

CRM

wel come to

BEYOND SMART CITIES

B E Y O N D

S M A R T C I T I E S

I A S S C C E R T I F I E D G R E E N B E L T - I C G B

O V E R V I E W

O N L I N E T R A I N I N G B Y K R I S H N A J I P A W A R

L E E D A P (B D + C) , G S A S C G P , G C P , I S O 1 4 0 0 1

K N O W L E D G E I S P O W E R

L E A R N . B E Y O N D S M A R T C I T I E S . I N



BEYOND
SMART CITIES

MODULE
4

Lean Principles in the Organization

KRISHNAJI PAWAR - CEO & FOUNDER

LEED AP(BD+C),GSAS CGP,GCP,ISO 14001

WWW.BEYONDSMARTCITIES.IN





IASSC CERTIFIED GREEN BELT - ICGB OVERVIEW

Lean principles are a systematic approach to identifying and eliminating waste through continuous improvement, enhancing value for customers. Originating from the Toyota Production System (TPS), these principles have been applied in various sectors, including healthcare, software development, and service industries.

Learning Objectives

- Introduction
- The Basics of Six Sigma
- Six Sigma and Organizational Goals
- **Lean Principles in the Organization**
- Design for Six Sigma (DFSS) Methodologies
- Certified Lean Six Sigma Green Belt Certification
- Summary and Resources
- ICGB Quiz_Test Your Knowledge!



INTRODUCTION

- Lean principles are a systematic approach to identifying and eliminating waste through continuous improvement.
- Originated from the Toyota Production System (TPS), they have been applied in various sectors including healthcare, software development, and service industries.

CORE LEAN PRINCIPLES

- Value: Defined from the customer's perspective, value is what the customer is willing to pay for.
- Value Stream: Comprises all actions required to bring a product or service from conception to delivery.
- Flow: Refers to the smooth, uninterrupted movement of products or services through the value stream.
- Pull: Defines that production should be based on actual customer demand rather than forecasts.
- Perfection: Encourages continuous pursuit of improvement and eliminates waste.



LEAN CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES

Lean Principles

- Originated from the Toyota Production System (TPS), Lean methodologies aim to optimize value and reduce waste in organizations.
- Value refers to the worth a product or service holds in the customer's eyes, influenced by factors like quality, features, and delivery time.
- Lean focuses on delivering value to customers while eliminating non-value-adding features.

Waste (Muda)

- Lean identifies seven primary types of waste: overproduction, waiting, transport, extra processing, inventory, movement, and defects.
- Identifying and eliminating these forms of waste can streamline processes, reduce costs, and improve customer satisfaction.
- Additional Forms of Waste
- Lean practitioners also recognize additional forms of waste, particularly in service-oriented industries.
- These include underutilized talent, miscommunication, and misalignment between sales and production teams.



VALUE STREAM MAPPING

- Value Stream Mapping (VSM) is a visual tool that analyzes the flow of materials and information needed to deliver a product or service.
- The process includes selecting a product or service, mapping the current state, identifying waste, designing the future state, and creating an action plan.

Value Stream

- The value stream encompasses all actions required to bring a product or service from concept to completion.
- Understanding the value stream is crucial for Lean implementation, allowing organizations to visualize the entire process and identify areas for improvement.





CONTACT US



+91 6363032722



info@beyondsmartcities.in



learn.beyondsmartcities.in



#55,HMR Layout ,Bengaluru ,India



THANK YOU

