

Subject Name & Code : Industrial Engineering (PCME704)

Exam Name : Q1

1. The following type of layout is preferred to manufacture a standard product in large quantity [A]
 A) Product layout B) Process layout C) Fixed position layout D) Combination layout
2. Which of the following is an Organization principle? [D]
 A) Division of labour B) Scalar Chain C) Functional process D) all of the mentioned
3. Which of the following layouts is suited for mass production? [B]
 A) Process layout B) Product layout C) Fixed position layout D) Plant layout
4. For a product layout the material handling equipment must [D]
 A) Have full flexibility B) Employ conveyor belts, trucks, tractors etc. C) Be a general purpose type D) Be designed as special purpose for a particular application
5. Basic tool in work study is [D]
 A) Graph paper B) Process chart C) Planning chart D) Stop watch
6. is also known as management by result [B]
 A) management by subordinate B) management by objectives C) management by art D) management by planning
7. are guides to action [C]
 A) strategy B) planning C) policies D) procedure
8. operational planning is undertaken at..... [B]
 A) Top level B) lower level C) middle level D) all of the mentioned
9. planning provides [C]

- A) information to outsiders B) basis for recruitment and selections C) purpose and direction of all of the mentioned persons D) None of the mentioned
10. planning involves..... [A]
A) future course of action B) review of past performance C) analysis of policies D) all of the mentioned
11. Planning is [D]
A) pervasive B) futuristic C) continues D) all of the mentioned
12. Which of the following is not a function of management? [C]
A) planning B) staffing C) co-operation D) controlling
13. is a systematic way of handling regular events [A]
A) procedure B) rules C) policies D) strategy
14. Management by objective [A]
A) goal oriented B) work oriented C) none of the mentioned D) time oriented
15. Planning process begins with [A]
A) setting objectives B) identity alternatives C) developing planning premise D) selecting alternatives
16. planning is [C]
A) forward looking B) backward looking C) both forward and backward looking D) None of the mentioned
17. It is a function of management which refers to the process of integrating the activities of different units of organisation to achieve the organisation goals. [C]
A) Actuating B) controlling C) co-ordination D) planning
18. Find the odd one out [D]
A) goals B) objective C) polices D) motivation
19. Buget is an instrument of [A]

- A) planning only B) control only C) both planning and control D) None of the mentioned
20. are the prescribe guidelines for conducting an action [D]
A) Rules B) Method C) Budget D) policy
21. The purpose and the aim for which the organisation is set up and operate is call of the mentioned [A]
A) objective B) strategy C) policy D) procedure
22. Henry fayol is well known..... [A]
A) As the father of scientific management B) for formulating general principles of management C) for promoting trade unionism D) None of the mentioned
23. unity of command implies [C]
A) A subordinate should receive orders from all of the mentioned the superiors B) individuals must sacrifice in the larger interest C) be accountable to one and only one superior D) None of the mentioned
24. purpose of time study is [C]
A) to remove wastage of time B) to give timely assistance C) to determine fair days work D) watching time
25. Administration is afunction [A]
A) management B) planning C) directing D) budgeting
26. The term hierarchy implies..... [B]
A) departmentalisation B) a definite ranking order C) specialisation D) None of the mentioned
27. The main aim of Taylor was to..... [B]
A) improve labour relations B) improve productivity C) To attempt a general theory of management D) None of the mentioned
28. The scientific technique of task setting is known as [C]
A) work study B) motion study C) time study D) method study
29. scientific analysis of work under scientific management requires..... [C]

- A) time study B) motion study C) Both time study & motion study D) work study

30. _____ is the first step in a manufacturing planning and control system [D]

- A) Maintaining the planned backlog B) Maintaining the required inventory levels C) Achieving the forecast D) Production planning

31. Which among the following involves in planning process? [C]

- A) Selection of objective B) determine the way to achieve objective C) both objectives D) None of the mentioned

32. Which among the following is a single use plan? [D]

- A) Objectives B) Policies C) Rules D) Budget

33. _____ is a time table of work ? [D]

- A) Budget B) Project C) Programmes D) Schedules

34. Which among the following is not an element of co-ordination [D]

- A) integration B) balancing C) proper timing D) directing

35. management is..... function [A]

- A) Dynamic B) controlling C) directing D) planning

36. Which of the following is not the functional areas of management ? [D]

- A) Production Management B) Marketing Management C) Personnel Management D) Information Management

37. Which of following is not among the levels of management ? [B]

- A) Top level management B) Intermediate Level C) Middle level management D) Lower level management

38. Top management is concerned with [C]

- A) carrying suggestions upwards B) maintaining liaison with the outside world C) transmitting orders downwards D) None of the mentioned

39. management is call of the mentioned a process because..... [C]

- A) it is applicable to the manufacturing process B) it is relevant for social organisation C) it involves a series of action D) all of the mentioned
40. Administration is..... [A]
 A) policy making B) Active direction to get things done C) executing the policy D) None of the mentioned
41. is defined as the functions of getting things done through people. [A]
 A) management B) science C) art D) all of the mentioned
42. management is [B]
 A) tangible B) intangible C) fictitious D) all of the mentioned
43. co-ordination means..... [C]
 A) organising activities B) Directing activities C) synchronizing activities D) both organising activities& Directing activities
44. Top management consists of [D]
 A) financial managers B) sales manager C) personnel manager D) Board of Directors and chief executives
45. Observe the following management principles and pick the odd one out. Justify your answer [C]
 A) unity of command B) unity of direction C) maximum output D) equity
46. Administration is an activities at..... [C]
 A) lower level B) Middle level C) Higher level D) workers
47. middle management..... [C]
 A) consists of departmental managers B) motivates lower management C) Both managements D) None of the mentioned
48. Which of the following best describe 'Mental revolution ' [A]
 A) it implies change of attitude B) the management workers should not play the game of one upmanship C) both management and workers require each other D) workers should be paid more wages

49. The essence of management is [A]
A) co-ordination B) planning C) organising D) Directing
50. which of the following is not true? [D]
A) management is a social process B) management is universal C) management is an art D) management is always bureaucratic
51. _____ is the decision making body of an organization ? [B]
A) Decentralisation B) Administration C) Functional organisation D) Leadership
52. Which among the following is not a nature of Management principles ? [A]
A) Rigid B) Universal C) Relative D) Human nature
53. Who is known as 'the Father of Modern Theory of Management' ? [C]
A) Harold Koontz. B) Henry Fayol C) F.W. Taylor D) Max Weber
54. Which of the following is not a Management Principle ? [D]
A) Order B) Discipline C) Equity D) Cooperation
55. Which scholar's definition on management is " Management is the art of getting things done through and with people in formall of the mentionedy organised groups". ? [A]
A) Harold Koontz B) J.N. Schulze C) S. George D) Henry Fayol
56. Which of the following is not a function of management ? [B]
A) Planning B) profit earning C) Staffing D) Budgeting
57. Which among the following is not a subsidiary function of management? [D]
A) Decision making B) Innovation C) Communication D) Motivation
58. Who is known as the father of scientific management? [A]
A) F.W. Taylor B) Max Weber C) Henry Fayol D) S.George
59. Management is [C]

- A) an art B) a science C) both art and science D) neither
60. management is need at [D]
A) Top level B) Middle level C) lower level D) all of the mentioned
61. Policy formulation is the function of [A]
A) top level management B) middle level management C) operational management D) all of the mentioned
62. _____ are also call of the mentioned partners [D]
A) board of directors B) chief executive C) foremen D) shareholders
63. How are principles of management formed [B]
A) In a laboratory B) By experiences of management C) By experiences of customers D) By propagation of social scientists
64. Henry Fayol was a [B]
A) Social scientists B) Mining engineer C) Accountant D) Production engineer
65. Which of the following is Not a principle of management given by Taylor [B]
A) Science, not rule of Thumb B) Functional foremanship C) Maximum ,not restricted output D) Harmony not discord
66. Which of the following statement best described the principle of 'Division of work ' [D]
A) work should be divided into small of the mentioned tasks B) labour should be divided C) resource should be divided among jobs D) it leads to specialisation
67. The principals of management are significant because of [D]
A) increase in efficiency B) Initiative C) optimum utilisation of resources D) Adaptation of changing technology
68. The following type of layout is preferred for low volume production of non standard products [B]
A) Product layout B) Process layout C) Fixed position layout D) Combination layout
69. By the beginning of, the industries in USA realised the importance of Management Science in solving business and management problems. [C]

A) 1930s

B) 1940s

C) 1950s

D) 1960s

70. Authority refers to

[A]

A) Getting work done

B) right to get work done

C) being in a management position

D) None of the mentioned

71. organising is

[B]

A) A remedy for types of problems

B) ensure accurate forecasting

C) none of the mentioned

D) all of the mentioned

72. Organising process involves

[B]

A) division of work

B) grouping of identical work

C) all of the mentioned

D) None of the mentioned

73. Formal organisation is

[A]

A) created by management

B) A result of social interaction

C) To satisfy cultural needs

D) None of the mentioned

74. organising deals with.....

[C]

A) division of work

B) decentralising activities

C) centralisation activities

D) all of the mentioned

75. principles of specialisation requires.....

[A]

A) Division of labour

B) centralisation of work

C) decentralisation of work

D) None of the mentioned

76. centralisation refers to

[A]

A) retention of decision making authority

B) dispersal of decision making authority

C) creating divisions as profit centres

D) opening new centres of branches

77. Delegation is

[A]

A) Getting things done by others

B) fixing of responsibility

C) Assigning the task

D) unity of command

78. Accountability means

[B]

A) Delegation

B) responsibility

C) Authority

D) Answerability

79. Which of the following is not an element of delegation

[D]

A) accountability

B) authority

C) responsibility

D) informal organisation

80. The right to give orders and power to obedient is [C]
A) Responsibility B) Accountability C) Authority D) Delegation
81. method study is [A]
A) preliminary survey of production Process B) study of the movement of a work C) study of operational efficiency D) all of the mentioned
82. Management should find ' One best way ' to perform a task. Which technique of Scientific management is defined in this sentence [D]
A) Time study B) Motion study C) Fatigue study D) Method study
83. In phase I application of x and R chart, the control limits obtained from the equations are treated as _____ [B]
A) Final limits B) Trial limits C) Warning limits D) Pattern limits
84. Which term is having a closest meaning as Sampling Distributions? [A]
A) Control charts B) On site inspection C) Whole lot inspection D) Acceptance sampling
85. Process capability generall of the mentionedy uses _____ [B]
A) Specifications B) Control Limits C) Process standard deviation D) Mean of any one sample
86. A tolerance diagram is also call of the mentioned _____ [D]
A) Scatter diagram B) Defect concentration diagram C) Histogram D) Tier chart
87. Is there any relationship between specification limits and control limits of x and R charts? [C]
A) Yes, Specification limits = Control limits B) Yes, Control limits=Specification limits/2 C) No D) Yes, Control limits*0.5 = Specification limits
88. Control limits are _____ [B]
A) Limits defined by customers B) Limits driven by the natural variability of the process C) Limits driven by the inherent variability of the process D) Statistical limits
89. The natural variability of the process is measured by _____ [C]
A) Process mean B) Sample standard deviation C) Process standard deviation D) Sample mean

90. What type of chart will be used to plot the number of defectives in the output of any process? [D]
A) \bar{x} bar chart B) R chart C) c chart D) p chart
91. _____ uses statistical sampling to determine whether to accept or reject a production lot of material [B]
A) Systematic sampling B) Acceptance sampling C) Stratified sampling D) Clustered sampling
92. Acceptance sampling is employed when? [D]
A) testing is destructive B) the cost of 100% inspection is very high C) 100% inspection takes too long D) all of the mentioned
93. Middle management in organization structure includes the following? [A]
A) Departmental manager B) Managing director C) Workers D) other staff
94. Which of these is not a correct statement for Acceptance Sampling? [D]
A) Concerned with inspection of products B) Concerned with decision making regarding products C) One of the oldest aspects of quality assurance D) One of the oldest aspects of quality control
95. Which of these is not an advantage of acceptance sampling over the 100% sampling plan? [C]
A) Less expensive B) Applicable to destructive testing C) Highly costly D) Lesser manpower is needed
96. Acceptance sampling can be used as _____ [D]
A) Incoming inspection activity B) Outgoing inspection activity C) Neither incoming nor outgoing inspection activity D) Both, incoming and outgoing inspection activity
97. Which of these requires planning and documentation of the sampling procedure? [A]
A) Acceptance sampling B) 100% sampling C) 0% sampling D) 50% sampling
98. _____ is a method of quality control which employs statistical methods to monitor and control a process. [C]
A) Statistical Quality Control B) Statistical Process Chart C) Statistical Process Control D) Statistical Process Capability
99. SPC must be practiced in _____ phases. [B]
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

100. SPC was pioneered by Walter A. Shewhart at Bell Laboratories in the early? [C]
A) 1900s B) 1910s C) 1920s D) 1930s
101. _____ are sometimes referred to as non-assignable, or normal sources of variation. [B]
A) Special causes B) Common causes C) Both D) None of the mentioned
102. Quality is _____ variability. [C]
A) opposite of B) proportional to C) reciprocal of D) synonym of
103. In the low level of maturity of any organization, the technique of quality improvement that is used the most is _____ [D]
A) statistical process control B) design of experiments C) regression analysis D) acceptance sampling
104. Which one of these is a dimension of quality? [D]
A) Hazard Rate B) Process Capability C) Control Limits D) Performance
105. Control chart is a useful _____ [C]
A) manufacturing process B) process monitoring technique C) off-line quality control tool D) part of acceptance sampling techniques
106. Work study consists of [D]
A) Effective use of plant and equipment B) Effective use of human effort C) Evaluation of human work D) all of the mentioned
107. Procurement is another name for? [B]
A) consumption B) disposition C) budgeting D) purchasing
108. Which of the following is the sequence of operations through which a product must pass? [D]
A) scheduling B) critical path C) transformation process D) routing
109. A planning system that schedules the precise quantity of materials needed to make a product is call of the mentioned [C]
A) flexible scheduling B) cycle time management C) material requirements planning D) economic order quantities
110. Work study is also recognised as [C]

- A) Time study B) Motion study C) Both time study & motion study D) None of the mentioned

111. The correct order of procedure in method study is [A]

- A) Select – Record – Examine – Develop – Define – Install of the mentioned – Maintain B) Select – Define – Examine – Develop – Record – Install of the mentioned – Maintain C) Select – Record – Develop – Examine – Define – Install of the mentioned – Maintain D) Select – Record – Examine – Define – Develop – Install of the mentioned – Maintain

112. The following factor(s) must be considered while selecting the work for method study [D]

- A) Economic considerations B) Technical considerations C) Human reactions D) all of the mentioned

113. In process charts, the symbol used for storage is [D]

- A) Circle B) Square C) Arrow D) Triangle

114. In process charts, the symbol used for inspection is [B]

- A) Circle B) Square C) Arrow D) Triangle

115. Delay occurs when [C]

- A) someone stops the process B) product wait for next event (operation) C) someone stops the process and product wait for next event (operation) D) None of the mentioned

116. The outline (operation) process chart, the following symbols are used [A]

- A) operation and inspection B) operation and transportation C) inspection and transportation D) operation and storage

117. The following is (are) the type(s) of flow process chart. i. Man type ii. Material type iii. Equipment type The correct answer is [D]

- A) only i B) i & ii C) ii & iii D) all of the mentioned

118. Which of the following industries should be located near the vicinity of raw materials? [D]

- A) Cycles B) Televisions C) Sewing machines D) Steel mills

119. For which of the following industry humid climate is helpful [A]

- A) Cotton B) Steel C) Light Bulb D) Automobile

120. Buildings for foundries and steel mills are often of the [C]
A) Flat roof B) Saw tooth C) Highbay D) Bow string
121. If all of the mentioned the processing equipment and machines are arranged according to the sequence of operations of a product the layout is known as [A]
A) Product layout B) Process layout C) Fixed position layout D) Combination layout
122. The raw materials, components, completed or partiall of the mentionedy completed products, and pieces of equipment a firm uses are often referred to as [A]
A) Inventory B) order quantities C) production D) outputs
123. Which of the following brings all of the mentioned resources required to create a product to a central location? [A]
A) fixed-position layout B) process layout C) product layout D) continuous layout
124. In a large company, the department charged with determining the actual processes to be used in turning inputs to outputs is [C]
A) marketing research B) engineering C) operations D) product planning
125. Procuring an item in staggering deliveries according to the delivery schedule finished to the supplier by the buyer. [C]
A) Seasonal Buying B) Hand to mouth buying C) Scheduled Buying D) Tender Buying
126. Resources such as labor materials and energy are known as ____ in the transformation process [D]
A) outputs B) intangibles C) factors of production D) inputs
127. A series of quality assurance standards designed to ensure consistent product quality under many conditions is known as [D]
A) statistical process control B) total quality standards C) total quality management D) ISO 9000
128. What is span of Control? [A]
A) No of subordinates under one superior B) span of superior C) Authority level D) No of superiors
129. The following type of layout is preferred to manufacture a standard product in small of the mentioned quantity [C]
A) Product layout B) Process layout C) Fixed position layout D) Combination layout

130. The following type of layout is preferred for ship building [C]
A) Product layout B) Process layout C) Fixed position layout D) Combination layout
131. In ship manufacturing, the type of layout preferred is [C]
A) Product layout B) Process layout C) Fixed position layout D) Combination layout
132. This chart is a graphic representation of all of the mentioned the production activities occurring on the shop floor [B]
A) Operation process chart B) Flow process chart C) Templates D) all of the mentioned
133. Raw Materials and WIP can be classified under _____ [B]
A) Indirect Material B) Direct Material C) Finished Material D) Standard Parts
134. _____ are the basic materials which have not undergone any conversion since their receipt from suppliers. [B]
A) WIP B) Raw Material C) Finished Parts D) Work Made Parts
135. Buying according to the requirements is call of the mentioned _____ [B]
A) Seasonal Buying B) Hand to mouth buying C) Scheduled Buying D) Tender Buying
136. Which is not a part of 5R's of buying? [D]
A) Right Quality B) Right Quantity C) Right Source D) buying
137. The business cycle, price trends, National Economy is _____ [B]
A) Micro Factors B) Macro Factors C) Controllable Factors D) None of the mentioned
138. _____ also call of the mentioned part lists or building lists is the document generated at the design stage. [B]
A) MRP (Material Requirement Planning) B) BOM (Bill of Materials) C) MPS (Master Production Schedule) D) None of the mentioned
139. Purchasing responsibilities can be divided into Buying, Clerical and _____ division. [B]
A) Packing B) Traffic C) Record D) Follow up
140. The first activity of Purchasing cycle is _____ [C]

- A) Communicating requirement to the purchase B) Source Selection and development C) Recognizing the need for procurement D) Inspection of goods

141. ____ is the time that elapses between issuing replenishment order and receiving the material in stores. [B]

- A) Replenishment time B) Lead time C) Idle-time D) None of the mentioned

142. ____ is the scientific technique for planning the ordering and usage of materials at various levels of production and for monitoring the stocks during these transactions. [B]

- A) MPS B) MRP C) BOM D) None of the mentioned

143. ____ is the task of buying goods of the right quality, in the right quantities, at the right time and at the right price. [B]

- A) Supplying B) Purchasing C) Scrutinizing D) None of the mentioned

144. ____ involves building an item in self-contained units that can be combined or interchanged to create different products. [D]

- A) Customization B) Standardization C) Process control D) Modular design

145. Making identical, interchangeable components or complete products is referred to as [B]

- A) customization B) standardization C) engineering D) mechanization

146. Unique products are generally of the mentioned produced through [A]

- A) customization B) disposition C) standardization D) mechanization

147. Customers' perceptions are important in determining [A]

- A) economic order quantities B) production schedules C) product specifications D) quality

148. The activities and processes used in making both tangible and intangible products is known as [C]

- A) manufacturing B) production C) operations D) the transformation process

149. Industrial engineering and management refers [C]

- A) only management B) only industry C) both management and industry D) None of the mentioned

150. The development and administration of the activities involved in transforming resources into goods and services is known as [A]

- A) operations management B) Manufacturing C) the transformation process D) production

151. Which of the following is NOT a difference between manufacturers and service providers? [D]

- A) nature and consumption of output B) uniformity of inputs C) uniformity of outputs D) nature and consumption of input

152. The degree to which a good or service meets the demands and requirements of customers is call of the mentioned [A]

- A) Quality B) customer satisfaction C) effectiveness D) productivity.

153. In ABC analysis 'A' class consist of items having _____ [A]

- A) Accurate records B) Good records C) Minimal records D) No records

154. An example of fixed asset [A]

- A) Live stock B) Value stock C) Income stock D) all of the mentioned

155. XYZ analysis is more used in relation of the customer demand for [B]

- A) raw goods B) finished goods C) Both raw goods & finished goods D) Live stock

156. Which of the following statements about ABC analysis is false? [D]

- A) ABC analysis is based on the presumption that controlling the few most important items produces the vast majority of inventory savings B) In ABC analysis, "A" Items are tightly controlled, have accurate records, and receive regular review by major decision makers C) ABC analysis is based on the presumption that all of the mentioned items must be tightly controlled to produce important cost savings D) In ABC analysis, "C" Items have minimal records, periodic review, and simple controls

157. The two most basic inventory questions answered by the typical inventory model are [C]

- A) timing and cost of orders B) quantity and cost of orders C) timing and quantity of orders D) order quantity and service level

158. The cost of insurance and taxes are included in [C]

- A) Cost of ordering B) Set up cost C) Inventory carrying cost D) Cost of shortages

159. 'Buffer stock' is the level of stock [C]

- 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 of the mentioned D) Maximum stock in inventory

160. Getting products to customers, obtaining and managing raw materials, and packaging finished products are all of the mentioned activities of [B]
A) procurement B) logistics C) production D) materials management
161. "Management is the art of knowing what you want to do and then seeing that it is done in the best and the cheapest way" who said this ? [C]
A) Stanley Vance B) Lawrence appley C) Taylor D) Elton mayo
162. The Concept of scientific Management was given by [A]
A) Fredrick Taylor B) Henry fayol C) Eltion mayo D) Peter drucker
163. Man, machine, material, Information & capital are known as what in Production process? [C]
A) Input B) Output C) Process D) Transformation process
164. The operative functions of personnel management do not cover - [D]
A) Procurement function B) Development function C) Controlling function D) Maintenance function
165. The management of _____ resources is viewed as a system in which participants seek to attain both individuals and group goals [A]
A) Human B) Strategic C) Capital D) Marketing
166. Which feature belongs to Management as a Science? [A]
A) Experimentation and Observation B) Personal Skills C) Practical Knowledge D) Perfection through practice3
167. The main objective of _____ is to produce goods and services of right quality, quantity, at the right time and right manufacturing costs. [C]
A) Inventory management B) Material management C) Production Management D) None of the mentioned
168. Functions of Production management does not include: [B]
A) Routing B) Inventory control C) Follow-up D) Inspection
169. Profession can be characterized as [C]
A) Existence of knowledge B) Professional association C) Acquisition of knowledge D) all of the mentioned

170. _____ means that a person should get orders and instructions from only one superior. [B]
A) Unity of direction B) Unity of command C) Unity of discipline D) Unity of remuneration
171. In terms of financial incentives, Taylor applied the concept of _____ which gave high motivation to workers. [B]
A) Hard work B) Merit Plans C) Differential Piece rate system D) None of the mentioned
172. According to _____ principle, each group of activities with the same objective must have one head one plan. [A]
A) Unity of direction B) Unity of command C) Unity of discipline D) Unity of remuneration
173. _____ function is concern with securing adequate and equitable remuneration to personnel for their contribution to the attainment of organisational objectives. [B]
A) Equality B) Compensation C) Integration D) Maintenance
174. Scope of Inventory is concerned with [D]
A) Carrying cost B) Price forecasting C) Quality management D) all of the mentioned
175. MRP is different from JIT in terms of [A]
A) Inventory B) Quality C) Human orientation D) all of the mentioned
176. Which of the following is the first stage in purchase procedure? [A]
A) Recognition of need B) Information of Suppliers C) Inviting quotations D) Analysis of offers
177. The different techniques covered under Inventory control are.. [A]
A) ABC Analysis B) POQ Analysis C) XYZ Analysis D) all of the mentioned
178. Taylor is popularly known as.. [C]
A) Father of General Management B) Father of Administrative Management C) Father of Scientific Management D) Father of Production Management
179. _____ is defined as the function responsible for coordination of planning, sourcing, purchasing, moving, storing and controlling material in an optimum manner so as to provide a pre-decided service to the customer at a minimum cost [B]
A) Personnel Management B) Materials Management C) Production Management D) Inventory Management

180. The principle 'Esprit de Corps' means [C]
A) Unity is Direction B) Unity of Command C) Union is Strength D) Unity of friendship
181. Just-In-Time aimed at [A]
A) Zero inventories B) Reduced manpower C) Over production D) all of the mentioned
182. Just-In-Time (JIT) combines the benefits of [B]
A) Job order production and Line production B) Batch production and Line production C) Job order production and Batch production D) None of the mentioned
183. The aim of value engineering is to [C]
A) Find the depreciation value of machine B) Determine the selling price of a product C) Minimize the cost without change in quality of the product D) None of the mentioned
184. Conversion of material from one form to another form is known as: [B]
A) Packing B) Production C) Loading D) Routine
185. Management as _____ can simply be defined as systematic method of handling activities [B]
A) Discipline B) Process C) group of people D) None of the mentioned
186. The act of checking, regulating and verifying whether everything occurs in conformity with the plan that has been adopted is known as _____. [B]
A) Directing B) Controlling C) Co-ordinating D) Planning
187. The full form of MRP is _____. [B]
A) Material Resource Planning B) Material Requirement Planning C) Market resource planning D) Money requirement planning
188. JIT does not believe in [B]
A) Quality B) Over production C) Human relations D) all of the mentioned
189. Application of knowledge & skill to achieve desired results is a _____. [C]
A) Science B) Art & science both C) Art D) None of the mentioned

190. Just in time referred to [D]
A) No inventory B) Material in stock C) Right quality of Materials D) Right quantity of Materials
191. Human resource management emphasis- [A]
A) Development of people B) Punishment of people C) Adoption of people D) None of the mentioned
192. Human resource management is amalgam of [C]
A) Job analysis, recruitment and selection B) Social behaviour and business ethics C) Organisational behaviour, personal management and industrial relation D) Employer and employees
193. Planning, organizing and controlling of procurement, development, compensation, integration of human resources to the end that objectives of individual, organisation and society are achieved given by [B]
A) Storey B) Flipppo C) Vetter D) F.W. Taylor
194. Operative functions of HRM includes- [D]
A) Procurement, development, compensation & motivation B) Maintenance C) Integration and emerging trends D) all of the mentioned
195. Basic managerial functions of HRM are- [C]
A) .Planning, organising, staffing B) Planning, organising and co-ordinating C) Planning, organising, directing and controlling D) None of the mentioned
196. Which of the following statement is/are correct? [B]
A) HRM is a strategic management functions B) Under HRM employee is treated as resource C) HRM is the management of skills, talent and abilities D) HRM lacks the organisation to achieve its goals
197. Following are the characteristics of HRM except- [D]
A) Pervasive function B) Interdisciplinary function C) Integrating mechanism D) Job oriented
198. Chall of the mentionedenges faced by Human resource management includes- [A]
A) Technological changes, workforce diversity, globalisation B) Productivity, career planning C) Compensation management D) Downsizing and voluntary retirement scheme
199. The process of familiarizing the new employees to the organisation rules and regulations is known as- [B]

A) Placement

B) Induction

C) Recruitment

D) Selection

200. Human resource management means

[C]

A) A method which an organisation collects, maintains and reports information on people and jobs

B) The process of integrating the employees' needs and aspirations with organizational needs

C) The process of bringing people and organisation together so that the goals of each are achieved

D) The efforts to make life worth living for workers