Sem-IV COMMERCE

Management: Production and Finanace

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Layout refers to internal arrangement of machines.
   1. Product
   2. Process
   3. Plant
   4. Manufacturing
2. Production management strictly follows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schedules.
   1. Demand
   2. Supply
   3. Manufacturing
   4. Processing
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ design is transformation of idea into reality.
4. Process
5. Product
6. Machine
7. Layout
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leads to development of new product.
9. Marketing research
10. Business research
11. R & D
12. Product research
13. Production \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ raw materials.
    1. Executes
    2. Monitors
    3. Transforms
    4. Process
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

1. ABC analysis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ different items of inventory.
2. Recognises
3. Classifies
4. Reveals
5. Rejects
6. Scientific inventory control system exercises \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ control.
7. Production
8. Materials
9. Cost
10. Mass
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to internal arrangement of machines, equipment in an orderly manner to facilitate smooth production activity.
12. Plant location
13. Plant layout
14. Plant setting
15. Product design

1. ­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to monitoring of actual production.
7. Scheduling
8. Loading
9. Routing
10. Follow-up
11. Mass production is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ production system.
12. General
13. Continuous
14. Process
15. Intermittent
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. Overstocking locks up \_\_\_\_\_

a) Capital

b) Production

c) Labour

d) Land

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an element of production planning.
2. Dispatching
3. Follow- up
4. Inventory
5. Routing
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ represents total goodness of the product.
7. Design
8. Quality
9. Dimension
10. Product
11. Cost of quality \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ poor quality.
12. Improves
13. enhances
14. Reduces
15. Prevents
16. Internal failure cost is incurred \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to transfer of ownership to the customer.
17. Prior
18. Before
19. After
20. When
21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Cost reduces the probability of producing defective products.
22. Appraisal
23. Differential
24. Prevention
25. Failure
26. Quality circle is based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ management.
27. Production
28. Modern
29. Participative
30. Progressive
31. TQM is doing right things \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time.
32. Single
33. Every
34. Proper
35. Double
36. Six Sigma is for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ improvement.
37. Marketing
38. Organisational
39. Process
40. Materials
41. Kaizen puts emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thinking.
42. Result- oriented
43. Process-oriented
44. Demand-oriented
45. Market- oriented
46. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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. First sale of stock by a private company to the public Is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Sale of securities
13. IPO
14. Sale in stock exchange
15. Bonus issue
16. Dematerialization means transfer of physical shares into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. Blank shares
18. Bogus shares
19. Electronic form
20. Demat form
21. 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. Securities are sold for the first time in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ market.
37. Primary
38. Secondary
39. Capital
40. Money
41. Capital market deals with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ term funds.
42. Long
43. Shortest
44. Medium
45. Short
46. SEBI protects the interests of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
47. Investors
48. Borrowers
49. Shareholders
50. Speculators
51. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Money market is also called as inter- bank money market.
52. Call
53. Option
54. Forward
55. Demand
56. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ market facilitates trading in securities on the stock exchanges.
57. Primary
58. Foreign
59. Secondary
60. Money
61. Treasury bills are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ term securities.
62. Medium
63. Long
64. Short
65. Usual
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. The maximum period of treasury bill is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days
87. 182
88. 91
89. 364
90. 190
91. Pre- planned investment in mutual fund is possible through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
92. One time investment
93. Occasional investment
94. SIP
95. Price changes
96. SIP provides\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ returns.
97. High
98. Low
99. Averaged
100. Windfall
101. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the variant of SERVQUAL model for education.
102. EDUCARE
103. EDUQUAL
104. EDUSERVE
105. ARTSQUAL
106. Service quality is assessed from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
107. Producer
108. Customer
109. Government
110. Retailer
111. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is useful for buying and selling natural products.
112. Stock exchange
113. Money market
114. Commodity market
115. Capital market
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. Commodity market is a type of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ market.
137. Organised
138. Unorganised
139. Speculative market
140. Weak
141. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ market promotes trade in a particular commodity.
142. Stock
143. Capital
144. Commodity
145. Money
146. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are traded in commodities market.

a) Bond

bs) Equity

c) Metal

d) Debenture

1. SHGs are a powerful instrument of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Poverty alleviation
3. Rural growth
4. Rural reconstruction
5. Urban growth
6. The first grameen bank was launched in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. India
8. Pakistan
9. Bangladesh
10. Nepal
11. A self help group is an association of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people.
12. Poor
13. Rich
14. Both
15. Middle class
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is India’s first mutual fund.
17. UTI
18. GIC
19. LIC
20. HDFC
21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are traded in commodities market.
22. Bonds
23. Preference shares
24. Equity shares
25. Metals
26. Micro credit means small loans upto rs. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
27. 5000
28. 10,000
29. 20,000
30. 25,000
31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an investment vehicle offered by mutual funds to investors.
32. SIP
33. MIP
34. LIP
35. NIP
36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ commodities market , the traders deal in mined materials.
37. Hard
38. Soft
39. Agri
40. Tender
41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ market deals in funds for less than 7 days.
42. Treasury bills
43. Call money
44. Forex
45. Money
46. Section \_\_\_\_\_ offers tax rebate to investors in mutual funds.
47. 88
48. 88 D
49. 80 C
50. 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