Sem-IV COMMERCE

Management : Production and Finanace

# Select the most appropriate answer from the options given below.

1. Production \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ raw materials.
	1. Executes
	2. Monitors
	3. Transforms
	4. Process
2. Production management strictly follows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schedules.
	1. Demand
	2. Supply
	3. Manufacturing
	4. Processing
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Layout refers to internal arrangement of machines.
	1. Product
	2. Process
	3. Plant
	4. Manufacturing
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ design is transformation of idea into reality.
5. Process
6. Product
7. Machine
8. Layout
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leads to development of new product.
10. Marketing research
11. Business research
12. R & D
13. Product research
14. Regular and continuous production is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of PPC.
15. Objective
16. Function
17. Rule
18. goal
19. Batch production has a number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ articles.
20. Opposite
21. Function
22. Rule
23. waste
24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the ratio of input and output.
25. Production
26. Productivity
27. Probability
28. Profitability
29. ABC analysis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ different items of inventory.
30. Recognises
31. Classifies
32. Reveals
33. Rejects
34. Scientific inventory control system exercises \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ control.
35. Production
36. Materials
37. Cost
38. Mass
39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to internal arrangement of machines, equipment in an orderly manner to facilitate smooth production activity.
40. Plant location
41. Plant layout
42. Plant setting
43. Product design
44. ­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the starting point of all business activities.

a) Production

b) Marketing

c) Accounting

d) Finance

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is useful quality control step of production planning and control.
2. Routing
3. Follow-up
4. Despatching
5. Scheduling
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is balance between all factors of production that gives maximum output for the minimum input.
7. Production
8. Output
9. Productivity
10. Technology
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the gap between order receiving and delivery of product.

a) Lead time

b) Production time

c) Delivery schedule

d) Despatch time

1. In process production \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ product type is produced.
2. Multiple
3. Double
4. Single
5. Few
6. Batch production is a form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ production system.

a) Continuous

b) Intermittent

c) Project

d) Mass

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with giving orders and instructions to factory workers.

a) Dispatching

b) Scheduling

c) Routing

d) Follow-up

1. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ productive system, goods are produced on a large scale and stocked till they are demanded in the market.
2. Job
3. Project
4. Intermittent
5. Mass
6. Under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ production, a single order is executed.

a) Project

b) Batch

c) Process

d) Intermittent

1. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ production system, items are strictly produced as per customer specifications.
2. Mass
3. Batch
4. Process
5. Job
6. Mass production is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ production system.
7. General
8. Continuous
9. Process
10. Intermittent
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to monitoring of actual production.
12. Scheduling
13. Loading
14. Routing
15. Follow-up
16. Routing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scheduling in production planning.
17. Follows
18. Go hand in hand
19. Simultaneous with
20. Precedes
21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the ratio of output to input.
22. Quality
23. Productivity
24. Sales
25. Efficiency
26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an element of production planning.
27. Dispatching
28. Follow- up
29. Inventory
30. Routing
31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ represents total goodness of the product.
32. Design
33. Quality
34. Dimension
35. Product
36. Cost of quality \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ poor quality.
37. Improves
38. enhances
39. Reduces
40. Prevents
41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cost is the cost of holding inventories.

a) Holding

b) Inventory

c) Carrying

d) Warehousing

1. Internal failure cost is incurred \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to transfer of ownership to the customer.
2. Prior
3. Before
4. After
5. When
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Cost reduces the probability of producing defective products.
7. Appraisal
8. Differential
9. Prevention
10. Failure
11. Quality circle is based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ management.
12. Production
13. Modern
14. Participative
15. Progressive
16. TQM is doing right things \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time.
17. Single
18. Every
19. Proper
20. Double
21. Six Sigma is for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ improvement.
22. Marketing
23. Organisational
24. Process
25. Materials
26. Kaizen puts emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thinking.
27. Result- oriented
28. Process-oriented
29. Demand-oriented
30. Market- oriented
31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is also known as “ Control by Exception”

a) ABC Analysis

b) IIT System

c) KANBAN

d) EOQ

1. Service quality management is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ concept.
2. Comprehensive
3. Modern
4. Relative
5. Strategic
6. Six Sigma is first applied in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Motorola

b) Siemens

c) Ford Motors

d) Rolls Royce

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a component of SERVQUAL model.
2. Reliability
3. Rationality
4. Dependability
5. Associability
6. External failure cost results in customer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Satisfaction
8. Dissatisfaction
9. Fulfilment
10. Delight
11. Individual – oriented kaizen wants employee\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Involvement
13. Communication
14. Initiative
15. Training
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_control is concerned with the end result of quality.
17. Inventory
18. Material
19. Cost
20. Quality
21. The international organisation for standardisation is located in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
22. Finland
23. Switzerland
24. Scotland
25. England
26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the father of TQM.
27. Peter Druker
28. W.E Deming
29. Ishikawa Kaoru
30. Anthony Francis
31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the father of quality circles.
32. W.E Deming
33. Ishikawa Kaoru
34. John Bank
35. Joseph Juran
36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ popularized the concept of Kaizen.
37. Joseph Juran
38. Masaaki Imai
39. Ishikawa Kaor
40. Peter Drucker
41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ control is concerned with end result of quality.
42. Inventory
43. Material
44. Quality
45. cost
46. TQM places emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach.
47. Defective
48. Defect- free
49. Participative
50. Corrective
51. Quality circle is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group of workers.
52. Formal
53. Voluntary
54. Informal
55. Selective
56. The current series of ISO 9000 is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
57. 9001: 2008
58. 9001:2010
59. 9001: 2005
60. 9001: 2000
61. ISO 9000 was first published in the year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
62. 1987
63. 1990
64. 2000
65. 2001
66. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ authored the book title “quality is free”.
67. Philip Kotler
68. Mary Parker

c) F W Taylor

d) W E Deming

1. Quality circle model originated in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) The US

b) The UK

c) Japan

d) INDIA

1. SIPOC stands for suppliers, input, process, Output\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Creditors

b) Customers

c) Consultants

d) Buyers

1. Financial system refers to the system of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Borrowing and lending funds
3. Cash and credit
4. Investment and disinvestment of funds
5. Sales and profits
6. Capital market and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are two constitutes of Indian financial system.
7. Now issue market
8. Primary market
9. Secondary market
10. Money market
11. Securities are sold for the first time in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ market.
12. Primary
13. Secondary
14. Capital
15. Money
16. First sale of stock by a private company to the public Is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. Sale of securities
18. IPO
19. Sale in stock exchange
20. Bonus issue
21. Dematerialization means transfer of physical shares into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
22. Blank shares
23. Bogus shares
24. Electronic form
25. Demat form
26. David Garvin has identified \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dimensions of quality.

a) 6

b) 7

c) 8

d) 10

1. Agent or representative of depository is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Shareholder
3. Depository participant
4. Depository
5. Beneficial owner
6. The first depository in India is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. NSDL
8. CDSL
9. HDFC
10. CARE
11. SEBI is for the protection of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Genuine investors
13. Speculators
14. Companies
15. Intermediaries
16. SEBI desires to create \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among investors.
17. Awareness
18. Desire for profit
19. Attraction for speculation
20. Anger
21. Stock exchange facilitates fund raising by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
22. Corporate sector
23. Banks
24. Speculators
25. Government
26. A speculator is dealer in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
27. Securities
28. Risks
29. Money making
30. Unfair practices
31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of unorganised money market.
32. RBI
33. Commercial banks
34. Indigenous bankers
35. Co-operative banks
36. Capital market deals with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ term funds.
37. Long
38. Shortest
39. Medium
40. Short
41. SEBI protects the interests of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
42. Investors
43. Borrowers
44. Shareholders
45. Speculators
46. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Money market is also called as inter- bank money market.
47. Call
48. Option
49. Forward
50. Demand
51. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ market facilitates trading in securities on the stock exchanges.
52. Primary
53. Foreign
54. Secondary
55. Money
56. Treasury bills are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ term securities.
57. Medium
58. Long
59. Short
60. Usual
61. The maximum period of treasury bill is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days
62. 182
63. 91
64. 364
65. 190
66. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are issued by listed companies.
67. Certificate of deposit
68. Treasury bills
69. Certificate of origin
70. Commercial paper
71. The objective of mutual fund is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ small investors.
72. Collect savings of
73. Give loans to
74. Encourage saving for long period
75. Distribute profits to
76. Investors of mutual funds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tax benefits.
77. Get
78. Do not get
79. Transfer
80. Sacrifice
81. Under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scheme of mutual fund , the investor can invest at any time throughout the year.
82. Open ended
83. Close ended
84. Income fund
85. Index
86. Pre- planned investment in mutual fund is possible through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
87. One time investment
88. Occasional investment
89. SIP
90. Price changes
91. SIP provides\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ returns.
92. High
93. Low
94. Averaged
95. Windfall
96. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the variant of SERVQUAL model for education.
97. EDUCARE
98. EDUQUAL
99. EDUSERVE
100. ARTSQUAL
101. Service quality is assessed from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
102. Producer
103. Customer
104. Government
105. Retailer
106. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is useful for buying and selling natural products.
107. Stock exchange
108. Money market
109. Commodity market
110. Capital market
111. Commodity market is a type of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ market.
112. Organised
113. Unorganised
114. Speculative market
115. Weak
116. Derivative is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
117. Financial instrument
118. Credit instrument
119. Negotiable documents
120. Paying instrument
121. Speculators are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in derivative markets.
122. Inactive
123. Active
124. Absent
125. Dormant
126. Micro finance schemes leads to women \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
127. Cheating
128. Exploitation
129. Empowerment
130. Unemployment
131. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ committee recommended reintroducing the future trading in commodities.
132. Khusro
133. Gadgil
134. Joshi
135. Lal
136. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ market promotes trade in a particular commodity.
137. Stock
138. Capital
139. Commodity
140. Money
141. SHGs are a powerful instrument of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
142. Poverty alleviation
143. Rural growth
144. Rural reconstruction
145. Urban growth
146. The first grameen bank was launched in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
147. India
148. Pakistan
149. Bangladesh
150. Nepal
151. Micro credit means small loans upto rs. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
152. 5000
153. 10,000
154. 20,000
155. 25,000
156. A self help group is an association of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people.
157. Poor
158. Rich
159. Both
160. Middle class
161. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is India’s first mutual fund.
162. UTI
163. GIC
164. LIC
165. HDFC
166. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are traded in commodities market.
167. Bonds
168. Preference shares
169. Equity shares
170. Metals
171. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an investment vehicle offered by mutual funds to investors.
172. SIP
173. MIP
174. LIP
175. NIP
176. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ commodities market , the traders deal in mined materials.
177. Hard
178. Soft
179. Agri
180. Tender
181. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ market deals in funds for less than 7 days.
182. Treasury bills
183. Call money
184. Forex
185. Money
186. Section \_\_\_\_\_ offers tax rebate to investors in mutual funds.
187. 88
188. 88 D
189. 80 C
190. 100

 99. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not a depository.

1. NSDL
2. CDSL
3. SEBI
4. RBI

 100. The Concept of Micro finance was first introduced by Mr. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Ratan Tata
2. Muhammad Younus
3. Bhavish Agarwal
4. Mukesh Ambani