

**MBA-10 (Master of Business Administration)**  
**Fourth Semester Examination- 2012**  
**MU-2404**  
**Materials Requirement Planning**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 60**

**Note:** This paper is of **sixty (60)** marks containing **three (03)** sections. Learners are required to attempt the questions contained in these sections according to the detailed instructions given therein.

**SECTION – A**  
**(Long-answer - type questions)**

**Note:** Section 'A' contains four (04) long-answer-type questions of fifteen (15) marks each. **Learners are required to answer two (02) questions only. (2\*15=30)**

1. What is the role of inventory in a firm? Discuss the paradox of inventory management.
2. What are gross requirements? How are they different from net requirements? How are gross and net requirements determined?
3. How is Master Production Schedule developed? Describe its different stages.
4. How can MRP be used in JIT environments? What are the developments in the basic programme of MRP, which are necessary to make it suitable for such applications?

**SECTION – B**  
**(Short – answer – type questions)**

**Note:** Section 'B' contains eight (08) short- answer type questions of five (05) marks each. **Learners are required to answer four (04) questions only.** Answers of these questions must be restricted to two hundred fifty (250) words approximately. **(4\*5=20)**

**Briefly discuss any four (04) of the following;**

1. Inventory as an asset or a liability
2. Features of program design
3. Determination of gross and net requirements
4. Lot-sizing techniques
5. Bills of Material
6. Inputs of MRP-system
7. Vertical vs. Horizontal priority dependence
8. Planning of valid priorities for MRP programmes.

**SECTION – C**  
**(Objective – type questions)**

**Note:** Section 'C' contains ten (10) objective –type questions of one (01) mark each. ***All the questions of this section are compulsory.*** (1x10=10)

**Indicate whether the following are true or false:**

1. Inventory helps to create a hedge against unexpected events.
2. MRP technique was built on order-point concept.
3. MPS is a vital component of re-engineering.
4. A time bucket in MRP is the storehouse.
5. A trial master schedule is called rough-cut capacity planning.
6. Special shop calendar and the normal Gregorian calendar are one and the same.
7. Lot-for Lot Ordering and Discrete Ordering are one and the same.
8. Resource requirement planning refers strictly to controlling the capacity.
9. The Order Action Report shows which orders are to be expedited or de-expedited.

10.MRP-II dis-integrated primary functions, such as production, marketing, finance etc. and the other functions such as personnel, engineering and purchasing.