**Name**

**Professor**

**Institutional Affiliations**

**Course**

**Date**

**OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT**

**Definition**

Operation Management is the administration of business practices to create the highest level of efficiency possible within the organization. It's concerned with converting materials and labour into goods and services as efficient as possible to maximize the profit of an organization. Corporate Operations management professionals try to balance costs with revenue to maximize net operating profit.

**UNDERSTANDING OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT**

Operations management has been around as long as human endeavor itself but, in manufacturing at least, it has changed dramatically over time and there are three major phases i.e.

* Craft manufacturing - This involves skilled craft people produce goods
* Mass production - Involves production of goods in high volume and in low variety
* Modern period - its improved high mass production that involves production of large volumes of high quality.

Operation management involves utilizing resources from staff, materials, equipment and technology. Operations managers acquire, develop and deliver goods to clients based on client needs and the abilities of the company.

OTHER FUNCTIONS OF OPERATION MANAGEMENT

1. Operation planning

This involves monitoring daily production of goods, managing and controlling inventory and production planning

2. Finance

This includes creating budgets to meet production goals, finding investment opportunities and allocation budgets and managing resources

3. Product design

It plays a significant role in market research into digestible results and offering design direction to help designers design a product.

4. Quality control

This goes hand in hand with product design and involves in identifying potential problems, inspection of products to make sure they meet quality standards

5. Forecasting

It involves prediction of demand for a product in future time

6. Strategy

It involves operational planning, monitoring, and analysis

**FUNCTIONS OF OPERATIONS MANAGER**

1. Decision making proficiency
2. Analytical aptitude
3. Motivational prowess
4. Organizational ability
5. Technical expertise
6. Ability to maintain quality standards

**SYSTEMS OF OPERATION MANAGEMENT**

a. Inputs - Include raw material both tangible and intangible required in production process

b. Transformation process - This involves all systems working in order to acquire a final product or achieve main objective

c. Output - this the final or end results of the whole process of production

**EXAMPLES OF OPERATION MANAGEMENT**

* Product and service design
* process selection
* capacity planning
* quality control
* inventory management
* scheduling
* supply chain management
* project management

**Reference**

Management consultants as improvising agents of stability

S Furusten

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