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| **SESSION** | **July 2023** |
| **PROGRAM** | **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (MBA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **IV** |
| **course CODE & NAME** | **DOMS403 &PRODUCTION, PLANNING AND CONTROL** |
| **CREDITS** | **04** |
| **nUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS & Marks** | **02****30 MARKS EACH** |

**Assignment Set – 1**

**Q1. Differentiate between aggregate planning & master production scheduling. Discuss with suitable examples.**

**Ans 1.**

Aggregate planning and master production scheduling are both essential aspects of production and operations management. They involve planning and organizing resources to ensure efficient and effective production processes. Let's differentiate between these two concepts and provide suitable examples for better understanding:

**1. Aggregate Planning:** Aggregate planning involves developing a high-level plan that

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**Ans 2.**

**Control Over Production:** Control over production refers to the systems, processes, and measures that organizations put in place to manage and optimize their production processes. This control ensures that resources are used efficiently, products meet quality standards, production timelines are adhered to, and costs are kept within budget

Key aspects of control over production include:

* **Planning:** Determining what products to produce, in what quantity, and when.

**3. What is the purpose of operations scheduling? Explain the need autonomation in production scheduling.**

**Ans 3.**

**Operations Scheduling:**

Operations scheduling is the process of determining the order and timing of tasks or activities within a production process or operation. It involves creating a detailed plan that allocates resources, assigns tasks to specific time slots, and coordinates various activities to achieve efficient and effective production. The primary purpose of operations scheduling is to optimize the use of resources, minimize production lead times, reduce costs, and ensure that

**Assignment Set – 2**

**4. Discuss the effect of production planning in supply chain &logistics? Explain capacity planning in detail.**

**Ans 4.**

**Effect of Production Planning in Supply Chain & Logistics:**

Production planning plays a crucial role in optimizing supply chain and logistics operations. It involves the process of determining what products to produce, in what quantities, and when, to meet customer demands while minimizing costs and maximizing efficiency. The effect of production planning in supply chain and logistics can be summarized as follows:

**Improved Efficiency:** Production planning ensures that production processes are aligned.

**5. What do you mean byquality planning? Discuss the concept of production distribution system design.**

**Ans 5.**

**Quality Planning:** Quality planning is a systematic process within an organization that involves developing strategies and procedures to ensure that products, services, and processes meet or exceed customer expectations. It's a proactive approach to managing quality by identifying potential quality issues and implementing measures to prevent them. Quality planning encompasses various aspects of a product or service, including design,

**6. Discuss the flexiblemanufacturing systems. Explain the strategic decisions-sourcing techniques.**

**Ans 6.**

**Flexible Manufacturing Systems (FMS)**

A **Flexible Manufacturing System (FMS)** is an integrated computer-controlled complex of automated machining, material-handling systems, and processes that produce a diverse range of products in medium-sized batches. It is designed to quickly adapt to changes in product type and volume, thereby providing the flexibility to produce different parts without major retooling. This offers companies the ability to quickly adjust to market demands and product variations.

**Key components of an FMS include:**

**Computer Control System:** This acts as the brain of the FMS and coordinates all the