**Production & Total Quality Management**

**June 2022 Examination**

**Q1. Production facilities include the factory, production machines and tooling, material handling equipment, inspection equipment, and computer systems that control the manufacturing operations. Considering the Fact, identifying the different types of Production systems available? (10 Marks)**

**Ans 1.**

**Introduction:**

When examined on the maximum existential stage, all production systems may be described as "transformation approaches"—converting sources into usable commodities and services. To create the exchange, the transformation system usually employs public resources, including human sources, finance (for commercial equipment, gadgets, etc.), area (ground, systems, and so on). Economists name these assets "elements of production" and are regularly known as human resources, capital, and territory. They have been dubbed the "five M's" using production Its Half solved only

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**Q2. In the business, total quality management is a management approach focusing on quality. Considering the fact, bring about the different principles of Total Quality Management? (10 Marks)**

**Ans 2.**

**Introduction:**

TQM is a control strategy based on the idea that all "people continually enhance their ability to deliver on-demand objects/answers that customers might find unique price." The term "overall best management" encapsulates the idea: of "overall best control." The word "overall" indicates that each person within the business is predicted to decorate operations, from design to production to fulfilment. Moreover, "control" means this system must be a concentrated attempt.

**Q3. "Product may be an idea, a physical entity or a service or any combination."**

**a. Every product has a limited life span. To remain static, the organization must continuously develop new products and manage them effectively through their life cycles. Based on the same, find out the different stages of the Product Life Cycle in relationship with the production system. (5 Marks)**

**Ans 3a.**

**Introduction:**

The word "product life cycle" refers to when a product is released to the marketplace and while it is taken off the shelves. A product's lifestyles cycle is split into four tiers: advent, growth, adulthood, and decline. Control and marketing specialists utilize this notion to determine whether it is ideal for enhancing the promotion, decreasing pricing, making bigger into new areas, or

**b. A product is more than a tangible 'thing.' A product meets the needs of a consumer, and in addition to real value, this product also has an abstract matter. Considering the same bring about the steps that are involved in the product development process with the help of suitable example (5 Marks)**

**Ans 3b.**

**Introduction:**

Developing new products is indeed an exciting and challenging task. In no way two newly released merchandise are the same, from concept through research and improvement. But, there is a modern technique that would assist you in getting started with product