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| **SESSION** | **JULY-AUGUST 2024** |
| **PROGRAM** | **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (MBA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **3** |
| **COURSE CODE & NAME** | **ADVANCED PRODUCTION AND OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT (DOMS301)** |
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**Assignment Set – 1**

**1. What are the key functions and responsibilities of operations managers, and how are they adapting to emerging business trends in Operations Management?**

**Ans 1.**

**Introduction**
Operations managers play a central role in ensuring the seamless functioning of an organization. Their responsibilities encompass planning, coordinating, and supervising processes that transform inputs into finished goods or services. This involves managing resources, streamlining workflows, and aligning operational activities with the strategic objectives of the organization. At the core of their role is the responsibility to ensure efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and quality in all operational activities.

**Core Functions of Operations Managers**

One of the primary functions of an operations manager is **production planning**. This includes

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**2. How does Porter’s value chain model link operations with marketing, and what role do the six P’s of operations mix play in managing the product life cycle?**

**Ans 2.**

Porter’s Value Chain Model is a strategic framework that identifies and analyzes the key activities within an organization that add value to its products or services. This model links operations with marketing by highlighting how internal processes contribute to delivering value to customers and achieving a competitive advantage. Additionally, the six P’s of the operations mix—product, process, place, people, productivity, and performance—play a

**3. Explain the concept of Break-Even Analysis in Operations Cost Management and discuss the factors that influence operations costs.**

**Ans 3.**

Break-even analysis is a fundamental tool in operations cost management that helps organizations determine the level of sales or production required to cover their costs. It identifies the point at which total revenues equal total costs, resulting in neither profit nor loss. This analytical method provides valuable insights into pricing, cost control, and profit planning, making it indispensable for operational decision-making.

**Concept of Break-Even Analysis**

Break-even analysis focuses on the relationship between fixed costs, variable costs, and

**Assignment Set – 2**

**4. What are the key principles in designing integrated material handling systems, and why is an efficient layout crucial for effective material handling?**

**Ans 4.**

Material handling involves the movement, storage, control, and protection of goods and materials throughout manufacturing, distribution, and warehousing. Designing integrated material handling systems ensures that these processes are efficient, cost-effective, and aligned with organizational goals. An efficient layout is essential as it directly impacts workflow, safety, productivity, and overall operational performance.

**Key Principles in Designing Integrated Material Handling Systems**

1. **Minimization of Handling**: The system should aim to minimize the movement of

**5. Define “Lean Operations” and explain how time-based competitiveness, design for manufacture, and simultaneous engineering contribute to operational efficiency.**

**Ans 5.**

Lean operations aim to maximize customer value while minimizing waste. Originating from the Toyota Production System, lean principles focus on reducing inefficiencies, enhancing quality, and improving responsiveness. Key strategies that contribute to operational efficiency in lean systems include time-based competitiveness, design for manufacture (DFM), and simultaneous engineering.

**Lean Operations: Maximizing Value, Minimizing Waste**

Lean operations emphasize value-added activities and the elimination of waste, classified into

**6. What is Statistical Quality Control, and how do descriptive statistics and probability distribution play a role in ensuring product quality?**

**Ans 6.**

Statistical Quality Control (SQC) is a methodical approach that applies statistical techniques to monitor, control, and improve product quality. By leveraging data analysis, SQC identifies variations in processes and ensures that products meet specified standards. This approach is vital in maintaining consistency, minimizing defects, and enhancing customer satisfaction. Descriptive statistics and probability distributions are integral to SQC, offering tools to analyze

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