**Production & Total Quality Management**

**April 2024 Examination**

**1. Production Facilities means any building or equipment used for the purpose of producing, treating, or separating produced fluids and gas, including but not limited to pumps, pumping units, compressors, generators, gas flares, treaters, separators, storage tanks, and pits that ensures proper working of the production systems? Considering the Fact, identifying the different types of Production systems available? (10 Marks)**

**Ans 1.**

**Introduction**

Production facilities are pivotal in the manufacturing and processing industries, serving as the backbone for the efficient conversion of raw materials into finished goods. These facilities encompass a broad spectrum of equipment and infrastructure, including pumps, compressors, generators, and storage units, all aimed at optimizing the production process. The essence of these facilities lies in their ability to ensure the smooth operation of production systems, which vary significantly across industries. Understanding the diversity of production systems is crucial, as each system is tailored to meet specific industry demands, efficiency

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**2. Plant location refers to the choice of region and the selection of a particular site for setting up a business or factory. But the choice is made only after considering cost and benefits of different alternative sites. It is a strategic decision that cannot be changed once taken, Considering the fact, describe the factors one should take into consideration for plant location? (10 Marks)**

**Ans 2.**

**Introduction**

The decision regarding the location of a new plant is one of the most significant decisions faced by management. This decision influences the overall efficiency, operational cost, and accessibility of the business to both raw materials and its target market. Choosing an optimal location is not merely about finding a piece of land; it involves a meticulous evaluation of various geographical, economical, and social factors that could impact the business in the long term. Given its irreversible nature and substantial investment, the process requires a strategic approach, ensuring that the chosen site aligns with the business’s objectives, supply

**3. Quality management is the act of overseeing all activities and tasks that must be accomplished to maintain a desired level of excellence. This includes the determination of a quality policy, creating and implementing quality planning and assurance, and quality control and quality improvement.**

**a. Inventory refers to all the items, goods, merchandise, and materials held by a business for selling in the market to earn a profit. considering the fact, bring about the different inventory control techniques adapted by manager for managing the inventory. (5 Marks)**

**Ans 3a.**

**Introduction**

Inventory control is a crucial aspect of quality management, serving as the backbone of efficient operational workflows and customer satisfaction. It involves the strategic oversight of inventory levels, timing, and costs to ensure that a business can meet demand without excessive overhead or stockouts. Effective inventory control techniques allow businesses to maintain the desired level of excellence in product offerings while optimizing resource use

**b. Quality assurance can be defined as "part of quality management focused on providing confidence that quality requirements will be fulfilled." The confidence provided by quality assurance is twofold—internally to management and externally to customers, government agencies, regulators, certifiers, and third parties. Relating to the same bring about the different methods used for quality assurance (5 Marks)**

**Ans 3b.**

**Introduction**

Quality assurance (QA) is a pivotal component of quality management, designed to instill confidence by ensuring that products or services meet established quality standards. It serves as a preventive strategy, aimed at identifying and correcting potential issues before they affect the final output. By implementing effective QA methods, organizations can assure both internal stakeholders and external entities, such as customers and regulatory bodies, that their