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| **SESSION** | **FEBRUARY- MARCH,2025** |
| **PROGRAM** | **BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (BBA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **V** |
| **COURSE CODE & NAME** | **DBB3111 PRODUCTION AND OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT** |
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**Assignment Set – 1**

**Q1. Explain production process. Further discuss the objectives of production management for organization. 4+6**

**Ans 1.**

**Understanding the Production Process**

The production process refers to the method by which resources are transformed into finished goods or services. It involves a series of coordinated activities that convert raw materials, labor, capital, and information into products that meet customer requirements. There are different types of production processes based on the nature of the product and volume—such as job production, batch production, mass production, and continuous production.

In a manufacturing context, the production process typically includes stages like procurement of raw materials, designing, machining, assembling, testing, packaging, and dispatching. In

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**Q2. Define Operations Strategy. Discuss the Hierarchy of Operations Strategy. 4+6**

**Ans 2.**

**Definition of Operations Strategy**

Operations strategy refers to the long-term plan that defines how the operations function will contribute to the overall business strategy. It involves making decisions about the structure and processes of production, resource allocation, technology use, and quality standards. A well-crafted operations strategy ensures that the company’s production and delivery systems are aligned with business objectives such as cost leadership, differentiation, or customer responsiveness.

Operations strategy acts as a bridge between corporate strategy and operational activities. It

**Q3. What is a master production schedule? Explain the functions of master production schedule. 5+5**

**Ans 3.**

**Meaning of Master Production Schedule (MPS)**

A Master Production Schedule (MPS) is a detailed plan that outlines what products need to be produced, in what quantities, and when they are required. It acts as a blueprint for manufacturing operations, guiding the production team on what to make and by when. The MPS is typically derived from customer orders, forecasts, and inventory levels and provides a

**Assignment Set – 2**

**Q4. What is project management. Also, define the project planning process. 5+5**

**Ans 4.**

**Definition of Project Management**

Project management is the application of knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to plan, execute, and complete specific goals within a defined timeframe and budget. It involves initiating, planning, executing, controlling, and closing work to achieve unique project objectives. Unlike routine operations, projects are temporary endeavors with defined scopes and outcomes.

Project management is essential in various sectors like construction, IT, manufacturing, and event planning. It helps organizations manage complex tasks, allocate resources efficiently,

**Q5. Elaborate how Purchasing plays a vital role in supply chain management. 10**

**Ans 5.**

**Purchasing in Supply Chain Management**

Purchasing, also known as procurement, is the process of acquiring raw materials, components, products, or services necessary for production and operations. In the broader scope of supply chain management (SCM), purchasing is a critical function that influences cost efficiency, production continuity, and customer satisfaction. It connects suppliers with internal operations and acts as the gateway through which input materials flow into the

**Q6. Write a short note on the following:**

**a) Preventive maintenance**

**b) Breakdown maintenance 5+5**

**Ans 6.**

**a) Preventive Maintenance**

Preventive maintenance refers to the scheduled and regular maintenance of equipment and machinery to prevent unexpected breakdowns and prolong their life span. This type of maintenance is performed even when the equipment is functioning well, with the goal of identifying and correcting potential issues before they lead to failure. Activities include routine inspections, lubrication, part replacements, calibration, and cleaning.

The main advantage of preventive maintenance is that it reduces the risk of sudden machine