Objective Type Questions and Answers
1 Application of technology or process to the raw material to add use value is known as: Ans: Production
2. Surface hardening is an example of: Ans: Production by Service.
3. In Production by disintegration the material undergoes Ans: Change in physical and chemical characteristics
4. In Production by service, the product undergoes the changes in: Ans: Chemical and Mechanical properties.
5.Use of any process or procedure designed to transform a set of input elements into a set of output elements is known as: Ans: Production,
6. Conversion of inputs into outputs is known as: Ans: Operations management
7. The desired objective of Production and Operations Management is: Ans: Optimal utilisation of available resources
8. The scope of Production Planning and Control is Ans: Unlimited, can be applied to any type of activity.
9. . Manufacturing system often produces: Ans: Standardised products
10. The difference between product system and project system is: Ans: In Product system the machinery and equipment are fixed and in project system they are not fixed,
11. Most important benefit to the consumer from efficient production system is Ans: He gets increased use value in the product,
12. Two important functions that are to be done by Production department are: Ans: Scheduling and loading,
13. Fixing the flow lines of materials in production is known as: Ans: Routing.
14. The act of releasing the production documents to the production department is known as: Ans: Dispatching,
15. The activity of specifying when to start the job and when to end the job is known as: Ans: Scheduling,
16. In an organization, generally the production management is a Ans: Line function,
17. In an organisation the production planning and control department comes under: Ans: Manufacturing department
18. In Job production system, we need: Ans: Skilled labours
19. In Continuous manufacturing system, we need: Ans: Special machine tools and highly skilled labours
20. Most suitable layout for Job production is: Ans: Process layout,
21. Most suitable layout for Continuous production is: Ans: Line layout,
22. One of the product examples for Line layout is:

Ans: Cement.
23. Number of product varieties that can be manufactured in Job production is: Ans: Large varieties of products.
24. Number of product varieties that can be manufactured in Mass production is: Ans: Few varities in large volumes,
25. In general number of product varities that can be manufactured in Flow production is: Ans: One only,
26. Generally the size of the order for production in Job production is Ans: Small
27. Generally in continuous production the production is carried out to: Ans: For stock and supply
28. Inventory cost per product in intermittent production is: Ans: Higher,
29. The material handling cost per unit of product in Continuous production is: Ans:) Lower than other systems
30. Routing and Scheduling becomes relatively complicated in Ans: Batch production
31. The starting point of Production cycle is: Ans: Market research.
32. Variety reduction is generally known as: Ans: Simplification,
33. Preferred numbers are used to: Ans: To determine the number of varities that are to be manufactured
34. The act of assessing the future and make provisions for it is known as Ans: Forecasting
35. For a marketing manager, the sales forecast is: Ans: Estimate of the amount of unit sales or a specified future period
36. The time horizon selected for forecasting depends on: Ans: Purpose for which forecast is made,
37. For production planning: Ans: Shot term forecasting is useful,
38.. In general, medium range forecasting period will be approximately: Ans: 3 to 6 months,
39. The range of Long range forecasting period may be approximately: Ans: above 5 years.
40. To plan for future man power requirement: Ans: Long range forecasting is used
41. Long range forecasting is useful in: Ans: Plan for Research and Development
42. Medium range forecasting is useful in: Ans: To plan for-capacity adjustments
43. To decide work load for men and machines: Ans: Short term forecasting is used
44. Important factor in forecasting production is: Ans: Available capacity of machines

45. Technological development is an: Ans: Upward trend
46. A method in which a trend line drawn in such a way that the sum of the squares of deviations of the actual points above and below the trend line is at the minimum is known as: Ans: Least Square method.
47. One of the advantages of Method of Least square is: Ans: Trend values of all years of the series may be obtained
48. Line of Best fit is another name given to: Ans: Method of Least Squares
49. One of the important basic objectives of Inventory management is: Ans: To employ the available capital efficiently so as to yield maximum results
50. The best way of improving the productivity of capital is: Ans: Productivity of capital is to be increased through effective materials management.
51. MRP stands for: Ans: Material Requirement Planning
52. JIT stands for: Ans: Just in time production
53. The cycle time, selected in balancing a line must be: Ans: Must be slightly greater than the highest time element given in the problem
54. The lead-time is the time: Ans: Time between placing the order and receiving the materials.
55. Production planning deals with: Ans: What production facilities is required and how these facilities should be laid out in space available
56. The first stage in production planning is: Ans: Factory Planning,
57. In Process Planning we plan: Ans: We plan the flow of material in each department
58. In Operation Planning: Ans: The planner plans each operation to be done at work centers and the sequence of operations,
59. Before thinking of routing, the production planner has to: Ans: Decide the optimal allocation of available resources
60. The quantities for which the planner has to prepare production plan are known as: Ans: Planning quantity standards.
61. The document, which is used to show planning quantity standards and production plan, is known as: Ans: Planning specifications
62. One of the seven routing decisions is: Ans: To make the product or buy the product?
63. In route sheet or operation layout, one has to show:

Ans: Every work center and the operation to be done at that work center
64. The cycle time in selected in balancing a line must be: Ans: Must be slightly greater than the highest time element given in the problem
65. In solving a problem on LOB, the number of workstations required is given by: Ans: Total time/Cycle time.
66. (Total station time/Cycle time × Number of work stations) × 100 is know as: Ans: Line Efficiency
67. Final stage of production planning, where production activities are coordinated and projected on a time scale is known as: Ans: Scheduling
68. Scheduling shows: Ans: Which resource should do which job and when,
69. Scheduling deals with: Ans: Fixing up starting and finishing times of each operation in doing a job.
70. The study of relationship between the load on hand and capacity of the work centers is known as: Ans: Loading
71. One of the aims of loading is: Ans: To keep operator idle time, material waiting time and ancillary machine time at minimum.
72. One of the principles of Scheduling is: Ans: Principle of optimal operation sequence
73. The method used in scheduling a project is: Ans: PERT & CPM,
74. Production planning in the intermediate range of time is termed as: Ans: Aggregate planning.
75. One of the requirements of Aggregate Planning is: Ans: Both output and sales should be expressed in a logical overall unit of measuring
76. In aggregate planning, one of the methods in modification of demand is: Ans: Differential Pricing,
77. In aggregate planning one of the methods used to modification of supply is: Ans: Hiring and lay off of employees depending on the situation.
78. The first stage of Production control is: Ans: Triggering of production operations and observing the progress and record the deviation.
79. The act of releasing the production documents to production department is known as: Ans: Dispatching.
80. One of the important production documents is: Ans: Route card,
81. One of the important charts used in Programme control is: Ans: Gantt chart,

82. The way in which we can assess the efficiency of the production plant is by: Ans: By comparing the actual performance with targets specified in the specified programme
83. Production control concerned with: Ans: Passive assessment of plant performance
84. Dispatching is toughest in: Ans: Batch production,
85. One of the documents to be prepared in dispatching department is: Ans: A shop order for each component,
86. The type of dispatching function to be used depends much on the: Ans: Type of production and on the size of the plant
87. One of the aims of dispatching is: Ans: Principle of completion of job by due date.
88. When work centers are used in optimal sequence to do the jobs, we can: Ans:Minimise the set up time,
89. Route card and technological route card are: Ans:Same type of documents,
90. The card, which is prepared by dispatching department to book the labour involved in each operations: Ans: Job card
91. The card, which shows, the number of rejected products from total quantity produced is: Ans: Inspection card
92. The act of going round the production shop to note down the progress of work and feedback the information is known as: Ans:Follow up
93. One of the activities of expediting is: An:To record the actual production against the scheduled production,
94. The class timetable is a good example of: Ans:Gantt chart
95. 'Z' chart is a chart used in: Ans: Programme contro
96. Z-chart can be used to show: Ans:Both the plan and the performance,and deviation from the plan,
97. Computers are used in Production control in this area: Ans:Loading, Scheduling and Assignment works.
98.List six resources on which quality depends. Ans; (1) Shape (2) Dimension (3) Composition (4) Strength (5) Workmanship (6) Finish.
99.Mention 8 different techniques which are used for improving productivity in industry. Ans:1. Method study.2. Motion and time study.3. Ergonomics (or Human Engineering).4. Network Analysis-PERT/CPM etc. for planning.5. Value Analysis.6. Statistical Quality Control (SQC).7. Operation Research-Linear Programming etc.8. Inventory control.9. Budgetary control.10. Management by objectives (MBO).

1 "V' groove in a Vee-block	Shaping Machine
2. Helicel groove on shaft	Milling Machine
3. Thread in a nut	Lathe
4. Hole in a block	Drilling Machine
5. Portion of shaft to be supported in a bearing sleeve	Grinding Machine
6. A flat surface on a large foundation block	Planning machine
7. A flat face at the end of a shaft	Lathe
8. Teeth on a gear wheel.	Milling machine or Hobbing machine
9. To have bird's view of a chemical process.	Outline Process Chart
10. To develop work bench layout .	Travel chart
11. To reduce movement of materials.	Flow Diagram
12. To study one operator running one machine.	Machine Data Card
13. To reduce ineffective body movements.	First Motion study Second Man-Machine chart
14.Foundry	Cupola
15.Machine Shop	Lathe
16.Brainstorming	Value Analysis
17. Automobile	Gearbox
18. Forge Shop	Power Hammer
19. Welding	Electrode
20. Heat Treatment	Hardening
21. Tyre Plant	Rubber
22. Assembly Line	Conveyor
23. Inspection	Go-No Go Gauge

1.UCL	Upper Control Limit	Statistical Quality Control
2.MTM	Methods Time Measurement	Work measurement
3.CPM	Critical Path Method	production planning and scheduling
4.LP	Linear Programming	Product mix determination, Optimisation

5.BIS		
6.FIFO	First in First Out	Project Scheduling
7.MTBF		
8.BPE		
9.WIP	Work-in-Process	Production control
10.VOH		
11.PERT	Programme Evaluation and Review Technique	Project planning
12.VA	Value Analysis	Cost control.
13.CRAFT	Computerised Relative Allocation of Facilities Techniques	Plant layout.
14.MRP	Materials Requirement Planning	Inventory management
15.CBA	Cost Benefits Analysis	Project Viability checking
16.CAD	Computer Aided (or Assisted) Design	Product Design
17.IFCI	Industrial Finance Corporation of India	Project funding
18.AOQ	Average outgoing Quality	Quality control
19.SPT	Shortest Processing Time	Scheduling
20.ICICI	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India	Venture Capital
21ABC	Always Better Control	Classification based on annual usage value
22.ISO	International Standards Organisation	Standardisation
23.PPC	Production Planning and Control	Manufacturing planning and monitoring
24.LCL	Lower Control Limit	Statistical Quality Control
25.SPM	Special Purpose Machine Tools	Machines for producing a class of products
26.VAT	Value Added Tax	Tax based on additional Cost of processing
27.USP	Unique Selling Proposition	Marketing strategy
28.ILO	International Labour Organization	Labour related standards

29. PBT		
30. CNC	Computer Numerical control	Machine tool
31. JIT	Just in time production	
32. PMTS		
33. ESI		
34. COBOL		
35. ITI		
36. IR		
37.VAM	Vogel's Approximation Method	Transportation IBFS
38.ASRS	Automated Storage and Retrieval Systems	
39.GERT	Graphical Evaluation and Review Technique	
40.AQL	Acceptable Quality Level	
41. AIS	Automated identification systems	Production technology
42. ASRS	Automated storage and retrieval system	
43. AGV	Automated guided vehicles	
44.TQM	Total Quality Management	
45.CIM		
46.CRP		
47. FMS		
48. TCM	Total Cost Management	
49.MDD	Minimum due date	
50.EDD	Earliest Due Date	
51.LPT	Longest Processing Time	
52.CR	Critical Ratio	
53.EBQ	Economic Batch Quantity	
54.ELS	Economic Lot Size	
55.EMQ	Economic Manufacturing Quantity	
56. ERL	Economic Run Length	
57.EOQ	economic order quantity	

58.HRP	Human Resource Planning	