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| **SESSION** | **MARCH 2023** |
| **PROGRAM** | **Master of business administration (MBA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **III** |
| **course CODE & NAME** | **DOMS301–aDVANCED PRODUCTION AND OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT** |
| **CREDITS** | **4** |
| **nUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS & Marks** | **02****30 Marks each** |

**Assignment Set – 1**

**1(a) Explain Porter’s value chain.**

**Ans 1(a)**

**Porter’s value chain**

Porter's value chain is a business model developed by Michael E. Porter, an esteemed professor at Harvard Business School. It's used to analyze and interpret the systematic and strategic activities a company uses to deliver valuable products or services to its customers. Porter's value chain is essentially a way to view a business as a series of processes, each of

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**1(b) What is Productivity? What is the importance of Productivity?**

**Ans 1(b)**

**Productivity**

Realizing productive use of an organization’s resources is a manager’s main duty. Productivity is an index that measures output (goods and services) relative to the input (labor, materials, energy, and other resources) used to produce it.

It is usually stated as the ratio of output to input:

**2(a) Explain the importance of location planning.**

**Ans 2(a)**

**Importance of Location Planning**

**Expansion:** If the company desires to expand and diversify its functions, it will have to find a new location for setting up its new business unit. In this case, it will require location planning.

**Cost Advantages:** If an existing plant is not close to a marketplace, it will increase the transport charges. This will also lead to an increase in the cost of the product. So, to avoid

**2(b) Differentiate qualitative and quantitative forecasting approaches.**

**Ans 2b.**

Forecasting is an essential process in various domains, including business, economics, and environmental science. It encompasses two primary approaches: qualitative and quantitative. The principal distinction between them lies in the type of data utilized and the manner in which forecasts are generated.

Qualitative forecasting involves subjective, non-statistical, and opinion-based information,

**3. What are the advantages of workforce planning? Explain the methods to optimize productivity and workforce planning.**

**Ans 3.**

**Workforce planning**

Workforce planning is a strategic approach that helps businesses align their human resources with their business goals. It encompasses predicting and planning for future workforce needs, providing various advantages.

**Operational Efficiency:** By forecasting future staffing requirements, workforce planning

**Assignment Set – 2**

**1(a) Explain the product layout and mention its merits and demerits.**

**Ans 1(a)**

**Product layout**

Flow shops have product layouts (repetitive assembly and process or continuous flow industries). Flow shops manufacture high-volume, highly standardized goods that call for repetitive, highly standardized operations. Resources are allocated sequentially according to the routing of the goods in a product layout. Theoretically, this sequential architecture

**1(b) Explain the importance of lean operations.**

**Ans 1(b).**

Although it may seem like an obvious objective, even the most successful business leaders may easily become mired down in day-to-day operations. It is simple to forget to stand back and evaluate the organization more comprehensively. Companies frequently fall into one of five operational “traps” that can be challenging to escape without a thorough examination of

**2(a).Explain the principles of a quality management system.**

**Ans 2(a).**

**Principles of a quality management system**

ISO frames quality standards for various industries. The quality management system can differ and depend on the particular organization and its goals, but systems normally include the following standard principles.

**Customer focus**

To assure great quality production, organizations can rely on customer feedback and

**2(b) Summarize the objectives of statistical quality control.**

**Ans 2b.**

Statistical Quality Control (SQC) is a method that uses statistical techniques to measure and control the quality of a product or service. The main objectives of SQC can be summarized into the following points:

1. **Process Improvement:** The primary objective of SQC is to improve processes by identifying deviations from the standard process. This allows for corrective actions to

**3(a) Discuss briefly inventory record accuracy.**

**Ans 3(a).**

Cycle counting is a method of finding and correcting inventory record errors. Cycle counters select a minimum sample of inventory items for audit every day. The choice is random or semi random. When they identify errors, they right away correct them. Cycle counting

**3(b) Explain factors considered during operation’s failure.**

**Ans 3b.**

Operational failures are inevitable in any system or organization due to the myriad of factors that influence their occurrence. Understanding these factors is crucial in managing and mitigating the adverse impacts of such failures.

1. **System Design and Maintenance:** One of the most common reasons for operation's failure is poor system design or insufficient maintenance. If systems aren't designed to