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| **SESSION** | **FEB - MARCH 2025** |
| **PROGRAM** | **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (MBA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **4** |
| **COURSE CODE & NAME** | **DOMS403 PRODUCTION, PLANNING AND CONTROL** |
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**Assignment Set – 1**

**1. Define the Advanced production and planning control (APPC). Mention the key components of APPC with suitable example. 4+6**

**Ans 1.**

**Definition of Advanced Production and Planning Control (APPC)**

Advanced Production and Planning Control (APPC) is a modern and integrated approach to managing and optimizing the entire production process within an organization. It extends beyond traditional planning methods by utilizing advanced tools, real-time data, and digital technologies like ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning), AI (Artificial Intelligence), IoT (Internet of Things), and cloud computing to achieve greater efficiency, flexibility, and responsiveness.

APPC aims to ensure that the right quantity of products is produced at the right time and cost,

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**2. What is forecasting? Discussed the various objectives of demand forecasting.**

**Ans 2.**

**Definition of Forecasting**

Forecasting is the process of estimating future trends, events, or outcomes based on historical data, current information, and analytical techniques. In the context of production and operations management, forecasting refers to the prediction of future demand for products or services so that planning and decision-making can be done effectively.

Forecasting can be qualitative, relying on expert judgment and intuition, or quantitative, using statistical methods and historical data. Accurate forecasting helps businesses allocate

**3. What is the purpose of Operations Scheduling? Discuss in detail. 10**

**Ans 3.**

**Meaning of Operations Scheduling**

Operations scheduling is the process of planning and assigning tasks, activities, or jobs to available resources (like machines, labor, or workstations) over a specific time frame to achieve optimal production performance. It is a vital component of production and operations management and is especially important in manufacturing and service environments where multiple processes must be managed simultaneously.

Scheduling ensures that work is done in the right order, by the right people or machines, at the

**Assignment Set – 2**

**4. Discuss the Various Industry 4.0 Trends in Production Distribution System Design in Detail**

**Ans 4.**

**Industry 4.0**

Industry 4.0 refers to the fourth industrial revolution characterized by the integration of digital technologies into manufacturing and supply chain systems. These technologies include artificial intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), cyber-physical systems, robotics, and big data analytics. In the context of production distribution system design, Industry 4.0 has transformed how products are moved, stored, tracked, and delivered across supply chains.

**1. Smart Warehousing and Logistics**

With IoT and sensors, warehouses are becoming smarter and more connected. Automated

**5. Talk about the concept of value chain dynamics with suitable examples. 10**

**Ans 5.**

**Concept of Value Chain Dynamics**

Value chain dynamics refer to the constant movement, interaction, and evolution of activities involved in delivering a product or service to the customer. Coined by Michael Porter, the value chain is the sequence of business operations—from inbound logistics to after-sales service—that add value at every step of the product lifecycle.

Value chain dynamics go beyond a static view of these processes and consider how they adapt

**6. Mention the characteristic features for production 10**

**Ans 6.**

**Production**

Production refers to the process of converting raw materials, resources, or inputs into finished goods or services. It involves a series of planned activities aimed at adding value through transformation, assembly, or service delivery. Production is the backbone of manufacturing and service industries, enabling the creation of goods that fulfill consumer needs and contribute