

**MU–2403****Production Planning and Control**

Master of Business Administration

(MBA–10/12/13)

Third Semester, Examination, 2017

**Time : 3 Hours****Max. Marks : 80**

**Note :** This paper is of **eighty (80)** marks containing **three (03)** Sections A, B and C. Attempt the questions contained in these Sections according to the detailed instructions given therein.

**Section–A****(Long Answer Type Questions)**

**Note :** Section 'A' contains four (04) long answer type questions of nineteen (19) marks each. Learners are required to answer *two* (02) questions only.

1. Define capacity planning. Explain the role of Gantt Charts in planning with an example.
2. Explain routing. Elaborate the process of routing.
3. Define the product life cycle. Describe the various stages in the product life cycle.
4. Elaborate line balancing. Write the steps involved in the heuristic method of line balancing.

**Section-B****(Short Answer Type Questions)**

**Note :** Section 'B' contains eight (08) short answer type questions of eight (08) marks each. Learners are required to answer *four* (04) questions only.

Briefly discuss any *four* (04) of the following :

1. Material Requirement Planning.
2. Shop Floor Planning.
3. Graphical method of linear programming.
4. Decision tree analysis.
5. Process design.
6. Job scheduling.
7. Monte Carlo simulation.
8. Just in Time technique.

**Section-C****(Objective Type Questions)**

**Note :** Section 'C' contains ten (10) objective type questions of one (01) mark each. All the questions of this Section are compulsory.

Write true/false against the following :

1. Remaining Time = Critical Ratio  $\times$  Work Remaining.
2. The acceptance stage is the initial stage of product development process.
3. A variable which is added to the left-hand side of a less than or equal to constraint to convert them into equalities is called surplus variable.
4. Inventory status file consists of the records containing the details of the inventory data specifying what amount of each raw material is available and what amount is scheduled to be received.

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5. Critical Path Method determines the optimum trade-offs between the project completion time and the project cost.

Fill in the blanks :

6. The element at the intersection point of the key row and key column is called .....
7. CIM stands for .....
8. PERT stands for .....
9. FMS stands for .....
10. CNC is abbreviated for .....

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