SKIT COLLEGE KD-64

Subject - Production management. (BBA 3RD SEMESTER)

Important questions for Production management -

1. What is Production Management? Explain its importance in an organization.

2. Discuss the various types of production systems. Explain the characteristics of each.

3. What are the key functions of production management? How do they contribute to the success of an organization?

4. Explain the concept of production planning. What are the steps involved in it?

5. What is capacity planning in production management? How does it affect overall production efficiency?

6. Describe the difference between job production, batch production, and mass production. Provide examples of each.

7. What is the role of inventory management in production? Discuss the different types of inventory control systems.

8. What are the main objectives of materials management in production? How does it contribute to minimizing costs?

9. Discuss the importance of Quality Control in production management. What are the different techniques used for quality control?

10. Explain the concept of Just-in-Time (JIT) production. How does it help in reducing costs and improving efficiency?

11. What are the different types of layouts in production management? Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each.

12. What is the role of automation in production management? How has it changed the modern manufacturing process?

13. Explain the concept of Lean Production. How does it help in eliminating waste and improving productivity?

14. What are the challenges faced in production management? How can these challenges be overcome?

15. Discuss the importance of supply chain management in production. How does effective supply chain management affect production processes?

1. What is Production Management? Explain its importance in an organization.

Answer:

Production Management refers to the process of planning, organizing, directing, and controlling all the activities related to the production of goods and services.

Importance:

Ensures optimal use of resources.

Improves product quality and efficiency.

Reduces production costs.

Helps meet customer demand on time.

2. Discuss the various types of production systems. Explain the characteristics of each.

Answer:

1. Job Production: Producing custom items one at a time (e.g., tailor-made suits).

High customization, low volume.

2. Batch Production: Producing goods in groups or batches (e.g., bakery items).

Moderate volume, flexibility.

3. Mass Production: Producing large quantities of standardized products (e.g., cars).

High volume, low variety, high efficiency.

4. Continuous Production: Ongoing production with minimal variation (e.g., oil refineries).

Very high volume, automated systems.

3. What are the key functions of production management?

Answer:

Planning: Deciding what to produce, when, and how.

Routing: Determining the workflow and processes.

Scheduling: Setting timelines for production.

Dispatching: Starting the production process.

Controlling: Monitoring and improving production efficiency.

4. Explain the concept of production planning. What are the steps involved?

Answer:

Production planning is the process of organizing production activities to ensure timely delivery and optimal use of resources.

Steps:

1. Forecast demand.

2. Determine resources.

3. Create production schedule.

4. Monitor and adjust plans as needed.

5. What is capacity planning? How does it affect production efficiency?

Answer:

Capacity planning is determining the production capacity needed to meet demand.

Effect on efficiency:

Prevents under or overutilization.

Balances workload.

Ensures timely production.

6. Difference between job, batch, and mass production:

Answer:

Feature	Job Production	Batch Production	Mass Production
Volume	Low	Moderate	High
Customization	High	Moderate	Low

Cost	High per unit	Moderate	Low per unit
Example	Custom furniture	Bakery products	Cars, appliances

7. Role of inventory management in production:

Answer:

Inventory management involves controlling raw materials, work-in-progress, and finished goods.

Types:

EOQ (Economic Order Quantity): Optimal order quantity.

ABC Analysis: Classifying inventory by value.

Just-in-Time (JIT): Receiving goods only when needed.

8. Objectives of materials management:

Answer:

Ensure continuous supply of materials.

Maintain quality at lowest cost.

Avoid overstocking and understocking.

Improve supplier relationships.

Control inventory costs.

9. Importance of Quality Control:

Answer: Quality control ensures that products meet desired standards.

Techniques:

Inspection: Checking output.

Control Charts: Monitoring processes.

Statistical Quality Control (SQC): Using statistics to control quality.

10. What is Just-in-Time (JIT) production?

Answer:

JIT is a production strategy where materials are received and products are made only when needed.

Benefits:

Reduces waste.

Lowers inventory cost.

Increases efficiency.

Improves product quality.

11. Types of production layouts:

Answer:

1. Product Layout (Line layout): Equipment arranged by production sequence (e.g., assembly line).

2. Process Layout (Functional layout): Similar processes grouped together.

3. Fixed Position Layout: Product remains in one place; resources move to it (e.g., shipbuilding).

4. Cellular Layout: Machines grouped into cells for similar products.

12. Role of automation in production management:

Answer: Automation uses machines and technology to perform tasks with minimal human input.

Impact:

Increases production speed.

Reduces labor costs.

Enhances accuracy and consistency.

Lowers human error.

13. What is Lean Production?

Answer: Lean production is a method focused on minimizing waste without sacrificing productivity.

Principles:

Eliminate waste.

Improve process flow.

Increase value to customer.

Continuous improvement (Kaizen).

14. Challenges in production management:

Answer:

Managing rising costs.

Meeting customer expectations.

Supply chain disruptions.

Technological changes.

Skilled labor shortage.

Solutions:

Automation, training, demand forecasting, better inventory control.

15. Importance of supply chain management in production:

Answer: Supply chain management (SCM) ensures the smooth flow of raw materials to finished goods.

Benefits:

Reduces delays and costs.

Improves coordination.

Enhances customer satisfaction.Supports JIT and lean systems.