyesFor LeatherCorasol – solvent DyesFor Plastics, Waxes, OilsUnicol DyesFor Non – Textile ApplicationLevocol – Specialty ChemicalsFor TextileLevoderm – Performance ChemicalsFor Leather

4. SWOT ANALYSES

STRENGTH

It had strong technical base with the core whole time director being technocrats with sound entrepreneur skills. The company being a multi location, multi product entity has manufacturing abilities for a large number of products which enables them to change of product mix as per market demands. In house research and development centers recognized by the department of scientific and industrial research enables continuous research for new products process improvements, energy consumption reduction etc. Strong brand name, image & company's reputation. The company has a large customer both local and international. The company has strived to serve them with loyalty since inception. It is the support of these customers as well as that of its supplier that has enabled the company to sustain its growth. The company has always given priority to environment, health and safety. It has technologically upgraded efficient treatment facilities at all its units.

WEAKNESS

Cannibalization of products: So many products may produce in the market for selling. Also some products use as its substitutes. So its create confusion

in customer's mind. Promotional activities required more concentration. Centralized decision making which many times hinder the functioning of different departments.

OPPORTUNITIES

To increase product line. The company has a large customer comprising multinational and global majors. For the new product, this fact gives the suitable platform to research and development team to developed new product and gives the intensities in the volume of the existing product. Pricing and packing effectively which is much competitive than competitors. To increase market segment. To explore themselves in international market.

THREATS

Switching of consumers from 1 brand to another :-Consumers have tied out new products, most local product owners like to switch and tried to used other brands productsSustain pricing:-To continue competing on price, Colourtex has to keep its costs in check and increase its volume at the same time. Government Regulations.

5. MARKET SHARE OF COMPETITORS AND COLOURTEX LTD.

CTXL

MARKET SHARE 2010 – 2011

Product Group Disperse Domestic 2009 – 2010 Sales

Sr.

No.

COMPANIES

MARKET SHARE

(IN %)

STRENGTH

WEAKNESS

1. Colourtex(CTXL)46. 8Bulk production with consistence quality. Non
 avalibility of complete package. 2. Spectrum18. 20Quality accepted in local
 market. Lack of brand image. 3. Chinese14. 30Bulk supplier of commodity
 product. Quality variation in supply. 4. Nova7. 80Highly price base
 competition. Weak on technical service. 5. Rathi3. 90Quality consistency
 product & brand image. Limited product range. 6. Other Competitors9.
 00Established incorporates. Supply constraints. Total100

MASTER PRODUCTION SCHEDULE

The industries which are lies in the categories of consumer's goods
 industries, for achieving marketing aims customer service plays a very
 important role. For any industry to achieve good customer service, the most

important role is played by product availability (Langley and Coyle, bardi 1992, p81). In the term of make – to – stock it always measured the product availability, meeting the rates of incoming orders which is totally depended upon the finished inventory in the stock. The manufacturing lead – time of the finished goods in make – to – stock industries is often take more time rather than the cycle time of shipping and dispatching that finished goods, based on consumer goods manufacturing industries. Master Production Schedule (MPS) work as a main tool which ensures the control of product availability. In many processes like staffing, inventory, production etc Master Production Schedule is used to create a plan for the single product lies on one product family. The demand which comes from customer side is manage by MPS like how much to produce and when to produce, MPS is integrated with manufacturer and indicates all this demand to manufacturer so that manufacturer fulfill that demand by producing finished goods. It also helps Sales and Operation Plan into a specific manufacturing schedule. The MPS is a statement of the specific products that make up the output required by the Sales and Operation Plan, their quantities and timing. Whereas SOP is to balance supply and demand volume, MPS specifies the mix and volume of the output.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The finished goods which is indicating in MPS, MPS concern regarding that finished goods is constantly change in the frequency of quantity and timing in the demand of that finished goods, this the definition of MPS exit as there is no formal definition is exits [1]. From the past experience and observation the research has been generated in terms of unanimity that either i) at the

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finished goods level, it is necessary to carry a safety stock ii) to improve MPS in environment of rolling horizon, freeze the MPS. In terms of product availability and costs, both the above mentioned approaches will show the tremendous impacts which are quantitative by mathematical models. Many ideas are proposed on the solution of MPS by many researchers. To improve the schedule stability, it is indicated that company has to increase in their length of the frozen interval but it is also increased company's cost said by Berry and Sridhar (1990) [2]. The optimum option for the blocked interval lengths is determine by the structure of the product cost, in the framework of hierarchical production planning for the MPS of rolling horizon, established by Krajewski and Chung (1986). At MPS level using the safety stock is not that appropriate method, rather than doing that freeze the portion of MPS which produce more static schedule and lower lot – size cost proposed by LaForge and Shridhan (1986). On total organization cost, the substantial impact is created by forecast factor, size of the blocked interval, and the resetting interval are the three MPS factors given by Krajewski and Lin (1992). For reducing the timetable of instability in MRP system many research have been generated by researchers, freezing the MPS is one of the frequently used method for this purpose (Blackburnet al., 1986, 1987). With the settled demand and individual resource restraint, what is impact of MPS freezing parameter on the execution of production system of multi – item single – level, studied by Zhoe et al. (2001). Due to the MPS system there is instability in MRP of multi – stage system scheduling this is examined by Ireland and Ho (1998).

MPS INPUTS AND OUTPUTS

MPS INPUTS :-

Forecast Demand. Production Cost. Inventory Cost. Customer Order.

Inventory Levels. Supply. Lot Size. Production Lead Time. Capacity

MPS OUTPUTS (Production Plan)

Amount need to Produce. Staffing Levels. Quantity Available to Promise.

Projected Available Balance.

MANUFACTURING PLANNING AND CONTROL

MPS OBJECTIVES AND BENEFITS

OBJECTIVES:-

Keeping the inventories at the desire level by making perfect use of the resources that are available in the company. Setting up due dates for the availability of the end item and also providing the required information regarding resources and also the materials – which act as the supporting pillar of the aggregate planning. Maintaining properly, the desired level of customer service. Setting particular schedule for the production of the parts and the component that is used as the input of material requirement planning, in the end items.

BENEFITS:-

For the delivery promises to the customer it's provides basic platform.

Efficaciously using plant capacity. According to the production plan achieved firm accusative. Marketing and Manufacturing trades off are managed by MPS. It integrates the production planning with financial budget. For the

capital budgeting MPS provides the basic platform. Through MPS it is easy to track the cash flow of day-to-day production.

1. MATERIAL REQUIREMENT PLANNING

A computer based planning of production which is related with inventory based system is called Material Requirement planning (MRP). Inventory control and production schedule both are attached with material requirement planning. For assuring that when there is requirement of materials arise, materials are available so that one can manage only the required material not more than that and this is possible through MRP. Complex bill of material and the multiple items can also manage by material requirement planning. The processes which are strongly integrated with each other and for job shops material requirement planning is not useful. Manufacturing planning and control is the most important framework for any manufacturing industry and MRP play as the central engine role in that framework. For the finished product MPS required the detailed of material plan which is provided by MRP. To reduce the uncertainty of demand in any organization MRP is also worked like MPS based on time-phased. MRP works in any organization for 10 periods ahead. In terms of production, MRP explain each and every step which are going to taken by the firm for accomplishing the manufacturing task. To ensure that the materials are available when they are needed the framework of material requirement planning is needed. MRP is used for both the purposes, that is, for the external purposes like it is linked with distribution requirement planning and for internal purpose for providing the data to the production planning. In term of monitoring the stock MRP is required because it ensure that when material is required it is available so it's also track the

inventories level. The above mentioned criteria, MRP do with maintain the balance between:-Optimizing service level andMinimizing cost and capital lockup. Production planning is one of the components of MRP which serve and alleviates the controller of MRP in their responsible areas. It is a responsibility of MRP controller to control the entire material requirement part for manufacturing the finished goods like time of requirement, specifying the lot size and the type of the raw material like unit, weight, etc. It is also the responsibility of MRP controller that to calculate

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

MRP (Material Requirement Planning) and MRP – II (Manufacturing Resource planning) are sophisticated SCO that have been used extensively in large companies worldwide since 1970s. MRP, based on the definition of final products production, enables companies to define when, how many, and what item to produce and purchase (Semi – Finished products, Components, Raw Materials). MRP's successor, MRP – II, is a more developed system that take into account decisions about capacity: namely, it put into practice the decision defined by the MRP. MRP – II uses a structure logistic planning that can predict hierarchical calculations, verifications procedures, and decisions aimed at reaching viable production planning in term of material availability and production capacity. According to large number of author (Sipper and Bulfin, 1997), MRP systems can deal with complex situation, such as having a large number of products or products with a BOM (Bill Of Material). Hence, MRP is appropriate for non – repetitive production system (MacCarthy and Fernandes, 2000). According to Gupta and Snyder (2009), MRP advocate suggested that the felexibility of the system allows it to adapt and to be used

together with other SCO. However, MRP user must first overcome a number of problems for the system to work satisfactorily. These include failure to determine parameters, the MRP infinite capacity approach, and MRP instability, known in the literature as MRP system nervousness (Filho and Fernandes, 2009 gives a more precise definition of system nervousness). MRP literature is extensive. Example of topics covered in the literature are (i) system parameterization (Hautaniemi and Pirttia, 1999); (ii) lot sizing procedures (Ho, 2008); (iii) safety stock (Dellaert and Jeunet, 2005); (iv) comparison with other systems (Gupta and Snyder, 2009); (v) uncertainty and risk in the system (Inderfurth, 2009; Barba – Gutierrez and Adensi – Diaz, 2009); and (vi) finite capacitated MRP (Lee et al., 2009; Kanet and stoBlein 2010). Prior to MRP, and before computer dominated industries, reorder – point / reorder – quantity (ROP/ROQ) type method like EOQ (Economic Order Quantity) had been used in manufacturing and inventory management. In 1964, Joseph Orlicky as a response to the Toyota Manufacturing program developed material Requirements Planning (MRP). First company to used MRP was Black & Decker in 1964, with Dick Alban as project leader. In 1983 Oliver White developed MRP into Manufacturing Resource Planning (MRP-II). Orlicky's book is entitled " The new way of life in production and Inventory Management" (1975). By 1975, MRP was implemented in 150 companies. This number had grown to about 8, 000 by 1981. In the 1980's, Joe Orlicky's MRP involved into Oliver White's manufacturing resource planning (MRP-II) which brings master schedule, rough – cut capacity planning, capacity requirement planning, S&OP in 1983 and other concepts to classical MRP by 1989, about one third of the software industries was MRP II software sold to

American industries (\$1. 2 bilion worth of software). Dependent
 RequirementFinal CostingCapacity PlanningOrder ProcessingProduction
 OrderWarehouseInvoice VerificationScheduling AgreementPurchase
 OrderPurchasing FunctionPurchase RequisitionConversionPlanned OrderSD
 ProcessingIndependent RequirementMATERIAL REQUIREMENT
 PLANNINGMATERIAL REQUIREMENT PLANNING IN THE LOGISTIC CHAIN

MRP CHARACTERSTICS, BENEFITS, AND OBJECTIVES

CHARACTERSTICS:-

An effective computer system. Computerized Bill Of Material (BOM) files and inventory status file for all end products and material with the highest possible accuracy. A production system that manufacture discrete products made up of raw materials, parts, sub – assemblies and major assemblies which are processed through several production steps or operations. Production processes or operations requiring long processing times. Short and reliable lead time for procurement of raw material and components from vendors. The time fence for the frozen MPS should be sufficent to procure materials without undue expediting effort. Support and commitment of the top management.

BENEFITS:-

It helps in maintain minimum inventory levels. With minimum inventory levels, material planning also reduced associated costs. Material tracking become easy and ensures that economic order quantity is achieved for all lot

orders. Material planning smoothens capacity utilization and allocates correct time to products as per demand forecast.

OBJECTIVES:-

Primary objective is to ensure that material and component are available for production, and final products are ready for dispatch. Another primary objective is not only to maintain minimum inventory but also ensure right quantity of material is available at the right time to produce right quantity of final products. Another primary objective is to ensure planning of all manufacturing processes, this scheduling of different job works as to minimize or remove any kind of idle time for machine and workers.

InventoryRecordsForecast DemandMaster Production ScheduleBills Of MaterialsInventoryRecordsMaterial Requirement PlanningPurchase OrdersWork OrdersMaterial plans

PRIMARY OBJECTIVES:-

To study Master Production Schedule and Material Requirement Planning analysis of Colourtex Pvt Ltd.

SECONDARY OBJECTIVES:-

To know the impact of ERP system on Colourtex Pvt Ltd. To know how ERP system helps Colourtex to increase their buisness. Impact of ERP on MPS and MRP of Colourtex. Drawback of ERP system in Colourtex Pvt Ltd.

PRIMARY ACTIVITIES:-

RAW MATERIAL:-

All the raw material is purchased from outsources. Colourtex only creates the formulation and prepares the final product as the product is chemical base it is difficult to prepare even the raw material in the plant – General raw materials used are e. g. Sulphur oxide, Ethanol, Bromine, etc. On an average the total raw material purchased is 1000 tone which cost around 50 – 60 crore.

PROCUREMENT:-

M. N. Patel Swiss Glass Pvt. Ltd. Steve Engineering Gujarat Machinery Managerial Ltd.

PURCHASE OF RAW MATERIAL:-**NO.****NAME OF CLIENT****1****RELIANCE****2****BIRLA CELLULAR****3****NAVIN FLOURINE****4****AARTI INDUSTRIES****5****PANOLI INDUSTRIES Pvt. Ltd.****MACHINERY:-**

Machinery are here are termed as vessel, the raw material are compressed in the vessel to create a reaction for preparation of product they are also know as reactor, these vessels are routed with the help of solar system. These reactors are purchased from M. N. Patel.

MATERIAL HANDLING:-

Underground storage tanks are used handling the final product. Storage tank for diesel is also maintained. Lift/Tractor is used for transportation of material within the plant. Acid based product is storied in tanker and the

material is then used for further reaction of finel packing with the help of pumping.

INVENTORY CONTROL:-

Stock of 45 days is maintained as the product produced is highly reactive and their concentration decreases with the delay in consumption. Especially such an effect is easily detected in acid based product.

MASTER PRODUCTION SCHEDULE

As discussed above is that Colourtex Pvt Ltd is dealing in dyes sector and the lead time is 24 hour. For manufacturing of dyes the mainly raw materials which are required is in acid or in chemical form. So it is very difficult to procure raw material in bulk and store it for the long time because the raw material (Acids) gets react with each other and it gets dangers for the workers as well as nature. Even Colourtex Pvt Ltd is also not effort to store the finished goods (Dyes) for the long time in their compound for that same reason.

OVERVIEW OF OUTBOND LOGISTIC

LOCAL MARKET:-

This market comprises of customers within Surat. Delivery of product is done within 24 hrs of order placed. All the stock is maintained in Warehouse, these Warehouse mainly contains dry/powder form products. The entire finished product in local area is maintained at Vakharia Warehouse.

DOMESTIC MARKET:-

There are 21 branch offices all over India. Each of this branch office maintains stock. Due to these branch offices it get easy to deliver their product in 24 hrs.

INTERNATIONAL MARKET:-

When it comes to exporting the product Colourtex strictly does production on the basis of order given by customer. Within 6 week delivery is done to respective customer. So for these strategies Colourtex needs the MPS according to the given forecast of the demand. Since the foundation of Colourtex, operation management of Colourtex has been used MPS for their production. As discussed Coloutex deals in all the 3 kinds of markets and that are i) Local Market ii) Domestic Market iii) International Market. So for the local and domestic market Colourtex applies Make – To – Stock strategy and for the International market Colourtex applies Make – To – Order strategy so they have to apply different-different MPS in according to their market.

MPS FOR LOCAL MARKET:-

For the local market the lead time is 24 hours that's mean within 24 hours customer will recived their order. Colourtex Pvt Ltd use JIT method for the local market. So MPS for the local market is prepared in every 3 months. For example :-Recipe of dyeing with exhaust method: Sodium Chloride (NaCl)Sodium Sulfate (Na2SO4)Acetic AcidBromineCellulose AcetatePotassium DichromateAbove is just an example of raw material that are used to produce dyes in Colourtex Pvt LtdMany of these raw materials

are having PH value less than 7 so they are acidic in nature. For these product Colourtex generates MPS for every week so that the can meet the demand of the customer.

MPS FOR DOMESTIC MARKET:-

Colourtex follow the same pattern for the manufacturing of their product as its follow for local market. Colourtex again applies Make – to – Order strategy for their domestic market. Colourtex follow same MPS system for their domestic market as they follow for local market.

MPS FOR INTERNATIONAL MARKET:-

For international market Colourtex applies Make – To – Stock strategy. For international market the lead time of supplying the dyes or exporting the dyes is 7 days. Colourtex follow different strategy for International market in the context of MPS. Colourtex generated their MPS forecasting in every 3 weeks for their international market. For international market Colourtex also work on JIT strategy.

BENEFITS OF MPS IN COLOURTEX:-

MPS gives Colourtex the appropriate forecast so that the can deliver their product within a 24 hours. MPS gives a platform to Colourtex so that they can satisfy their customer in respect of delivering their product at right time. MPS provide the schedule to the operation department in Colourtex so that they can work according to that schedule. Through MPS Colourtex integrates finance, operation and marketing department in their enterprise.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENT PLANNING IN COLOURTEX

Colourtex follow MRP once MPS is generated. Colourtex have many supplier but they are working on the JIT system so they have strong integration with their supplier. Material requirement planning is worked on MPS forecasted demand so once MPS generated Colourtex placed the order to their supplier. Supplier haves 6 to 8 hours to supply the raw material to Colourtex because the lead time is only 24 hours.

MRP IN COLOURTEX FOR ALL MARKETS:-

For local and domestic market lead time is 24 hours so supplier supply raw material in 6 to 8 hours. MRP gives the appropriate value of raw material required for making the finished goods. MRP forecasted every single product demand of the raw material which are used in the production of raw material. For local supplier, MRP gives them the estimate time of supplying the raw material to Colourtex. MRP for International market is different to the MRP used for local and domestic market. Lead time of international market is 7 days. Many raw materials are imported for the manufacturing of finished goods which are exported in international market. Bromine is raw materials which are generally used in manufacturing the dyes, its gets from the sand of the sea, so it is very difficult to get that raw material in raining season. MRP for the raw material which are imported from international market having lead time of 7 days. MRP for the raw material for which are suppling from local and international market having lead time of 6 to 8 hours.

BENEFITS OF MRP IN COLOURTEX COMPANY:-

Its gives the appropriate schedule for finance department and operation department that when to purchase and how much to purchase. Finance department forecasted their budget according to MRP. It also integrates finance, Operation, and HR department. Normally Colourtex work on JIT but for international market MRP helps colourtex for maintain their inventory. As the raw materials are highly explosive and reactive in nature MRP gives approx schedule that when to purchase so by that it also Colourtex maintain their trade off between inventory and cost with the help of MRP. Colourtex save lot of cost with the help of MRP so it can manage to sell their product at low price to customer and satisfy their customer.

ERP SYSTEM IN COLOURTEX PVT LTD

Enterprising Resource Planning System is software which integrates all the working modules in an enterprise. SAP is a German company which is leaded the market in this ERP software. Many companies has launched their own ERP system in the market like Oracle, Microsoft, etc. In today's world many company install ERP system in their business. Many get healthy advantage over their competitor through ERP system. An ERP system gives you a platform on which you can handle your business across the globe. Its ensure that wherever you are in the world you can accesses your business and do the needful to improve your productivity. It also help to improve business environment because its integrates the entire module so the flow of information is very exact across the business. Its integrates all modules so it's also minimize the chances of conflict occurs between the various department in the business. Colourtex also implemented SAP ERP system in

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their business. In august 2008 they started implementing ERP in their business. They finished it in July 2009. They implemented all modules of ERP system in their business. Coloutex pay 200 million dollar for the implementation of all modules in their business. Colourtex getting many benefits after installing the ERP system in their business are mention below:-

Colourtex work on JIT so ERP system helps Colourtex to strongly integrates with their suppliers and distributors. ERP helps Colourtex company to integrtaes all their business modules for better productivity and satisfaction of their customer. ERP helps Colourtex to save their money and increase their productivity. Through ERP all the supplier are fully attached with Colourtex so when the MPS or MRP generated the suppliers easily get to know that when they have to deliver raw material to Colourtex. Colourtex also integrated with their customer with the help of ERP system like Raymonds, Grasim, Dig jam, Reid & Taylor, Reliance – vimal suiter, etc. So the demand generated from customer side ERP helps Colourtex to deliver raw material within the 24 hours to their customer as the flow of information is very good throughout the business. With the help of ERP system Colourtex company is able to generates MPS and MRP with 90. 4 % of accuracy. With the help of ERP system Colourtex decreases their lead time for local and domestic market from 3 to 1 day. For international market ERP helps Colourtex to decrease their lead time from 11 to 7 days. So these are the benefits which Colourtex Pvt Ltd gets after applying the ERP system in their business. Colourtex in India's one of the leading dyes industries company. After implementing the ERP system Colourtex increases 30% profit in their annual turnover. Colourtex is getting many benefits from ERP software but

still they have found some drawback of this ERP system in business and Colourtex are continuously practicing to overcome with the drawback of ERP system. These are mentioned below:-ERP system takes almost one year to implement whole module in Colourtex. The team of Tata Consultancy helped Colourtex to implement ERP system in their business, so Colourtex have to pay them healthy money. Colourtex employees still having problem with the operation of ERP system so they always hired some ERP consultant from outside. Coloutex pay 200 million dollar for implementing the ERP system which is very big amount for Colourtex company.

CONCLUSION

The industry of colour & dyes it consistency growing from past 2 decades and Colourtex is having a great future ahead. As the company is now concentrating more on domestic and international market. Company is not much aware of value chain model but this model can prove beneficial to come as many loop falls can be noted if this process is studied in detailed. But company is very genuinely using ERP system for their supply chain and mainly in MPS and MRP so it will get technological benefits over the other company. All activities performed by company are interrelated with each other so the decision of implementing ERP system in their business provides very beneficial for Colourtex as they thought before. In coming year one can easily assume that the future of Colourtex id very bright and it becomes one of the world leading companies in dyes industries.

SUGGESTION

Colourtex still having the problem that the workers of the Colourtex Company are not getting familiar with the ERP software, so instead of outsourcing ERP consultant from outside Colourtex should hire ERP consultant who work for Colourtex and give the training to the other employees. Colourtex should understand that what are the benefit they will get by ERP system on MPS and MRP. Colourtex should give some brief knowledge about MPS and MRP to the end users who are only entering the data in the ERP systems. Colourtex need to explore itself more in the international market. Colourtex need to improve their promotion activities.

DETERMINING SOURCES OF DATA

After adopting a particular type of research design, it has to declared the source, that from where all the information which are displayed in this report. There are two types of sources of data which was used to generate this report and they are mentioned below:-

PRIMARY DATA:

Here, the data required are collected for the first time by the researcher in order to study about MPS and MRP. In this study, we have used Primary Data Collection method. We have undertaken the personal survey of the employees by Interview Method on our topic of reseach and then getting that interview done on employees of Colourtex Ltd.

SECONDARY DATA:

Any data which have been gathered earlier for some other purpose are called secondary data. In this research we gathered the information of MPS and MRP with help of such researches which are displayed on the website.

LIMITATION OF THE PROJECT:

The biggest limitation is that, Colourtex is not the company is not aware of value chain process. The workers which are working on MPS and MRP are only the endures and its difficult to collect proper data from them.

Employees are not much aware of this ERP concept so it became difficult to procure information. Time limitation – 2 months onlyIt's not possible to conduct survey of entire population.