

**MOTHER TERASA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE, ILLUPPUR,  
PUDUKOTTAI-DT  
PG & DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

**CLASS: II-BBA**

**SEMESTER-IV**

**Sub. Code: 16ACBB4**

**2 Marks**

**Title of the Subject: PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT**

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1. Define production.

Production is a process of combining various material inputs and immaterial inputs (plans, know-how) in order to make something for consumption (output). ... Economic well-being is created in a production process, meaning all economic activities that aim directly or indirectly to satisfy human wants and needs.

2. What is production management?

Production Management refers to the application of management principles to the production function in a factory. In other words, production management involves application of planning, organizing, directing and controlling the production process.

3. What is the need of Production system?

Production is an organized activity, so every production system has an objective. The system transforms the various inputs to useful outputs. It does not operate in isolation from the other organization system. There exists a feedback about the activities, which is essential to control and improve system performance.

4. Define method study.

Method study is the process of subjecting work to systematic, critical scrutiny to make it more effective and/or more efficient.

5. State the reason for plant location study.

Selection of appropriate location is necessary due to following reasons: Plant location partially determines operating and capital cost. It determines the nature of investment. Each plant

location requires some basic facilities like transportation, availability of water, electricity, fuel, cheap labors etc.

#### 6. What is motion study?

Motion study is a systematic way of determining the best method of doing the work by scrutinizing the motions made by the worker or the machine. As per Gilbreath it is the science of eliminating the wastefulness due to unnecessary motions. Gilbreath gave 17 basic motions of a worker each motion is known as therblig.

#### 7. Define Quality control.

Quality control (QC) is a procedure or set of procedures intended to ensure that a manufactured product or performed service adheres to a defined set of quality criteria or meets the requirements of the client or customer. QC is similar to, but not identical with, quality assurance (QA).

#### 8. What do you mean by material management?

Materials management is a core supply chain function and includes supply chain planning and supply chain execution capabilities. Specifically, materials management is the capability firms use to plan total material requirements. The material requirements are communicated to procurement and other functions for sourcing.

#### 9. What are the types of store?

Basically, there are three types of stores as follows:

- Centralized stores.
- Decentralized stores.
- Centralized stores with Sub-stores.

#### 10. What is plant layout?

Plant layout is the most effective physical arrangement, either existing or in plans of industrial facilities i.e. arrangement of machines, processing equipment and service departments to achieve greatest co-ordination and efficiency of 4 M's (Men, Materials, Machines and Methods) in a plant.

#### 11. Define work study.

Work study is a means of enhancing the production efficiency (productivity) of the firm by elimination of waste and unnecessary operations. It is a technique to identify non-value adding operations by investigation of all the factors affecting the job.

## 12. Define Time study.

Time study is a tried and tested method of work measurement for setting basic times and hence standard times for carrying out specified work. ... The aim of time study is to establish a time for a qualified worker to perform specified work under stated conditions and at a defined rate of working.

## 13. Why is work measurement important?

Work measurement is very important for promoting productivity of an organization. It enables management to compare alternate methods and also to do initial staffing. Work measurement provides basis for proper planning. Since it is concerned with the measurement of time it is also called 'Time Study'.

## 14. Define Purchasing.

Purchasing is the organized acquisition of goods and services on behalf of the buying entity. Purchasing activities are needed to ensure that needed items are obtained in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost. ... To locate suppliers that can provide goods and services in accordance with the buyer's requirements.

## 15. What is inspection?

An inspection involves checking something, i.e., examining and assessing something. ... In the world of business, inspection is the critical appraisal of materials, items, or systems involving examination, testing, and gauging. Inspectors take measurements and make comparisons.

## 16. Explain JIT.

Just-in-time purchasing (JIT purchasing) is a cost accounting purchasing strategy. You purchase goods so that they're delivered just as they're needed to meet customer demand. ... Less inventory on hand means you pay less in storage and insurance costs. JIT also requires less cash in the short term.

## 17. What is production planning?

Production Planning is the process of aligning demand with manufacturing capacity to create production and procurement schedules for finished products and component materials. ... It tracks and makes a record of the manufacturing process flows, for example, the planned and actual costs.

18. Explain Routing.

Taking from raw material to the finished product, routing decides the path and sequence of operations to be performed on the job from one machine to another. ... Routing in production management is related to considerations of layout, temporary storage of in-process inventory and material handling.

19. What is Scheduling?

Scheduling is the process of arranging stops in the best possible order, while accounting for factors such as traffic patterns and customer availability.

20. What is SQC?

SQC is used to analyze the quality problems and solve them. Statistical quality control refers to the use of statistical methods in the monitoring and maintaining of the quality of products and services. All the tools of SQC are helpful in evaluating the quality of services.

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