


YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN MAHARASHTRA OPEN UNIVERSITY, NASHIK

(Estd. By Government of Maharashtra)

Dnyangangotri, Near Gangapur Dam, Govardhan, Nashik-422 222

Home Assignment
Academic Year - 2021 - 2022

Name of the Programme & Prog. code	production & operation management / P203
Year/Semester	First Year / 2nd sem
Name of the course & course code	M.B.A. / P203
Name of the student	Akshay Vijay Khot
Permanent Registration Number	2021017000273132
Student Address	Ap/Shivpuri Tal.-walewar, Dist.-sangli
Mobile Number	7972520011
E-mail ID	akshay.khot184502@gmail.com
Name of the Study Centre & code	R.I.T. / 7232A
Date of submission	30/5/22
No. Of pages Attached	66

Start writing Home Assignment from the next line. Write page number on each page.

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Q. No	
1	Explain the factors affecting plant location
→	primary factor.
①	Supply of raw material - At the time and cost of transporting raw material is important. Therefore industrial unit are located near source of raw material.
②	Nearness to market - Nearness to market is important from the point of view of his control over the market.
③	Transport facilities - speedy transport facilities are needed for the regular & timely supply.
④	Supply of labour :- The supply of labour at low cost is important.

Student Signature



PRN -	2021017000273132	Course code -	PT9	Study Centre code -	7234A
Q. No.	① Ability of power - process of production and for transporting finished goods & raw material. power may be electrical & thermal energy ② Supply of capital - industries require capital for initial promotion & expansion therefore a capital market must be developed in industrial centres. * Secondary factor ① Facilities - An enterprising spirit, innovation, technical know-how and an industrious nature of population all these factors taken, ② Natural factor - Land, water, climate, source, of raw material & agricultural climate are some natural factors are important. ③ Political factor - The government policy of licensing and encouraging the development of industries in under development regions also determines the location of industry. ④ Historical & Religious factor - some industrial cities are of historical importance some of them are having religious importance. ⑤ Personal factor - In business history it is found that personal consideration have decided affected location of certain industry unit.				



PRN - 2021017006273132	Course code - P79	Study Centre code - 7232A
Q. No 2	write note on process chart.	
→	The most commonly used process chart are	
	① operations chart ② flow process chart	
	① operation process chart	
	It is process chart which gives an overall picture by recording in sequence the main operation (O) & inspection (I)	
	Fig. operation process chart	
	method : present	Location : Nashik
	Charted by : Ransana	Chart begins : Inspection pit
	Date : 03 Dec 2016	Chart ends : Road test
	Work Break Sheet ④ Requisitioned ① Inspected on bus ① Removed from bus ② cleaned ③ worn lining fitted ④ new lining fitted Reconditional shoe ① operation 7 ① Fitted to bus ② Inspection 2 ② Road tested	



PRN - 2021017000273132 Course code - p79 Study Centre code - 7232A

Q. No

flow process chart :-

A process chart setting out the sequence of the flow of a product or procedure by recording current under review using the appropriate process chart symbols.

① Man type - A flow process chart which records what the worker does.

② Material type - A flow process chart which records what happens to material

③ Equipment type - A flow process chart which record how the equipment is used.

flow process job :- Cast iron, Drill

method :- present

Location :- machine shop

Charted by :- Ashay

Chart began :- Raw material stock

Date :- 25/01/2016

Chart ends :- Inspection pit



PRN - 2021017000273132	Course code - P-19	Study Centre code - 7232 A
Q. No 3	Explained the aggregate planning technique.	
→	traditional aggregate planning techniques are based upon three factors number of workers utilization of workers and inventory size. Level strategy and chase strategy are two basic types of aggregate planning techniques. ① Level strategy - In the level strategy, production capacity is held constant over the planning period. Therefore inventory size become variable keeping number of workers and utilization of workers constant. In this strategy cost of hiring & firing new workers is zero cost of laying off is also zero. ② chase strategy. This is opposite of level strategy where no inventory is kept. production capacity is varied in each period to exactly match the forecasted aggregate demand in that period.	

Q.	No
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Level and chase strategies are generic strategies for arrangement.

production planning mixed strategies are combination of two pure strategies. It is different ways sometime no hiring or firing is done but production rate is adjusted by varying the number of shifts or by subcontracting etc.

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