



CO1	Recognize and appreciate the concept of Production and Operations Management in
CO2	Creating and enhancing a firm's competitive advantages.
CO3	Describe the concept and contribution of various constituents of Production and
CO4	Operations Management (both manufacturing and service)
CO5	Relate the interdependence of the operations function with the other key functional

BL – Bloom's Taxonomy Levels

(L1-Remembering, L2-Understanding, L3-Applying, L4-Analysing, L5-Evaluating, L6-Creating)

PART- A(10x2=20Marks)
(Answer all Questions)

Q.No.	Questions	Marks	CO	BL
1	Distinguish between Production and Productivity?	2	CO1	L1
2	Define Product life cycle with example?	2	CO1	L2
3	List Quantitative Forecasting models?	2	CO2	L1
4	What is the purpose of forecasting in Operations Management?	2	CO2	L2
5	What does MRP stand for, and what is its primary objective?	2	CO3	L1
6	Define ERP with application?	2	CO3	L2
7	Differentiate between long-term and short-term capacity decisions.?	2	CO4	L1
8	What are the factors affecting Capacity Management?	2	CO4	L2
9	Define JIT?	2	CO5	L1
10	Write two lean manufacturing principles?	2	CO5	L2

PART- B(5x 13=65Marks)
(Restrict to a maximum of 2 subdivisions)

Q.No.	Questions	Marks	CO	BL
11 (a)	Discuss how Operations Management integrates with other functional areas and adapts through the product life cycle.	13	CO1	L3
OR				
11 (b)	Discuss how Operations Management integrates with other functions to ensure efficient product and service design	13	CO1	L4
OR				
12 (a)	Describe in detail about any two qualitative and quantitative type of forecasting with their advantages and disadvantages.	13	CO2	L3
OR				
12 (b)	A firm uses simple exponential smoothing with $\alpha = 0.3$ to forecast demand. The forecast for the first week of January was 500 units,	13	CO2	L4

	whereas actual demand turned out to be 450 units. (a) Forecast the demand for the second week of January. (b) Assume that the actual demand during the second week of January turned out to be 550 units. Forecast the demand up to the February third week, assuming the subsequent demands as 475, 450, 470, 525, and 470 units.			
13 (a)	Examine the role of MRP systems in linking forecasts, inventories, and production schedules.	13	CO3	<u>L3</u>
	OR			
13 (b)	Explain about aggregate planning strategies (i) Pure strategies. (ii) Mixed strategies.	13	CO3	<u>L4</u>
14 (a)	Describe the procedure adopted for systematic approach to capacity planning?	13	CO4	<u>L3</u>
	OR			
14 (b)	Explore capacity measurement methods and tools, such as break-even analysis and capacity requirement planning (CRP). Show how these tools assist managers in making informed decisions about capacity adjustments?	13	CO4	<u>L4</u>
15 (a)	Examine the challenges and barriers to implementing Lean Manufacturing systems. Propose strategies for overcoming resistance to change, ensuring employee engagement, and sustaining Lean initiatives over time.	13	CO5	<u>L3</u>
	OR			
15 (b)	Discuss the concept of continuous improvement (Kaizen) and its role in fostering a culture of ongoing enhancements in productivity, quality, and efficiency. Provide examples of how Kaizen events can lead to significant operational improvements.	13	CO5	<u>L4</u>

PART- C(1x 15=15Marks)

(Q.No.16 is compulsory)

Q.No.	Questions	Marks	CO	BL
16.	<p>Lean Manufacturing prioritizes flow efficiency, minimal inventories, and continuous improvement. Analyze the concept of value-added versus non-value-added activities within a production system.</p> <p>Explain how a value stream map is constructed and used to identify and eliminate waste. Demonstrate how these Lean approaches improve lead times, customer satisfaction, and overall competitiveness, using real-life or hypothetical case.</p>	15	CO5	L5, L6

