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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education

"Moscow Polytechnic University"

(Moscow Poly)

APPROVE
Vice-President
for International Affairs
_____ /Yu.D. Davydova/
"30" 05 2022

Dean,
Faculty of Economics and Management
_____ /A.V. Nazarenko/
"30" 05 2022

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

"Production management"

Field of study
38.03.02 Management

Educational program (profile)
"Business Process Management"

Qualification (degree)
Bachelor

Form of study
Part-time

Moscow 2022

1. The goals of mastering the discipline.

The main goals of mastering the discipline "Production Management" include:

- to form a systematic understanding of the essence and content of production management, its goals, objectives, methodology, place and role in the system of economic sciences and practical management;
- to teach how to coordinate the activities of performers using methodological tools for the implementation of managerial decisions in the field of functional management to achieve specific goals of the organization.

To the main tasksmastering the discipline "Production management" should include:

- study of the practical side of the functioning of industrial enterprises;
- study of existing production management systems;
- mastering the basic techniques for planning and developing a production plan.

2. The place of the discipline in the structure of the EP of the bachelor's degree.

The discipline "Production Management" is one of the academic disciplines of the mandatory part (B1.1.26) of the bachelor's degree program.

The discipline "Production management" is interconnected logically and meaningfully and methodically with the following disciplines:

- Quality management
- Technology of organizing managerial interaction
- Process management

3. The list of planned learning outcomes for the discipline (module), correlated with the planned results of mastering the educational program.

As a result of mastering the discipline (module), students develop the following competencies and the following learning outcomes should be achieved as a stage in the formation of the relevant competencies:

Cipher	Name	professional standard	OTF	List of planned learning outcomes by discipline
PC-1	Able to regulate the processes of organizational units or develop administrative regulations for organizational units	07.007 "Process management specialist"	Regulation of the processes of the organization's divisions or development of administrative regulations of the organization's divisions	**Know**: the basics of planning in production, the theoretical foundations of building production systems; **Be able to:**analyze internal and external factors that determine the production management of the enterprise, production and production processes; make decisions in the field of production management **Own**: skills of methodological tools for the implementation of planned management decisions in the field of production management to achieve the goals of specific work

4. Structure and content of the discipline.

The total complexity of the discipline is:

full-time form - 3 credit units, i.e. 108 academic hours (of which 54 hours are independent work of students).

part-time form - 3 credit units, i.e. 108 academic hours (of which 72 hours are independent work of students).

Sections of the discipline "Production Management" are studied in the third year.

Fifth semester:

Part-time form: lectures - 18 hours, seminars - 18 hours, form of control - exam.

Sections of the discipline "Production Management" are studied in the third year.

The structure and content of the discipline "Production Management" in terms of terms and types of work are reflected in the appendix.

The content of the sections of the discipline

Topic 1. Essence and principles of production management.

Historical aspects of production research and modern production management. Production management in the enterprise management system. Production management as a system. Functions of production management. Methods of production management. Principles of production management. Management decisions and methods of their adoption in the management of operational (production) activities.

Topic 2. Production and production system

The concept of production and production system. The composition of the production system. Factors and principles of development of production systems. Organizational environment in the development of production systems. Structure of management and tasks of production management. Modeling of production processes. Production types.

Topic 3. Organization of the production process. The production cycle and its structure.

Organization of the production process. The production cycle and its structure. Calculation of the production cycle of a simple process. The structure of a complex production process and the calculation of the duration of its cycle. Organizational structure and organizational chart of production management. Types of production structure of the enterprise. The composition and classification of shops and services of the enterprise. Specialization and principles of building workshops and sections of a manufacturing enterprise. Production structure of shops. Improving the production

structure of enterprises. Formation of organizational structures of enterprise management. Production maintenance. Basic theories of motivation, leadership and power for solving strategic and operational management problems in the production process. Principles of organizing group work based on knowledge of the processes of group dynamics and the principles of team formation in the production activities of the enterprise. Industrial organizational culture. Business processes of a manufacturing enterprise.

Topic 4. Planning in production.

Production planning. Planning as a component of production management. Production planning. Planning as a component of production management. Development of plans. Planning principles. Operational production management. Operational planning system "kanban". Features of the development of operational calendar plans. Alignment of production as a necessary condition for the implementation of "just in time" and "kanban" systems. Definition of conditions, organization, execution of the plan. Organization of production planning through operational management using various tools. Work planning using the critical path method. In-house planning.

Topic 5. Development of a production plan and production program.

Structure and purpose of the production program. Production program indicators. Enterprise nomenclature. Production meters: natural, conditionally natural, value. Indicators of production volume: commodity, gross, sold, net. The production capacity of the enterprise. The production capacity of the enterprise. Factors affecting the production capacity of the enterprise.

Topic 6. Inventory management.

Inventory management. Creation of inventories. Purpose and purpose of inventory management. Stock classification. Determining the optimal cost ratio. Inventory management system. Classification of costs associated with the acquisition and storage of inventories. Inventory standards. Inventory management with independent and dependent demand. Inventory control. ABC - analysis in the regulation of stocks.

Topic 7. Logistics processes at a manufacturing enterprise.

Material resources of the enterprise, types and classification. material flow. Classification of material flows. logistics operations. logistic function. Logistic process, channel, system. External logistics contour of the enterprise. Purchasing logistics (supply logistics) of the enterprise. Marketing logistics of the enterprise. Influence of the product range on logistics decisions. Transport logistics. Choice of mode of transport. Advantages and disadvantages of modes of transport. Internal logistics contour of the enterprise. Warehouse Logistics. Information logistics.

Topic 8. Innovation management in the enterprise

The concept, types and forms of innovation. Motivating motives for creating innovative products. Scheme of a complete innovation cycle. Innovation process. Life cycle of innovation. Properties of innovations. Forms of obtaining innovations at the enterprise. Innovation project. Complexes of works of the innovative project. Stages and stages of an innovative project. Evaluation of the commercial effectiveness of innovative projects. Cash flows of an innovative project. Time factor and discounting in the evaluation of an innovative project. Financing of innovative projects.

Topic 9. Product quality management and managerial control.

Product quality management and managerial control. Product quality management and managerial control. Product quality and methods of its assessment. Quality management system. Requirements and procedures of the quality management system. Tasks and methods of control. Types of control. Control process. Characteristics and conduct of effective control. control at the international level.

5. Educational technologies.

The methodology for teaching the discipline "Production Management" and the implementation of a competency-based approach in the presentation and perception of

the material provides for the use of the following active and interactive forms of conducting group, individual, classroom classes in combination with extracurricular work in order to form and develop the professional skills of students:

- discussion and reports on discipline;
- discussion of problematic issues at the seminar (discussion).

6. Evaluation tools for current monitoring of progress, intermediate certification based on the results of mastering the discipline and educational and methodological support for students' independent work.

In the learning process, evaluation tools for midterm monitoring of progress are used: reports; surveys; tasks;

Sample tasks for current control, examination tickets are given in the appendix.

When performing current control, it is possible to use test material.Samples of control questions and tasks for conducting current control are given in the appendix. When implementing the undergraduate program, the organization has the right to use e-learning and distance learning technologies. All materials are placed in the LMS of the Moscow Poly (https://online.mospolytech.ru/).

When teaching people with disabilities, e-learning and distance learning technologies should provide for the possibility of receiving and transmitting information in forms accessible to them.

6.1. Fund of assessment tools for conducting intermediate certification of students in the discipline (module).

6.1.1. A list of competencies indicating the stages of their formation in the process of mastering the educational program.
As a result of mastering the discipline (module), the following competencies are formed:

Competency code	As a result of mastering the educational program, the student must have
PC-1	Able to regulate the processes of organizational units or develop administrative regulations for organizational units

In the process of mastering the educational program, these competencies, including their individual components, are formed in stages during the development of disciplines (modules), practices by students in accordance with the curriculum and calendar schedule of the educational process.

6.1.2. Description of indicators and criteria for assessing competencies formed on the basis of the results of mastering the discipline (module), description of assessment scales

An indicator of competency assessment at various stages of their formation is the achievement by students of the planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module).

PC-1. Able to carry out tactical management of the processes of planning and organization of production at the level of a structural unit				
Index	**Evaluation criteria**			
	2	**3**	**four**	**5**
Know: the basics of planning in production, the theoretical foundations of building production systems;	The student demonstrates the complete absence or insufficient compliance of the following knowledge: the basics of production planning, the theoretical foundations of building production systems;	The student demonstrates incomplete compliance with the following knowledge: the basics of production planning, the theoretical foundations of building production systems; significant errors are made, lack of knowledge is manifested, for a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties in operating knowledge when transferring it to new situations.	The student demonstrates partial compliance with the following knowledge: the basics of production planning, the theoretical foundations of building production systems; but minor errors, inaccuracies, difficulties in analytical operations are allowed.	The student demonstrates full compliance with the following knowledge: the basics of production planning, the theoretical foundations of building production systems; freely uses the acquired knowledge.

Be able to:analyze internal and external factors that determine the production management of an enterprise of production and production processes; make decisions in the field of production management	The student does not know how or insufficiently knows how to analyze the internal and external factors that determine the production management of an enterprise of production and production processes; make decisions in the field of production management	The student demonstrates an incomplete correspondence of the following skills: to analyze the internal and external factors that determine the production management of an enterprise of production and production processes; make decisions in the field of production management Significant mistakes are made, lack of skills is manifested, for a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties in operating with skills when transferring them to new situations.	The student demonstrates a partial correspondence of the following skills: to analyze the internal and external factors that determine the production management of an enterprise of production and production processes; make decisions in the field of production management Skills are mastered, but minor errors, inaccuracies, difficulties in analytical operations, transferring skills to new, non-standard situations are allowed.	The student demonstrates full compliance with the following skills: to analyze the internal and external factors that determine the production management of an enterprise of production and production processes; make decisions in the field of production management Freely operates with acquired skills, applies them in situations of increased complexity.
Own: skills of methodological tools for the implementation of planned management decisions in the field of production management to achieve the goals of specific work	The student does not possess or insufficiently possesses the skills of methodological tools for the implementation of planned management decisions in the field of production management to achieve the goals of specific work	The student has the skills of methodological tools for the implementation of planned management decisions in the field of production management to achieve the goals of specific work, significant mistakes are made, there is a lack of skills in a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties in applying skills in new situations.	The student partially owns the skills of methodological tools for the implementation of planned management decisions in the field of production management to achieve the goals of specific work, the skills are mastered, but minor errors, inaccuracies, difficulties are made in analytical operations, transferring skills to new, non-standard situations.	The student fully owns the skills of methodological tools for the implementation of planned management decisions in the field of production management in order to achieve the goals of specific work, freely applies the acquired skills in situations of increased complexity.

Scales for assessing the results of intermediate certification and their description:

Form of intermediate certification: exam.

Intermediate certification of students in the form of an exam is carried out based on the results of all types of educational work provided for by the curriculum for a given discipline (module), while taking into account the results of current monitoring of progress during the semester. The assessment of the degree of achievement by students of the planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module) is carried out by the teacher conducting classes in the discipline (module) by the method of expert assessment. Based on the results of the intermediate attestation for the discipline (module), the mark "excellent", "good", "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory" is given.

Evaluation scale	Description
Excellent	All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum were completed. The student demonstrates the correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities given in the tables of indicators, operates with the acquired knowledge, skills, skills, applies them in situations of increased complexity. In this case, minor errors, inaccuracies, difficulties in analytical operations, transferring knowledge and skills to new, non-standard situations can be made.
Good	All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum were completed. The student demonstrates incomplete, correct correspondence of knowledge, skills, and abilities given in the tables of indicators, or if 2-3 minor errors were made at the same time.
Satisfactorily	All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum were completed. The student demonstrates the conformity of knowledge, which covers the main, most important part of the material, but at the same time one significant error or inaccuracy was made.
unsatisfactory	One or more types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have not been completed. The student demonstrates incomplete correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities given in the tables of indicators, significant errors are made, the lack of knowledge, skills and abilities is manifested in a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties in operating knowledge and skills when transferring them to new situations.

Only students who have completed all types of educational work provided for by the work program for the discipline are allowed to intermediate certification.

The evaluation funds are presented in annex 1 to the work program.

7. Educational, methodological and information support of the discipline.

a) basic literature:

1. Production management. Theory and practice in 2 hours. Part 1: a textbook for universities / I. N. Ivanov [and others]; edited by I. N. Ivanov. - 2nd ed. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. - 376 p. - (Higher education). - ISBN 978-5-534-15029-2. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. - url:https://urait.ru/bcode/492374
2. Production management. Theory and practice in 2 hours. Part 2: a textbook for universities / I. N. Ivanov [and others]; edited by I. N. Ivanov. - 2nd ed. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. - 174 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-15090-2. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. - url:https://urait.ru/bcode/492375

b) additional literature:

1. Production management. Practicum: textbook for universities / I. N. Ivanov [and others]; under the general editorship of I. N. Ivanov. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. - 362 p. - (Higher education). - ISBN 978-5-9916-7600-7. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. - url:https://urait.ru/bcode/489405
2. Production management: textbook and workshop for universities / L. S. Leontieva [and others]; edited by L. S. Leontieva, V. I. Kuznetsov. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. - 305 p. - (Higher education). - ISBN 978-5-534-02469-2. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. - url:https://urait.ru/bcode/489059

c) software and Internet resources:

- Office applications, Microsoft Office 2013 (or lower) - Microsoft Open License.License No. 61984042

eight. Logistics support of discipline.

Audience for lectures and seminars of the general fund. Training tables with benches, classroom board, portable multimedia complex (projector, projection screen, laptop). Teacher's workplace: table, chair.

Office applications, Microsoft Office 2013 (or lower) -Microsoft Open License - License No. 61984042 Agreement No. 08-05/13 dated 06/03/2013 Transfer and Acceptance Certificate No. 961, Transfer and Acceptance Certificate No. 385

Operating system, Windows 7 (or lower) - Microsoft Open License - License No. 61984214, 61984216, 61984217, 61984219, 61984213, 61984218, 61984215; Agreement No. 08-05/13 dated 06/03/2013 Transfer and Acceptance Certificate No. 961

9. Guidelines for students when working on lecture notes during the lecture.

Lecture - a systematic, consistent, monologue presentation by the teacher of educational material, as a rule, of a theoretical nature. When preparing a lecture, the teacher is guided by the working program of the discipline. In the course of lectures, it is recommended to take notes, which will later allow you to recall the studied educational material, supplement the content during independent work with literature, and prepare for the exam.

You should also pay attention to categories, formulations that reveal the content of certain phenomena and processes, scientific conclusions and practical recommendations, positive experience in oratory. It is advisable to leave fields in the working notes on which to make notes from the recommended literature, supplementing the material of the lecture heard, as well as emphasizing the particular importance of certain theoretical positions.

Lecture conclusions summarize the teacher's reflections on educational issues. The teacher provides a list of used and recommended sources for studying a particular topic. At the end of the lecture, students have the opportunity to ask questions to the teacher on the topic of the lecture. When lecturing on the discipline, electronic multimedia presentations can be used.

Guidelines for students when working at the seminar

Seminars are implemented in accordance with the working curriculum with consistent study of the topics of the discipline. In preparation for the seminars, the student is recommended to study the basic literature, get acquainted with additional literature, new publications in periodicals: magazines, newspapers, etc. In this case, the recommendations of the teacher and the requirements of the curriculum should be taken into account. It is also recommended to refine your lecture notes by making appropriate entries in it from the literature recommended by the teacher and provided by the curriculum. Abstracts should be prepared for presentations on all educational issues submitted to the seminar.

Since the student's activity in seminars is the subject of monitoring his progress in mastering the course, preparation for seminars requires a responsible attitude. In interactive classes, students should be active.

Guidelines for students on the organization of independent work

Independent work of students is aimed at independent study of a separate topic of the academic discipline. Independent work is mandatory for each student, its volume is determined by the curriculum. During independent work, the student interacts with the recommended materials with the participation of the teacher in the form of consultations. To perform independent work, methodological support is provided. The electronic library system (electronic library) of the university provides the possibility of individual access for each student from any point where there is access to the Internet.

10.Methodological recommendations for the teacher (Guidelines for making presentations)

A presentation (from the English word - presentation) is a set of color slide pictures on a specific topic, which is stored in a special format file with the PP extension. The term "presentation" (sometimes called "slide film") is associated primarily with the information and advertising functions of pictures that are designed for a certain category of viewers (users).

Multimedia computer presentation is:

- dynamic synthesis of text, image, sound;
- the most modern software interface technologies;
- interactive contact of the speaker with the demonstration material;
- mobility and compactness of information carriers and equipment;
- ability to update, supplement and adapt information;
- low cost.

Rules for the design of computer presentations

General Design Rules

Many designers argue that there are no laws and rules in design. There are tips, tricks, tips. Design, like any kind of creativity, art, like any way of some people to communicate with others, like language, like thought, will bypass any rules and laws.

However, there are certain recommendations that should be followed, at least for novice designers, until they feel the strength and confidence to create their own rules and recommendations.

Font design rules:

- Serif fonts are easier to read than sans-serif fonts;
- Capital letters are not recommended for body text.
- Font contrast can be created through: font size, font weight, style, shape, direction, and color.
- Rules for choosing colors.
- The color scheme should consist of no more than two or three colors.
- There are incompatible color combinations.
- Black color has a negative (gloomy) connotation.
- White text on a black background is hard to read (inversion is hard to read).

Presentation design guidelines

In order for the presentation to be well perceived by the audience and not cause negative emotions (subconscious or completely conscious), it is necessary to follow the rules for its design.

The presentation involves a combination of information of various types: text, graphics, musical and sound effects, animation and video clips. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of combining fragments of information of various types. In addition, the design and demonstration of each of the listed types of information is also subject to certain rules. So, for example, for textual information, the choice of font is important, for graphic information - brightness and color saturation, for their best joint perception, optimal relative position on the slide is necessary.

Consider recommendations for the design and presentation of various types of materials on the screen.

Formatting text information:

- font size: 24-54 pt (headline), 18-36 pt (plain text);
- font color and background color should contrast (the text should be well read), but not hurt the eyes;
- font type: smooth sans-serif font for body text (Arial, Tahoma, Verdana), decorative font can be used for heading if it is legible;
- italics, underlining, bold, capital letters are recommended to be used only for semantic highlighting of a text fragment.

Formatting graphic information:

- drawings, photographs, diagrams are designed to supplement textual information or convey it in a more visual form;
- it is desirable to avoid drawings in the presentation that do not carry a semantic load if they are not part of the style design;
- the color of graphic images should not contrast sharply with the overall style of the slide;
- illustrations are recommended to be accompanied by explanatory text;
- if a graphic image is used as a background, then the text on this background should be well readable.

The content and location of information blocks on the slide:

- there should not be too many information blocks (3-6);

- the recommended size of one information block is no more than 1/2 of the slide size;
- it is desirable to have on the page blocks with different types of information (text, graphs, diagrams, tables, figures) that complement each other;
- keywords in the information block must be highlighted;
- information blocks should be placed horizontally, blocks related in meaning - from left to right;
- the most important information should be placed in the center of the slide;
- the logic of presenting information on slides and in the presentation should correspond to the logic of its presentation.

In addition to the correct arrangement of text blocks, one must not forget about their content - the text. In no case should it contain spelling errors. You should also take into account the general rules for formatting the text.

After creating a presentation and its design, you need to rehearse its presentation and your performance, check how the presentation will look like as a whole (on a computer screen or projection screen), how quickly and adequately it is perceived from different audience locations, under different lighting conditions, noise accompaniment, in an environment as close as possible to the real conditions of the performance.

The work program was compiled on the basis of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the direction of training bachelors on March 38, 02 "Management", approved by order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of August 12, 2020 No. 970 (Registered in the Ministry of Justice of Russia on August 25, 2020 No. 59449).

The program was made by:

Head of the Department "Management"
Art. teacher / Mazur V.V./



The program was approved at a meeting of the department "Management"
August 30, 2022, Protocol No. 1

Head of the Department "Management"
k. e. Sc., Associate Professor / Alenina E.E. /



Attachment 1

The structure and content of the discipline "Production management" 38.03.02"Management" (bachelor). Educational program "Business Process Management". Part-time form of education.

n/n	Chapter	Semester	A week semester	Types of educational work, including independent student work, and labor intensity in hours					Types of independent work students					Forms of attestation	
				L	F/N	Lab	SRS	DAC	K.R.	K.P.	DI	DC	K/p	E	Z
	Third course														
one	Topic 1. Essence and principles of production management.	5	1-2	2	2		eight					+			
2	Topic 2. Production and production system	5	3-4	2	2		eight					+			
3	Topic 3. Organization of the production process. Production cycle and its structure	5	5-6	2	2		eight					+			
four	Topic 4. Planning in production.	5	7-8	2	2		eight				+	+			
5	Topic 5. Development of a production plan and production program.	5	9-10	2	2		eight					+			
6	Topic 6. Inventory management.	5	11-12	2	2		eight					+			
7	Topic 7. Logistics processes at a manufacturing enterprise.	5	13-14	2	2		eight					+			
eight	Topic 8. Management of innovations in the enterprise.	5	15-16	2	2		eight					+			
9	Topic 9. Product quality management and managerial control.	5	17-18	2	2		eight				+	+			
	Appraisal Form										2	one			**E**
	Total hours per discipline in the fifth semester			eighteen	eighteen		72								

Appendix 2 to work program

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

FEDERAL STATE AUTONOMOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

"MOSCOW POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY"

(MOSCOW POLYTECH)

Direction of training: 38.03.02 "Management"

EP (educational program): "Business Process Management"

Form of study: full-time, part-time

Type of professional activity: organizational and managerial, information and analytical, entrepreneurial

Department: "Management"

VALUATION FUND

BY DISCIPLINE

Production management

Composition: 1. Passport of the fund of appraisal funds

2. Description of evaluation tools:
topics of reports, examples of tasks, questions for the exam

Compiled by:

Art. teacher Mazur V.V.

Moscow, 2022

Table 1

INDICATOR OF THE LEVEL OF FORMATION OF COMPETENCES

Production management					
GEF VO 38.03.02 "Management"					
In the process of mastering this discipline, the student forms and demonstrates the following **competencies**:					
COMPETENCES		**List of components**	**Competence formation technology**	**Assessment Tool Form****	**Degrees of levels of development of competencies**
INDEX	**FORMULATION**				
PC-1	Able to regulate the processes of organizational units or develop administrative regulations for organizational units	**Know**: the basics of planning in production, the theoretical foundations of building production systems; **Be able to:**analyze internal and external factors that determine the production management of the enterprise, production and production processes; make decisions in the field of production management **Own**: skills of methodological tools for the implementation of planned management decisions in the field of production management to achieve the goals of specific work	lecture, independent work, seminars	DS, exam	**A basic level of** - possession of the basics of planning in production; **Enhanced level** **-**mastering the skills of planning production processes.

**- For abbreviations of the forms of evaluation tools, see Annex 3 to the SPM.

Annex 2
to work program

The list of evaluation tools for the discipline Production management

OS number	Name of the evaluation tool	Brief description of the evaluation tool	Presentation of the evaluation tool in the FOS
one	Report, message (DS)	Product independent work student, which is a public performance on the presentation of the results of the solution of a certain educationalo- practical, educational-research or scientific topic	Topics of reports, messages
2	Exam	The final form of knowledge assessment. In higher education institutions are held during examination sessions.	Questions for the exam

List of questions for the exam in the discipline "Production management" formation of competence PC-1

1) The role and functions of production management.
2) Tasks of the production manager. Requirements for
3) manager. What is the main function of a production manager?
4) The concept of production. History of production research.
5) Describe the production process, its essence.
6) Basic principles of organization of production processes.
7) Types of organization of the movement of production processes in time.
8) Production types. Their characteristic. Organization Methods
9) production: in-line and non-in-line.
10) Production principles for each type of production.
11) The essence of the organization of production processes in space and in time.

12) Production management functions. Control cycle production.
13) Definition of a production system. Mechanism functioning of the production system. main function production system.
14) Definition and composition of the operating system.
15) Stages of the production management cycle. Planning as part of production management.
16) Classification of production processes.
17) Automated control systems, their characteristics and role in the organization of production.
18) High technologies and knowledge-intensive industries.
19) Production program, definition, main sections.
20) The production structure of the enterprise.
21) The concept and types of production processes.
22) Principles of organization of production processes.
23) Types of production and their technical and economic characteristics.
24) The production cycle. The structure of the production cycle.
25) Organization of a complex production process in time.
26) Organization of the production process in space.
27) Specialization of the enterprise and its structural divisions. Types of specialization of enterprises and their production units.
28) Forms of organization of production: concentration, combination.
29) Forms of organization of production: specialization and cooperation.
30) The concept of management decisions.
31) Classification and characteristics of decisions in production management.
32) Evaluation and choice of managerial decisions in production management.
33) Organization of non-flow methods of production.
34) Organization of flow methods of production.
35) Classification of production lines.

36) Conditions of organization and parameters of production lines.

37) Features of the organization of one-subject production lines.

38) Features of the organization of multi-subject production lines.

39) Economic efficiency of mass production.

40) Planning the needs of the enterprise in various types of equipment.

41) The essence and main elements of the organization of labor of workers.

42) Scientific organization of labor (NOT): its meaning, tasks, functions and principles.

43) Spatial organization of production.

44) Selecting the location of the organization.

List of approximate topics for reports on the discipline

"Production management"

formation of competencies (PC-1)

1. Enterprise in the system of production management.
2. Production systems in the modern Russian economy.
3. Organizational structure of the enterprise.
4. Types and types of production structure.
5. Production management functions and their role in the production process.
6. Enterprise management system.
7. Production management methods.
8. Product quality management.
9. Classification of product quality indicators.
10. Characteristics of product quality indicators.
11. Stages of the product life cycle.
12. Methods for assessing the level of product quality.
13. The meaning and objectives of standardization and certification of products.
14. Technical preparation of production.
15. Network models of production program planning.
16. Classification of stocks in production.
17. Portfolio of orders and the order of its formation.
18. Determination of equipment loading.
19. The production capacity of the enterprise and indicators of its use.
20. The order of development of the production program.
21. Matrix structure of production management.
22. Methodology for calculating the average value of production capacity.

23. Ordering and holding inventory costs in production.
24. Methodology for determining the optimal size of purchases.
25. Determination of current and insurance stocks in production.
26. Competitiveness of industrial products.
27. The production cycle and its structure.

It is possible to choose a specific topic in agreement with the teacher.

Report Evaluation Criteria

No.	Criterion	Grade			
		ex.	choir.	satisfactory	unsatisfactory
one	Report Structure	The report contains semantic parts, balanced in volume	The report contains three semantic parts, unbalanced in volume	One of the semantic parts of the report is missing	The report does not trace the presence of semantic parts
2	Content of the report	The content reflects the essence of the problem under consideration and the main results obtained.	The content does not fully reflect the essence of the problem under consideration or the main results obtained.	The content does not fully reflect the essence of the problem under consideration and the main results obtained.	The content does not reflect the essence of the problem under consideration or the main results obtained.
3	Ownership of the material	The student fully owns the material presented, is oriented in the problem, freely answers questions	The student owns the material presented, is oriented in the problem, finds it difficult to answer some questions	The student is not fluent enough in the material presented, poorly oriented in the problem	The student does not own the material presented, poorly oriented in the problem
four	Relevance to the topic	The presented material is fully consistent with the stated topic.	The material presented contains elements that are not relevant to the topic.	The material presented contains a large number of elements that are not related to the topic.	The material presented is slightly relevant to the topic.