2016 MBA

MBA/BAD 4.6 (B) OPERATIONS STRATEGY

Full	Ma	ark	s:	70
Tin	ne	: 3	H	rs

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION A

All	questions	are comp	ulsory:
	1		

1.	How does an operation develop and exploit 'dyna	ımic
	sustainability?	2
2.	What are the advantages of taking a total supply net	work
	perspective?	2
3.	How can an operations strategy be put together?	2
4.	Identify the different types of competitive priorities.	How
	has their relationship to each other changed over the y	ears'
		1+1
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5. How can an organization use its operations as a 'formidable competitive weapon'? 2

SECTION B

Answer any five:

1. Discuss reasons why capacity changes over time.

P.T.O.

2.	What are some of the key practical challenges associated with sustainability?
3.	What are the practical challenges associated with measuring and controlling perations-related risk?
4.	What is the difference between a 'top-down' and a 'bottom-up' view of operations strategy? 4
5.	What is the difference between a 'market requirements' and an 'operations resource' view of operations strategy? 4
6.	What is meant by the terms order qualifiers and order winners? Explain why they are important. 2+2=4
7.	Describe the three types of technologies. Explain the strategic role of technology. 2+2=4
	SECTION C
Answe	any five from the following.
1.	What is top down operations strategy? Discuss the difference between operations management and operations strategy 4+4=8
2.	Explain the following 4+4=8
	a. Scale to scalability b. Coupling to connectivity
3.	Describe The Plats-Gregory procedure Formulation models for fit 8
4.	Briefly explain inter-operational relationship in supply network 8

(2)

P.T.O.

5. What is the relative importance of order winning and qualifying competitive factors? Discuss the criteria of order winning and qualifying 4+4=8

concept.

- 6. Describe how firms are integrating manufacturing and services to provide an overall "bundle of benefits" to their customers.
- 7. Explain how excelling at each of the five operations performance objectives (cost, quality, speed, dependability and flexibility) could provide an organization with a competitive advantage.