N	ame:	
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Enrolment No:



Semester: III

Max. Marks: 100

Course Code: LSCM 2001

End Semester Examination, December 2019

Course: Operations and Materials Management

Program: BBA (Oil & Gas Marketing)

Time: 03 Hours

Instructions: Attempt all questions

SECTION A (20 Marks)

	Marks
Q.1. Which of the following is the least likely decision to be made by Operations Managers?	
a) How much capacity is required to balance demand	
b) Deciding which market areas to manufacture products for	
c) How to use quality techniques to reduce waste	
d) Designing and improving the jobs of the workforce	
e) Selecting the location and layout of a facility	
Q.2. Productivity increases when	
a) inputs decrease while outputs remain the same.	
b) inputs increase while outputs remain the same.	
c) inputs and outputs increase proportionately.	
d) outputs decrease while inputs remain the same.	
 Q.3. An operations strategy is created directly from the strategy a) Corporate strategy b) Marketing strategy c) Business strategy d) Human resource strategy 	(2x 10 = 20)
 Q.4. An order winner is? a) a characteristic of a product or service that will contribute directly to winning business from customers. b) a characteristic of a product or service that a customer does not expect. c) a characteristic present only in a high quality product or service. d) a characteristic of a product or service that a customer expects as a minimum standard. 	
 Q.5. Which of these layout types is most associated with a project process? a) Fixed position layout b) Process layout c) Product layout d) Cell layout 	

sales is		
	sales force composite.	
-	jury of executive opinion.	
	delphi method.	
d)	consumer market survey.	
sir	ven last period's forecast of 65, and last period's demand of 62, what is the mple exponential smoothing forecast with an alpha of 0.4 for the next priod?	
a)	62	
b)	65	
c)	63.8	
d)	63.2	
Q.8. A f	ixed-position layout	
	addresses the layout requirements of large, bulky, projects such as ships and buildings.	
	groups workers, their equipment, and spaces/offices to provide for movement information.	
	seeks the best personnel and machine utilization in repetitive or continuous production.	
	allocates shelf space and responds to customer behavior.	
Q.9. WI	hich of the following is NOT a type of inventory?	
a)	finished goods	
b)	MRP	
c)	work-in-process	
d)	raw material	
	acceptance sampling, the producer's risk is the risk of having a	
,	bad lot accepted.	
	good lot rejected.	
c)	bad lot rejected.	
d)	good lot accepted.	
	SECTION B	
	SECTION B (20 Marks)	
	(20 Marks)	Marks
Q.11. Di	(20 Marks) iscuss "Value-Added" with 2 examples.	Marks 5
Q.11. Di	(20 Marks)	

O.15. Di				1	l
O.15. Di			ION-C Iarks)		
O.15. Di		(002)		Marks	СО
	cuss the process of	Purchasing by an o	organization.	15	CO4
Q.16. Discuss the costs associated with carrying inventory.			15	CO3	
			ION-D		
		(30 IV	Iarks)	Marks	CO
Samp 1 2 3	e Late Deliveries 6 18 12	Sample 11 12 13	Late Deliveries 7 11 14		
4 5	7 18	14 15	11	15	COS
6	10	16	17		
8	11 13	17	12 14		
9	6	19	20		
		20 leliveries with 3 signortrol at any time.	ma control limits and indicate if the		
	_	oduct with the follo	owing parameters:		
Demand					
Holding	$\cos t \text{ per year} = \1.0	00 per unit			
Order co	st:=\$100 per orde	r			CO
(a) V	(a) What is the EOQ?			5	
(b) Assuming a 300-day work year; how many orders should be processed per				5	

(c) What is the expected time between orders?	5	