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(To be filled in the
OMR Sheet)

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series

A

BBA (Fourth Semester) Examination, July-2022

BBA 403(N)

Production Management

Time : 1:30 Hours

Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

- निर्देश : —**
1. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सीरीज का विवरण यथास्थान सही- सही भरें, अन्यथा मूल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
 2. इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से केवल 75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा दिये जाने हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर प्रश्न के नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन चारों में से केवल एक ही उत्तर सही है। जिस उत्तर को आप सही या सबसे उचित समझते हैं, अपने उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) में उसके अक्षर वाले वृत्त को काले या नीले बाल प्वाइंट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा किसी प्रश्न का एक से अधिक उत्तर दिया जाता है, तो उसे गलत उत्तर माना जायेगा।
 3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आप के जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
 4. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
 5. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।
 6. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी ओ०एम०आर० शीट उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।
 7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

महत्वपूर्ण : — प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्ष निरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

K-350

1. Production Manager must have_____ on wastages.
 - (A) Notice
 - (B) Control
 - (C) Choice
 - (D) Plan
2. Quality is determined from :
 - (A) Degree of performance
 - (B) Degree of excellence
 - (C) Grades and standards
 - (D) All of the above
3. Which of the following is not the primary function of statistical process control?
 - (A) To establish control limits
 - (B) To detect particular cause variations
 - (C) To identify specification limits
 - (D) To determine when a process is not in control
4. Which of the following is not an advantage of using product layout?
 - (A) Specialized supervision requirement
 - (B) Minimum inspection requirement
 - (C) Minimum material handling cost
 - (D) None of these
5. _____is one of the most important factor, required for production activities.
 - (A) Money
 - (B) Man-power
 - (C) Time
 - (D) Customer

6. In Production Management, at every next level some_____ is added to the previous level.
- (A) Income
 - (B) Profit
 - (C) Loss
 - (D) Value
7. _____is the process which helps in determining, where the plant should be located, for maximum operating economy and effectiveness.
- (A) Plant location
 - (B) Plant design
 - (C) Plant layout
 - (D) Plant arrangement
8. _____is the process of, creating a new product, which is to be sold by a business or enterprise to its customers.
- (A) Modification
 - (B) Diversification
 - (C) Development
 - (D) Eliminate
9. In Manufacturing a product, cost can be kept within control through _____reduction.
- (A) Profit
 - (B) Loss
 - (C) Wastage
 - (D) Time
10. Better_____ of the product improves consumer's satisfaction; this enhances the goodwill of the organization.
- (A) Quantity
 - (B) Variations
 - (C) Shape
 - (D) Quality

11. _____ is a small group of employees, who work in same work area, who voluntarily meet, to analyze and resolve work related problems.
- (A) Total quality managers
 - (B) Quality -circle
 - (C) Quality -group
 - (D) Quality-team
12. The order of processing each activity under production planning and Control is known as :
- (A) Sequencing
 - (B) Loading
 - (C) Routing
 - (D) Scheduling
13. Production control within a company depends on :
- (A) Nature of production activities within the organization
 - (B) Nature of the organization
 - (C) Size of the organization
 - (D) All of the above
14. In which type of production system, the unit cost of production is low?
- (A) Combined production
 - (B) Intermittent production
 - (C) Continuous production
 - (D) Custom production
15. The function of _____ involves the decision when, what, how and why to produce goods.
- (A) Production planning
 - (B) Production control
 - (C) Method analysis
 - (D) Quality control

16. Given : Annual Demand =1000 units, EOQ=200 units, Ordering Cost=Rs. 60 per order. What will be the annual ordering cost?
- (A) Rs. 400
 - (B) Rs. 300
 - (C) Rs. 600
 - (D) Rs. 500
17. Production Management starts with :
- (A) Strategy formulation
 - (B) Average planning
 - (C) Aggregate planning
 - (D) None of the above
18. The supply chain involves :
- (A) Location
 - (B) Inventory
 - (C) Transportation
 - (D) All of the above
19. In which type of analysis in inventory management is carried out on the basis of 80/20 rule :
- (A) ABC Analysis
 - (B) VED Analysis
 - (C) FSN Analysis
 - (D) SDE Analysis
20. Which of the following functions of Production Planning and control is related to the timetable of activities?
- (A) Dispatching
 - (B) Scheduling
 - (C) Expediting
 - (D) Routing

21. In which of the following layout type, materials are fed into the first machine and finished products come out of the last machine?
- (A) Product Layout
 - (B) Process Layout
 - (C) Fixed Position Layout
 - (D) Cellular manufacturing Layout
22. Following are the phases of production planning :
- (1) Forecasting
 - (2) Dispatching
 - (3) Material Planning
 - (4) Loading
 - (5) Scheduling
 - (6) Controlling
 - (7) Budgeting
- (A) 1,3,7,2,4,5,6
 - (B) 1,7,3,4,5,2,6
 - (C) 1,2,7,3,4,6,5
 - (D) 1,3,7,4,5,2,6
23. _____ system is one of the type of Production System.
- (A) Assembly lines
 - (B) Continuous
 - (C) Intermittent
 - (D) Periodical
24. Which of the following does not cause to production delay?
- (A) Shortage of space
 - (B) Long distance movement of materials
 - (C) Spoiled work
 - (D) Minimum material handling

25. Production management includes :
- (A) Production planning
 - (B) Production control
 - (C) Inventory control
 - (D) All of the above
26. Process layout is also known as :
- (A) Functional Layout
 - (B) Line Layout
 - (C) Group Layout
 - (D) Fixed Layout
27. In which of the following site selection techniques, a weightage between '0' to '1' is provided to factors that influence its location decision?
- (A) Centre-of – gravity technique
 - (B) Transportation technique
 - (C) Location rating factor technique
 - (D) None of the above
28. _____ is the process through which we measure the actual quality performance and compare it with the standards and take corrective action.
- (A) Financial Control
 - (B) Quality Control
 - (C) Production Control
 - (D) Any type of Control
29. The economic order quantity (EOQ) is that quantity for which?
- (A) Ordering Cost = Holding/Carrying Cost
 - (B) Ordering Cost > Holding/Carrying Cost
 - (C) Ordering Cost < Holding/Carrying Cost
 - (D) Ordering Cost \neq Holding/Carrying Cost

30. Inventory control does not include :
- (A) Standardization
 - (B) Quality control
 - (C) Machine maintenance
 - (D) Deciding EOQ
31. Average inventory level is reduced by :
- (A) Decreasing the vendor lead time
 - (B) Decreasing the order quantity
 - (C) Increasing the usage rate
 - (D) Lowering the reorder point
32. Inventory model includes :
- (A) EOQ
 - (B) Economic size
 - (C) Ordering cost
 - (D) All of the above
33. Group layout is a type of :
- (A) Process layout
 - (B) Product layout
 - (C) Plant layout
 - (D) Production layout
34. Productivity is the relationship between :
- (A) Man hours, cost and sales
 - (B) Input used and output produced
 - (C) Profit and cost
 - (D) Sales and profit
35. Elements of TQM includes :
- (A) Continuous improvement
 - (B) Supplier's quality
 - (C) Defect free processes
 - (D) All of the above

36. The 5 M's does not include :
- (A) Management
 - (B) Machine
 - (C) Man
 - (D) Material
37. The first step in new product development :
- (A) Idea generation
 - (B) Market feasibility
 - (C) Product planning
 - (D) Technical feasibility
38. Inputs in a production system includes _____.
- (A) Organization, product
 - (B) Process, procedure
 - (C) system, supply
 - (D) Men, materials
39. The demand of item is 18000 units. Holding cost is Rs. 1.20 per unit and ordering cost is Rs. 400 per order. Find Economic order quantity :
- (A) 3650 units
 - (B) 3464 units
 - (C) 6524 units
 - (D) 1300 units
40. Given: Annual Demand, $D=6000$ units, Ordering Cost = Rs. 30, Carrying cost = 20% of cost price, Cost price per unit=Rs. 5. What will be the EOQ ?
- (A) 300 units
 - (B) 200 units
 - (C) 600 units
 - (D) 360 units

41. All of the following decisions fall within the scope of production management except for :
- (A) Quality management
 - (B) Financial analysis
 - (C) Location of facilities
 - (D) Design of product and processes
42. Which of the following can be defined as the ratio between output and input?
- (A) Production
 - (B) Batch production
 - (C) Productivity
 - (D) Job production
43. “Batch-production,” occurs when many _____ items, are produced together.
- (A) Different
 - (B) Specified
 - (C) Varied
 - (D) Similar
44. Anticipating bottlenecks in advance and identifying steps that will ensure a smooth flow of production is the objective of :
- (A) Production planning
 - (B) Production control
 - (C) Production audit
 - (D) None of the above
45. Which of the following is/are importance of layout?
- (A) Facilitating flow of material
 - (B) Reducing health hazards to workers
 - (C) Facilitating flow of information
 - (D) All of the above

46. The Hybrid layout is a combination of :
- (A) Plant layout and product layout
 - (B) Process layout and product layout
 - (C) Process layout and plant layout
 - (D) Plant layout and cost layout
47. A small group of employees, who work in same work area, who voluntarily meet, to analyze and resolve work related problems :
- (A) Quality Control
 - (B) Quality Assurance
 - (C) Quality Circle
 - (D) Quality Management
48. Which of the following layout is useful when the product being processed is very big, heavy or difficult to move?
- (A) Fixed position layout
 - (B) Process layout
 - (C) Product layout
 - (D) Cellular manufacturing layout
49. Process layout is used when :
- (A) Production volume is low
 - (B) Variety of products are many
 - (C) Demand for the product is small
 - (D) All of the above
50. Economic order quantity is that quantity for which :
- (A) Total cost is maximum
 - (B) Total cost is minimum
 - (C) Total cost is not equal to the ordering cost
 - (D) Total cost is equal to ordering cost

51. Raw material and work in progress can be classified under :
- (A) Finished material
 - (B) Indirect material
 - (C) Direct material
 - (D) Standard material
52. Production system means :
- (A) Process of converting raw material into value-added product
 - (B) Process of converting goods into refined form
 - (C) Cost estimates, buying and storing of raw material
 - (D) Quality product
53. _____ is the probability of rejecting a lot that has an acceptable quality level.
- (A) Producer's risk
 - (B) Consumer's risk
 - (C) Both (A) & (B) are incorrect
 - (D) Both (A) & (B) are correct
54. The process of Production Planning and Control starts with _____.
- (A) Expediting
 - (B) Scheduling
 - (C) Estimating
 - (D) Routing
55. Regulating the production process to ensure an orderly flow of materials is the objective of :
- (A) Production planning
 - (B) Production control
 - (C) Production audit
 - (D) None of the above

56. A is something which is offered to customers to satisfy their needs or wants :
- (A) Process
 - (B) Price
 - (C) Promotion
 - (D) Product
57. Objectives of a good plant layout are :
- (A) Best utilization of floor space
 - (B) Improved productivity
 - (C) Free flow of material
 - (D) All of the above
58. In VED analysis, D stands for :
- (A) Demand
 - (B) Desirable
 - (C) Distribution
 - (D) Dividend
59. If all the processing equipment and machines are arranged according to the sequence of operations of a product, the layout is known as :
- (A) Fixed position layout
 - (B) Process layout
 - (C) Product layout
 - (D) Combination layout
60. Which of the following is true for Inventory control?
- (A) Economic order quantity has minimum total cost
 - (B) Inventory carrying cost decreases with quantity per order
 - (C) Ordering cost increases with order size
 - (D) None of the above

61. TQM Stands for :
- (A) Total Qualitative Management
 - (B) Total Quality Management
 - (C) Total Quantity Management
 - (D) Total Quantitative Management
62. The objectives of production planning and control are :
- (A) Timely delivery of goods and services
 - (B) Improving customer satisfaction
 - (C) Coordinating with multiple departments of ensure that the production process is on track
 - (D) All of the above
63. Which of the following processes is not a part of the Production Planning and Control system?
- (A) Expediting and follow-up
 - (B) Routing
 - (C) Integration of processes
 - (D) All of the above
64. The 5 M's include :
- (A) Man, Material, Machine, Methods, Money
 - (B) Man, Material, Machine, Management, Money
 - (C) Man, Material, Market, Methods, Money
 - (D) Man, Material, Machine, Methods, Marketing
65. In ABC analysis, the category 'A' includes items with small quantity but high :
- (A) Weight
 - (B) Density
 - (C) Value
 - (D) None of the above

66. _____manager is responsible for producing the required quantity of product, on time to meet the stipulated delivery date.
- (A) Dispatch manager
 - (B) HR manager
 - (C) Purchase manager
 - (D) Production manager
67. Product layout is suitable for what type of production?
- (A) Small
 - (B) Mass
 - (C) Less
 - (D) Medium
68. The main components of production system includes :
- (A) Input, Process, Output
 - (B) Services, Satisfaction
 - (C) Men, Material
 - (D) Process, Service
69. Inventory management method in which goods are received from suppliers only as they are needed :
- (A) TQM
 - (B) QA
 - (C) SQC
 - (D) JIT
70. Production Planning and Control function is crucial for ensuring cost savings and efficiency in :
- (A) Planning
 - (B) Production
 - (C) Promotion
 - (D) None of the above

71. The decision on when, what, how, and why to produce goods, falls into :
- (A) Production planning
 - (B) Production control
 - (C) Quality control
 - (D) Method analysis
72. Factors affecting Product Design includes _____ and _____ perspectives.
- (A) Customer & price
 - (B) Customer & production
 - (C) Customer & organization
 - (D) Quality & quantity
73. Which of the following explain need for plant location selection?
- (A) When the existing business unit has outgrown its original facilities and expansion is not possible
 - (B) When a business is newly started
 - (C) When the lease expires and the landlord does not renew the lease
 - (D) All of the above
74. Which of the following is the first step in making a correct location choice?
- (A) Develop location alternatives
 - (B) Evaluate the alternatives
 - (C) Decide the criteria for evaluating location alternatives
 - (D) Make a decision and select the location
75. What is the total cost under EOQ model?
- Assume: D=Annual Demand, C=Carrying cost, P=Purchasing cost, Q=Order quantity, TC=Total cost.
- (A) $TC = (D/Q) \times C + (Q/2) \times P$
 - (B) $TC = (D/Q) \times P + (Q/2) \times C$
 - (C) $TC = (D/2) \times P + (Q/2) \times C$
 - (D) $TC = (Q/D) \times P + (Q/2) \times C$

76. The material handling device which moves materials between two fixed points is :
- (A) Conveyors
 - (B) Cranes
 - (C) Hoists
 - (D) Trucks
77. Function of inventory management includes :
- (A) Buying in lots
 - (B) To meet seasonal and cyclic demand
 - (C) Smoothing out irregularities in supply
 - (D) All of the above
78. The cost of insurance and taxes are included in :
- (A) Set up cost
 - (B) Inventory carrying cost
 - (C) Ordering cost
 - (D) Cost of shortages
79. Which of the following is an example of Batch type of production system ?
- (A) Automobiles production unit
 - (B) Petrol refinery
 - (C) Clothes factory
 - (D) Aircraft manufacturing unit
80. The time period between placing an order and its receipt in the stock is known as :
- (A) Lead time
 - (B) Shortage time
 - (C) Carrying time
 - (D) Over time

81. The order cost per order of an inventory is Rs. 400 with an annual carrying cost of Rs. 10 per unit. The Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) for an annual demand of 2000 units is :
- (A) 440
 - (B) 400
 - (C) 480
 - (D) 500
82. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true about quality assurance (QA)?
- (1) QA is a set of activities for ensuring quality in the processes by which products are developed
 - (2) QA is a corrective tool product oriented
- (A) Only 1 is correct
 - (B) Only 2 is correct
 - (C) Both 1 & 2 is correct
 - (D) None of them is correct
83. Safety stock is the level of stock :
- (A) Half of the actual stock
 - (B) At which the ordering process should start
 - (C) Minimum stock level below which actual stock should not fall
 - (D) Maximum stock in inventory
84. The correct sequence of operations in the Production Planning and Control process is :
- (A) Routing- Scheduling – Follow up- Dispatching
 - (B) Scheduling –Follow up - Dispatching – Routing
 - (C) Dispatching - Routing - Scheduling – Follow up
 - (D) Routing - Scheduling – Dispatching - Follow up

85. Which among the following is a type of control chart for variables?
- (A) C chart
 - (B) P chart
 - (C) \bar{X} chart
 - (D) U chart
86. Which among the following components is calculated as the sum of the fixed costs that happen each time an item is ordered?
- (A) Carrying cost
 - (B) Ordering cost
 - (C) Storing cost
 - (D) Holding cost
87. 'J. I. T.' stands for Just-in - _____.
- (A) Term
 - (B) Test
 - (C) Today
 - (D) Time
88. VED analysis of inventory management stands for :
- (A) Vital – Essential –Desirable
 - (B) Valuable –Easy -Difficult
 - (C) Valuable – Effective- Difficult to obtain
 - (D) Valuable- Essential – Difficult
89. Average inventory can be computed by
- Assume, EOQ= Economic Order Quantity & C= Carrying Cost
- (A) $(EOQ/C) \times 100$
 - (B) $(EOQ/C) \times 2$
 - (C) $EOQ/2$
 - (D) $(EOQ/2) \times 100$

90. In which type of manufacturing system, Semi-skilled people may be appointed :
- (A) Continuous
 - (B) Intermittent
 - (C) Hybrid
 - (D) Job Shop
91. Mass production is characterized by :
- (A) Low-volume items with maximum flexibility in their design
 - (B) High-volume items with minimum flexibility in their design
 - (C) High-volume items with maximum flexibility in their design
 - (D) Low-volume items with minimum flexibility in their design
92. Benefits of quality circle is :
- (A) Better profits
 - (B) Management support
 - (C) Time-required
 - (D) Better communication
93. The main objective of quality assurance is :
- (A) Proof of fitness of product
 - (B) Inspection of quality of product
 - (C) Quality conformance
 - (D) Customer satisfaction
94. _____ is part of quality management focused on providing confidence that quality requirement will be fulfilled.
- (A) Quality Control
 - (B) Quality Assurance
 - (C) Quality Management
 - (D) Quality

95. Which of the following is not an inventory?
- (A) Finished products
 - (B) Raw material
 - (C) Machines
 - (D) Consumable tools
96. The following costs are usually involved in inventory decisions except :
- (A) Cost of ordering
 - (B) Carrying cost
 - (C) Cost of shortages
 - (D) Machining cost
97. Which of the following production system is characterized by low production volume?
- (A) Project production system
 - (B) Batch production system
 - (C) Job Shop production system
 - (D) Mass production system
98. The layout in which all machines or process of the same type are grouped together :
- (A) Process layout
 - (B) Product layout
 - (C) Hybrid layout
 - (D) Fixed Position layout
99. The control activity in Production Planning and Control is performed _____ of the plan :
- (A) Before execution
 - (B) After execution
 - (C) During execution
 - (D) None of the above
100. ABC analysis is a method of :
- (A) Grading products on the basis of quality
 - (B) Process control
 - (C) Production control
 - (D) Inventory control

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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