Prathmesh Sachin toli
Roll No. 25

Subject : I.T for Manager

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open Book Test

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Define the term IT

Information Technology (IT) refers to use of computers softwares, networks and electronic devices to store retrieve transmit and process data. It composes hardware, suffare data management and communication systems and plays a crucial role in outmating processes enhacing productivity and enabling connectivity in various industries.

Define the Importance of IT in business

Efficiency and Automation - IT systems automate repetative task, reducing manual effort and operational cots.

Enhanched communication : It enables semless communication through email, video, conferring and collabrative tools.

Data management : Helps business store analyze and retrive data effectively for informed decision making

Global Reach :- Facilities online sales and markting expanding market globally

Improved customer service : provides better custmor support through CRM systems, chatbots and 24/7 service.

Applications :- E commerce plaforms, Social media sites web based applications

& progressive web Apps (PWA) cloud computing and artifical applications intelligence in web desing

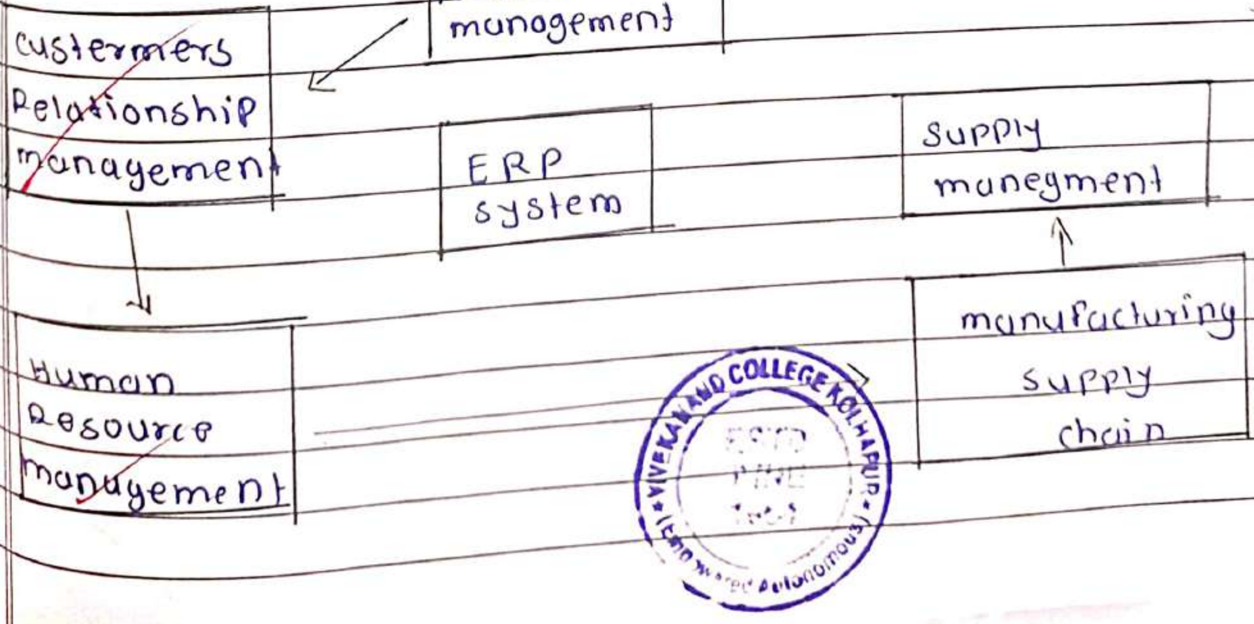
security and Ethics :- It security protects data and
s from unauthozed access. cyberattaks and
 mthods include encrcption, firewalls and antivirus
are.

hics - Refers to moral principles governing the use of
nology key considerative include user privacy
ectual proparty rights and avoiding misuse of data.

Elaborate ERP in detail

Enterprise resource planing is an integrated software system designed to manage and outcome core business processes including finance, human resource, manufacturing supply chain and custmer relationship EPR software is very useful for large organisation
It comes in many modules :
Human Reserces
Financial Accounting
supply chain management
customer Relationship management
Inventory
purchasing
project management

ERP software is module has its own functional area and it is used by orgnization for better productivity and performance.



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Features of ERP Systems

The main feature of an ERP System is a shared database that suppourts multiple functions used by deffetent units for e.g Accounting and can rely on same information.

Benifits of ERP

Efficiency - Reduces reduandancies and enhances the productivity

Transparency - centralized data improves visibility across departments

cost savings - steamliness operations reducing operational costs

Improved collaboration - Encourages collaboration among different business units

Explain the team DBMS

Database management system is a software applications used to create and manipluate datable it proudes tool for data storage retrevel, security and maintenance

Key features of DBMS

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Data integrity - ensures accurony and consist of data

Data security - pratits dates with authendcation and acess conctrols

Date sharing - Allows multiple users to access data Simuitunery

Backup and Recovery - supports data receny in case of Falires

short Notes

1) computer Network - A computer network is a colletain of interconncted devices (computes, pratits, services) that communicute to each other to share resources and information

Types :- LAN (Loan Area Network) WAN (wide Area Network
MAN (Mehropolitiec Area Network)

Applications - file sharing intenet access and collabutive tools.

2) web Technologes :- web techonoloy refres to tools and framowork used for credting maintaning and accessing website and applications.

Key components :- HTML CSS, Java Script PHP and python.

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Rutuja Tatyasaheb Mali	28	Rmali
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Gayatri Dilip chavan	06	Chavan
Manali Sunil Chavan	07	[illegible]
Nikita J. Magadum	27	[illegible]
Rutuja Anil Ingale	18	[illegible]
Amruta Prakash Tipugade	62	[illegible]
Samiksha Anil Chavan	09	Schavan
Swati Sanjay Chougule	11	Chougule
Prachi Nitin patil	45	Pachip
Pallavi Dhanaji Desai	13	Desai
Ujwala Maruti chougule	12	Ujchougule
Onkar Ramchandra Mandekar	30	Mandekar
Kunal Kiran Bhosale	03	Bhosale
Mali Vrushali Nagnath	29	[illegible]
Swapnil Baban pandit	41	[illegible]
Sayali Sanjay Patil	47	[illegible]
Shreyash Prakash Potdar	51	[illegible]
Sudarshan Sachin Yadav	64	[illegible]
Jyoti Sanjay Satwekar	57	[illegible]
Rupam Rajkumar Gidd	15	[illegible]
Sandip Suresh Hoyale	17	[illegible]
Snehal Vijaykumar Patil	48	[illegible]
Manorama Mahesh Pawar	52	[illegible]
~~Sa~~ Aditya Sanjay Natwade	~~[illegible]~~ 38	[illegible]
prasad Santosh Sutar	61	[illegible]
yash Sandip patil	50	[illegible]
Pranav Umesh Misal	33	Pmisal
Kushal Kiran Mohite	35	[illegible]
Pranav Jeevan Mane	31	[illegible]
Sudesh Kiran Dhure	14	[illegible]
Chaitali Ramchandra Kallavi	26	[illegible]
Yogita Narayan Somnath	59	Somnath
Aditya Balaso Samkpal	55	Samkpal
Prasanna Prashant Mane	37	[illegible]
Mahima Vikas Sarvagode	56	Mahima
Mrudula Maruti Powar	53	Pawar

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37	Yashvardhan Vitthal Mane	32	Yumane
38.	Srushti Anil Patil	49	[illegible]
39.	Rohan Jitendra More	36	Rohan
40	Atharv Pandit Khot	24	APKhot
41	Roshan Ramesh Nome	39	Roshan
42	Pooja pandit sutar	60	Sutar
43	Siddhesh Manesh Chavan	10	Sidchavan
44	Sourabh Ravindra Bhosale	5	SRBhosale

Manali Charan
Roll No. 07

subject: Managerial Economics

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Q write information about fiscal policy and monetary policy

→ Fiscal Policy and monetary policy are both economic tools used to influence a contry's economic perfomance

Fiscal policy :-

Involves a goverment spending and tax politise The legslative branch of goverment enacts fiscal policy. Goverment use fiscal policy to manage business cycle such as recession by changing taxation and govrement spening for e.g. government may issue stulmules cheks to tax payers or increse government spending to both employement.

monetary Policy :-

Involves a contry's banks action to manage the money supply interest rate and other finacial channers. central banks use monetry policy to acheive macroeconomic objectives such as price stobilities full employement and stable enconomic growth. monetary policy can be expensionry stimulating economic activity or contractionary economic activity.

Monetary Policy	Fiscal policy
1) Central Bank	1) Goverment
2) Faster	2) change in tax
3) Demand side	3) supply side
4) changes in interest rate	4) Full employment economic gro

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Fiscal policy :

Fiscal policy is the process of influencing the economy through goverment expenditure and taxation. It involves goverment decisions concring the amount of money the goverment needs to spend on public goods and services and how much revenue it need to generate from both private individuals and business enterpnses through taxation the most important objective of fiscal policy are the faster economic growth and development.

monetary policy -

monetry policy is any action by a central ban to include federal reserve in united states. The European central bank in Euro-zone or Bank England from both private individuals and business enterpnss through ta uk that managers an ecomomy, money supply, interest rates and its resubility credit condition. The basic goals are usually price stastainable economic growth.

Difference between Fiscal and monetary policy

Aspect	Fiscal policy	monetary policy
Defination	Refers to goverment decisions on spending taxation and borrowing to influence economic activity	Involves central bank actions to mange money supply interest rates an credit conditions.

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Authority	Determined and implemented by goverment	Implemented by central Bank
objective	Economic growth and price-stability employment levels, income distribution	price stabilities Economic growth employment finacial stability
~~objectives~~ instrument	Goverment spending Taxation policies Borrowing and debt mangement	open market operations Discount rate reserve requirements.
~~Instrument~~ Impact on Economy	Direct Impact on aggreate demond	Indirect impact through interest rates and credits.
Flexibility	Less flexibility in responding to short term economic changes compared to the monetary policy.	more flexible in adjusting to economic changes due to quicker implementation and reversibility

How does Fiscal policy impact market ?

The two key levers of ficial policy are goverment spending and taxes. Changes in fiscal policy sometimes have a less direct impact on investment market than is typically seen with shifts in monetry policy. Policy debates may sometimes affect market price in advance of policy implementation but the ripple effects of fiscal policy decision may not affect market until much later.

The table below affect market some generalization about equity markets have typically responded to changes in the Fiscal policy.

How does monetear policy affect market ?

monetary policy is often described as either expansionary or contractionary.

Expensionary policy is used when the economy is weak and inflation is low. To increase suppy of money in circulation and encorage business and consumers to spend more a central bank may lower interest rates with a goal of suppourting growth in the economy.

conversely, when economy is overheated as characterized by unsustainable high growth and high inflation a central bank will deploy contractionery policy. This may Involve increasing interest rates to discourage spending by businesses and consumers.

when an economy is performing well a central bank would most like keep interst rates on hold at their current

Because of all other factors that influence market performance such as geopolitical events or where economy is in the business cycle it is not possible to predict to predict with certainty how financial ~~wi~~ markets will respond to changes in monetary policy.

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28)	Yashvardhan Vitthal Mane	3[illegible]	Yvmane
29)	Mahima Vikas Sorvagode		MSorvagode
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35	Manali Sunil Chavan	7	MChavan
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42	Shreyash Prakash Potdar	51	SP
43	Prasad Santosh Sutar	61	[illegible]
44	Roshan Ramesh Name	39	Roshan

operation Management

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Q.1
a) Critically evaluate mass production & Batch production with suitable examples.

Ans.
Mass production.

Manufacturing of Discrete parts / Assemblies being made.

It is characterised by the manufacturing of sereral number of standard product produced & stocked in warehouses.

Characteristics of mass production.

1) variety :- more variety as compared to flow production.

2) volume :- High production volume.

3) Flexibility :- slightly high as compared to flow production.

4) skills required :- Less skilled workers required.

5) per unit manufacturing cost :- It is low.

6) Ease of supervision :- It is difficult to supervision as compare to flow production.

7) WIP :- more as compared to flow production
material handling is completely atomatic

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8) machines required :- also manual material handl

9) Capital Investment :- less as compared to flow production.

10) Job satisfaction & security :- is high as compared to flow ploduction.

11) Job satisfaction :- is high as compared to flow production.

12) Machine Breakdown situations / Bottlenecks :- stop entire production line.

13) production planning & controlling / scheduling :- is ea

Example :- Automobailes, canned food / processed fo TOYS, FMCG.

• Domestic Appliances :- Refrigerators, telerision . sets, Electric fans, mobile phone.

• Electric components :- wires, switche

• Electronic Components :- PCB, Resiste

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· Advantages :-
1) Higher rate of production required.
2) production cycle system time is short.
3) Manufacturing cost per unit is low.
4) Low process inventory.
5) Less skilled labour are required.
6) Higher capital utilization date line balancing.
7) Easy suspervisition.

· Limitation :-
1) High investment required.
2) Machine break-down ones a time stop entire production variety.
3) Limited production variety.
4) Less flexibility.
5) Line layout needs major changes with changes in product design.

· Batch production :-
Batch production is a production methodology in which products are manufactured in group called batches rather than in a continuous fashion.

· Characteristics :-
1) variety :- wide - Range of product.
2) volume :- less volume required as compared to mass production process.

3) Flexibility :- In this production process high flex

4) Skills Required :- Semi skill workers required.

5) per unit manufacturing cost :- is low as compar to job-shop production.

6) Supervision :- is difficult.

7) WIP :- is high as compared to continuous produ

8) manual :- Material Handling.

9) General purpose :- machines required.

10) Capital Investment Required :- is low as comp to continuous production.

11) Job satisfaction & security :- is high as compare to continuous produ

12) Machine Breakdown situations / Bottleneks :- is does not stop entire production line.

13) production planning & controlling / Schedulling :- is complex.

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Example :- pharmacetical company, Bakeries.

Advantages :- Better utilization of plant & machinery.
- promotes functional specialisation.
- cost per unit is lower as compared to job shop production.
- Lower investment in plant & machinery.
- Flexibility to accommodate & process number of products.
- Job satisfaction exists for operators.

Limitation :-
- Material handling is complex because of irregular & longer flows.
- production planning & control, superrision is complex.
- wip is higher compared to continuous production.
- Higher set up costs due to frequent changes in set up.

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b) suggest suitable type of plant Layout to manu
following products & justify your answer:

Ans.

i) Refrigerator :- It is product plant Layout.

1) variety :- Less variety are available.

2) volume :- High production volume.

3) Flexibility :- is less as compare to process plar
layout.

4) Less :- skilled workers are required

5) per unit manufacturing cost :- is low.

6) supervision :- is ease.

7) WIP :- Less as compared to process plant lo

8) Material handling :- is completely automatic.

9) machines required :- special purpose machines &
manual work.

10) capital Investment Required :- less as compare
flow production.

11) Job satisfaction & security :- is high as compare to flow production.

12) Machine Breakdown situations / Bottlenecks :- stop entire production line.

13) Easy :- production planning & controlling / schedulling.

- Advantages :-
1) Higher rate of production required.
2) production cycle system time is short.
3) manufacturing cost per unit is low.
4) Low process inventary.
5) Less skilled labour are required.
6) Higher capital utilization due line balancing.
7) Easy supervisition.

- Limitation :-
1) High investment required.
2) Machine break-down ones a time.
3) Stop. entire production.
4) Limited production variety.
5) Less flexibility.
6) Line layout needs major changes. with change in product design.

ii) wooden furniture :-

It is process plant layout.

Characteristic of wooden furniture :-

1) variety :- Wide range of product.

2) volume :- This Type of required less volume

3) Flexibility :- high.

4) skills required :- semi skills workers required.

5) per unit manufacturing cost :- is low as comp
to product plant layout.

6) Ease to supperrision :- Difficult to supervisi
as compared to product plant Layout.

7) WIP :- High WIP as compared to product l

8) material Handling :- manual material handling

9) machines required :- General purpose machin
required.

10) capital Investment Required :- CIR is low
compared to continuous production.

ii) wooden furniture :-

It is process plant layout.

Characteristic of wooden furniture :-

1) variety :- wide range of product.

2) volume :- This Type of required less volume

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4) skills required :- semi skills workers required.

5) per unit manufacturing cost :- is low as com to product plant layout.

6) Ease to supperrision :- Difficult to supervisi as compared to product plant Layout.

7) WIP :- High WIP as compared to product

8) material Handling :- manual material handling

9) machines required :- General purpose machin required.

10) Capital Investment Required :- CIR is low compared to continuous production.

11) Job satisfaction & security :- High as compared to product plant layout.

12) Machine Breakdown situations / Bottlenecks :- Does not entire production line.

13) production planning & controlling / schedulling :- is complex.

- Advantages :-
1) Better utilization of plant & machineary.
2) promotes functional specialisation.
3) cost per unit is lower as compared to job shop production.
4) lower investment in plant & machinery.
5) flexibility to accommodate & process number of products.
6) Job satisfaction exists for operators.

- Disadvantages :-
1) material handling is complex because of irregular & longer flows.
2) production planning & control, supervision is complex compared to continuous production.
3) WIP is higher
4) High set up costs due to frequent in set up.

iii) Ship Building :-
It is fixed position plant layout.

Characteristis of fixed position Layout.

1) variety :- High range of variety.

2) volume :- very less volume.

3) Flexibility :- very high flexibility.

4) skills required :- High skilled workers required.

5) per unit manufacturing cost :- More per unit manufacturing cost because less volume.

6) Ease of supervision :- Difficult to supervisi

7) WIP :- it is high.

8) Material Handling :- Manual material Handling.

9) machines required :- General purpose machines required.

10) Capital Investment Required :- low.

11) Job Satisfaction & security :- is very high.

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2) Machine Break down situations / Bottlenecks :-
Does not effect.

3) production planning & controlling / Schedulling
It more difficult.

9

Operations Management

No	Name	Roll No	Sign.
1	Rutuja Tatyasaheb Mali	28	RMali
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