



THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT (PAPER - 9)
MCQ BANK

SL NO	QUESTIONS	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4
1	Om deals with -	both tangible and intangible product	tangible product	intangible services	tangible product and intangible services
2	one of the example of pure service :	teaching	product service	repairing service	All of the above
3	Objectives of operations management can be categorized into :	two	three	four	seven
4	One of the objective of operation management is :	product service	Customer service	planning	None of them
5	principal function of customer service are :	manufacture-supply-transport-service	manufacture-transport-service-supply	mafacture- service-transport- supply	manufacture-transport-supply-service
6	Conversion of inputs into outputs is known as:	Application of technology	Operations management	Manufacturing products	Product.
7	The desired objective of Production and Operations Management is:	Use cheap machinery to produce	To train unskilled workers to manufacture goods perfectly	Optimal utilisation of available resources	To earn good profits.
8	Which one of the following is not an activity under productions and operations management?	Location of facilities	Plant layouts and Material Handling;	Product Design;	Market penetration;
9	Operations management is concerned essentially with the utilization of resources. Utilisation of resources means:	Obtaining maximum effect from resources	Minimising loss of resources,	Minimising underutilisation or waste of resources	All the above
10	Which one of the following is not an objective of Operations Management?	To satisfy customers by providing right thing at the right place at the right time	To satisfy customers by providing right thing at the right price at the right time	To satisfy customers by providing right thing at the right price at right quality	To satisfy customers by providing right thing with right design with desired features
11	Productions and Operations Management distinguishes itself from other functions such as personnel, marketing, finance, etc. mainly by its primary concern:	Conversion by using intellectual properties of a concern;	Conversion by using physical resources	Conversion by using services provided by other functions	Conversion by using machineries
12	Four dimensions of competitiveness that measure the effectiveness of the operations function are:	Cost, Quality, Dependability as a supplier, Flexibility	Price, worth, Dependability as a supplier, Productivity	Quantity, Quality, Price, Worth	Cost, Quality, Quantity, Price
13	Generally the size of the order for production in Job production is:	Small	Large	Medium	Very large
14	The desired objective of Production and Operations Management is:	Use cheap machinery to produce	To train unskilled workers to manufacture goods perfectly	Optimal utilisation of available resources	To earn good profits.



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15	To decide work load for men and machines:	Medium range forecasting is used	Short term forecasting is used	Long range forecasting is used	A combination of long range and medium range forecasting is used.
16	The act of assessing the future and make provisions for it is known as:	Planning	Forecasting	Assessment	Scheduling
17	The time horizon selected for forecasting depends on:	The salability of the product	The selling capacity of Salesman	Purpose for which forecast is made	Time required for production cycle
18	Important factor in forecasting production is:	Environmental changes	Available capacity of machines	Disposable income of the consumer	Changes in the preference of the consumer.
19	Application of technology or process to the raw material to add use value is known as:	Product	Production	Application of technology	Combination of technology and process.
20	In Production by disintegration the material undergoes:	Change in economic value only	Change in physical and chemical characteristics	Change in technology only	None of the above
21	Use of any process or procedure designed to transform a set of input elements into a set of output elements is known as:	Transformation process	Transformation of input to output	Production	Technology change.
22	Which one of the following is the external factor impacting effective capacity?	Product standards	Scheduling	Motivation	Product mix
23	Increasing capacity utilisation depends on:	Ability to increase design capacity	Ability to increase effective capacity	Ability to increase capacity chunk	Ability to increase resource endowments
24	Which one of the following is not within the purview of Long Range planning?	Building a new facility	Expanding the existing facility	Moving to a new facility due to forecasted changes in demand	Preparation of overtime budget for workforce
25	The basic difference between slack and float time is that:	A slack is used with reference to events whereas float is used with reference to activities	A float is used with reference to events whereas slack is used with reference to activities	A slack is used with reference to critical path whereas float is used with reference to non-critical paths	A slack is used with reference to scheduling whereas float is used with reference to crashing



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26	Which one of the following is not a factor in determining Economic Lot Size for manufacturing?	Production Schedule	Usage rate	Manufacturing Cost	Cost of Deterioration
27	Which one of the following is not a factor in planning service capacity?	Period of production	Need to be near customers	Inability to store services	Degree of volatility of demand
28	It is extra capacity used to offset demand uncertainty. This is:	Capacity Cushion = Actual output - Demand	Capacity Cushion = Capacity – Expected demand	Capacity Tolerance = Effective capacity - Actual output	Capacity Cushion = Capacity – Effective Capacity
29	Which one of the following is correct?	Capacity decision does not affect product lead times	Capacity decisions must link backward & forward channels in the whole operation chain	Expansionist strategy does not help a firm to reduce its costs and compete on price	Wait & see strategy improves market share over the long run
30	Leading capacity strategy:	Builds capacity in anticipation of increasing future demand	Faces increasing demand with the undeutilised current capacity	Builds capacity in anticipation of increasing product varieties	Faces increasing consumption with unsold stock
31	Which one of the following does not reduce effective capacity?	Paperwork required by Government regulatory agencies	Pollution standard on products	Efficient distributors	Higher labour turnover
32	Which one of the following is an operational factor that determines effective capacity?	Product standards	Quality capabilities	Learning rates	Quality assurance
33	Which one of the following is not a factor impacting effective capacity?	The design of facilities	Product mix	Layout of the work space	Market share
34	Benefits of high utilisation are realised only when:	Effective capacity is fully achieved	There is high efficiency	Breakdown maintenances are minimum	There is demand for output
35	Key to improving capacity utilisation is:	To increase effective capacity	To increase design capacity	To decrease effective capacity	To increase maintenance frequency of the capacity
36	Utilisation of an operation facility is measured by:	$(\text{Effective Capacity})/(\text{Design Capacity}) * 100$	$(\text{Actual Output})/(\text{Design Capacity}) * 100$	$(\text{Actual output})/(\text{Effective Capacity}) * 100$	$(\text{Design Capacity})/(\text{Effective Capacity}) * 100$
37	Efficiency of an operation facility is measured by:	$(\text{Effective Capacity})/(\text{Design Capacity}) * 100$	$(\text{Actual Output})/(\text{Design Capacity}) * 100$	$(\text{Actual output})/(\text{Effective Capacity}) * 100$	$(\text{Design Capacity})/(\text{Effective Capacity}) * 100$



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38	Out of Balance Capacity occurs:	When there is a gap between supply and demand	When there is a gap between long term supply and long term demand	When there is a gap between current and desired capacity	When there is a gap between actual supply and EOQ supply
39	The goal of capacity planning of an organisation is:	To achieve a match between its long term supply capabilities and the actual level of long term demand	To achieve a level of operation so that supply failure could be maintained at \leq 1% of long term demand	To achieve a level of operation so that periodic mean operation remain within 95% of long term demand	To achieve a match between its long term supply capabilities and the predicted level of long term demand
40	Capacity refers to:	An upper limit or ceiling on the load that an operating unit can handle	A range from a lower limit to an upper limit of load through which an operating unit could operate	A limit on the load that an operating unit could handle only with 5% deviation	An upper limit of load which an operating unit could break during emergency
41	This denotes the highest output established by the actual trial runs of the productive machines installed. This is:	Design capacity	Rated capacity	Effective capacity	Licensed capacity
42	Which one of the following is not a key question in Capacity planning?	What kind of capacity is needed?	What kind of facilities are needed?	How much capacity is needed to match demand?	When the capacity is it needed?
43	Capacity Utilisation is:	The degree to which a resource such as equipment, space or the workforce is currently being used	The degree to which a resource such as equipment, space or the workforce is currently being held as reserve	The degree to which a resource such as equipment, space or the workforce is currently being used for achieving installed capacity	The degree to which a resource such as equipment, space or the workforce is currently being used for achieving optimisation
44	Actual Output cannot exceed effective capacity because of:	Problems of scheduling & balancing operations	Rejection due to quality problems	Need for periodic maintenance of equipment	Changing product mix
45	Need for periodic maintenance of equipment always makes	Licensed capacity > Installed capacity	Installed capacity < Effective capacity	Design capacity > Effective capacity	Licensed capacity = Effective capacity
46	If design capacity is reduced by allowances such as personal time and maintenance, the resultant capacity is:	Design capacity	Effective capacity	Installed capacity	Licensed capacity



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47	This capacity is the maximum rate of output achieved under ideal conditions. This is:	Design capacity	Effective capacity	Installed capacity	Licensed capacity
48	Which one of the following is an output measure of Capacity?	Total capacity of AKC Motors in India is 300000 machine hours in a year	Total Capacity of Z steel plant is 720000labour hours in a year	The Aluminum giant XYZ produces 30mt in a day	The oil conglomerate ABC has 80000gallon refinery size
49	Which one of the following is a feature of input measure of capacity?	It is less applicable when the amount of customization and variety in the product mix increases	It is used mainly in case of high volume processes such as car manufacturers	Capacity is usually expressed as number of workstations or number of workers	It is applicable when the firm provides a relatively small number of standardized services and products
50	Which one of the following is not a feature of output measure of capacity?	It is applicable when the firm provides a relatively small number of standardized services and products	It is used mainly in case of high volume processes such as car manufacturers	It is generally used for low volume, flexible processes such as furniture maker	It is less applicable when the amount of customization and variety in the product mix increases
51	Which one of the following is a feature of wait and see strategy?	It facilitates a firm to compete on price	It guards against inaccurate assumptions regarding competition	It might increase the firm's market share	It results economies of scale
52	Which one of the following is not a feature of expansionist strategy?	It involves large infrequent jumps in capacity	It minimizes the chance of sales lost to insufficient capacity	It stays ahead of demand	It lags behind demand
53	The capacity cushion is:	The amount of installed capacity a process uses to handle sudden increase in demand	The amount of licensed capacity a process uses to handle sudden increase in demand	The amount of declared capacity a process uses to handle sudden increase in demand	The amount of reserve capacity a process uses to handle sudden increase in demand



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54	Capacity decisions are strategic because:	Capacity decisions affect financing costs	Capacity decisions can affect facility location	Capacity at appropriate level facilitates easier management of product life cycle	Capacity decisions can affect competitiveness
55	Capacity decisions often involve	Long term irrevocable commitment of resources	Short term irrevocable commitment of resources	Long term revocable commitment of resources	(b) & (c) above
56	Long-term capacity plans are concerned with:	Overtime budgets	Investments in new facilities	Work force size	Inventories
57	Capacity planning procedure does not involve which one of the following?	Assess company situation and environment to analyse historical demand	Translate future predictions of demand into physical capacity requirements	Determine economic effects of alternative plans	Selecting a capacity alternative most suited to achieve strategic mission of the firm.
58	Which one of the following is not affected by Capacity decisions?	Product lead times	Customer Responsiveness	Operating Costs	Resource optimisation
59	Capacity planning is a	Long term makeover decision that establishes a firm's overall level of resources	Long term realignment decision that establishes a firm's overall level of resources	Long term restructuring decision that establishes a firm's overall level of resources	Long term strategic decision that establishes a firm's overall level of resources
60	Which one of the following is the result of excess capacity?	Loss of customers	Restricts growth	Drain company's resources	All the above
61	Aggregate Resource Planning becomes a challenge when demand fluctuates over the planning horizon. Under this case which one of the following is correct?	Demand forecasts are converted to resource requirements	Producing at a constant rate and using inventory to absorb fluctuations in demand	Resources necessary to meet demand over the time horizon are acquired	Minor variations in demand are handled with overtime or under time
62	The four step systematic approach to plan for long term capacity decisions does not involve:	Estimate future productivity requirement	Estimate future capacity requirements	Identify gaps by comparing requirements with available capacity	Develop alternative plans for reducing the gaps
63	In operation sequence if capacity of a facility is lower than the capacities of other facilities in the sequence it is:	Unutilised operation	Flexible operation	Rigid operation	Bootleneck operation



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64	Which one of the following is not an objective of MRP?	Inventory Reduction	Realistic delivery commitments	Reduction in the manufacturing and delivery lead times	Reasonable production schedule
65	Which one of the following is not a characteristics of Aggregate Planning?	Both output and sales should be expressed in a logical overall unit of measuring	Acceptable forecast for the period covering the whole planning horizon	A method of identification and fixing the relevant costs associated with the plant.	Availability of alternatives for meeting the objective of the organization
66	Which one of the following is correct with respect to long range forecast?	It is used to determine budgetary control over expenses	It is used to determine dividend policy	It is used to plan for capacity adjustments	It is used to plan for material requirement
67	The card which is prepared by the dispatching department to book the labour involved in each operation is :	Labour card	Wage card	Credit card	Job card
68	One of the product examples for Line Layout is :	Repair Workshop	Welding shop	Engineering College	Cement
69	The following establishes time sequence of operations:	Routing	Sequencing	Scheduling	Dispatching
70	The act of going round the production shop to note down the progress of work and feedback the information is known as:	Follow up	Dispatching	Routing	Trip card
71	In aggregate planning one of the methods used to modification of supply is:	Advertising and sales promotion	Development of complimentary products	Backlogging	Hiring and lay off of employees depending on the situation.
72	In aggregate planning, one of the methods in modification of demand is:	Differential Pricing	Lay off of employees	Over time working	Sub-contracting.
73	One of the requirements of Aggregate Planning is:	Both output and sales should be expressed in a logical overall unit of measuring	Appropriate time period	List of all resources available	List of operations required.
74	The study of relationship between the load on hand and capacity of the work centers is known as:	Scheduling	Loading	Routing	Controlling.
75	Scheduling deals with:	Number of jobs to be done on a machine	Number of machine tools used to do a job	Different materials used in the product	Fixing up starting and finishing times of each operation in doing a job.
76	Scheduling shows:	Total cost of production	Total material cost	Which resource should do which job and when	The flow line of materials.



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77	Final stage of production planning, where production activities are coordinated and projected on a time scale is known as:	Scheduling	Loading	Expediting	Routing.
78	$(\text{Total station time/Cycle time} \times \text{Number of work stations}) \times 100$ is known as:	Line Efficiency	Line smoothness	Balance delay of line	Station efficiency.
79	In solving a problem on LOB, the number of workstations required is given by:	Cycle time/Total time	Cycle time/Element time	Total time/Element time	Total time/ Cycle time.
80	Number of product varieties that can be manufactured in Mass production is:	One only	Two only	Few varieties in large volumes	Large varieties in small volumes.
81	Generally in continuous production the production is carried out to:	Customer's order	Government orders only	For stock and supply	Few rich customers
82	Inventory cost per product in intermittent production is	Higher	Lowest	Medium	Abnormal.
83	The material handling cost per unit of product in Continuous production is:	Highest compared to other systems	Lower than other systems	Negligible	Cannot say.
84	Routing and Scheduling becomes relatively complicated in:	Job production	Batch production	Flow production	Mass production
85	Number of product varieties that can be manufactured in Job production is:	Limited to one or two	Large varieties of products	One only	None of the above.
86	In general number of product varieties that can be manufactured in Flow production is:	One only	Ten to twenty varieties	Large varieties	Five only
87	Generally the size of the order for production in Job production is:	Small	Large	Medium	Very large
88	For a marketing manager, the sales forecast is:	Estimate of the amount of unit sales or a specified future period	Arranging the sales men to different segments of the market	To distribute the goods through transport to satisfy the market demand	To plan the sales methods.
89	Most suitable layout for Job production is:	Line layout	Matrix layout	Process layout	Product layout.
90	Most suitable layout for Continuous production is:	Line layout	Process Layout	Group technology	Matrix layout.
91	One of the important basic objectives of Inventory management is:	To calculate EOQ for all materials in the organisation	To go in person to the market and purchase the materials	To employ the available capital efficiently so as to yield maximum results	Once materials are issued to the departments, personally check how they are used.
92	MRP stands for:	Material Requirement Planning	Material Reordering Planning	Material Requisition Procedure	Material Recording Procedure.
93	In route sheet or operation layout, one has to show:	A list of Materials to be used	A list of machine tools to be used	Every work center and the operation to be done at that work center	The cost of product.



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94	A steel plant has a design capacity of 50,000 tons of steel per day ,effective capacity of 40,0000 tons of steel per day and actual output of 36,0000 tons of steel per day. Compute the efficiency of the plant.	90%	72%	80%	110%
95	A firm has four work centres A,B,C & D , in series with individual capacities in units per day shown in below : raw material A - 380 B - 360 C- 340 D - 400 ---- Actual output 300, what is the efficiency system.	80.33%	77.66%	99%	88.23%
96	The monthly requirement of raw material for a company is 3000 units .The carrying cost is estimated to be 20% of the purchase price per unit ,in addition to rs 2 per unit.The purchase price of raw material is rs 20 per unit.The ordering cost is Rs 25 per order. You are required to find EOQ.	458 units	548 units	448 units	844 units
97	EOQ is 102 units ,maximum usage 200 units , maximum delivery period 8 weeks , minimum usage 50 units, minimum delevery period 6 weeks , calculate maximum level of stock.	1502 units	1202 units	1402 units	1302 units
98	M/s Kobo Bearing Ltd is committed to supply 24,000 bearings per annum to M/s Deluxe fans on a steady daily basis .It is estimated that it costs 10 paise as inventory holding cost per bearing per month and that the setup cost per run of bearing manufacture is 324.What is the optimum run size for bearing manufacture ?	3600 units	1200 units	7200 units	8400 units
99	In general, medium range forecasting period will be approximately:	5 to 10 Years	2 to 3 days	3 to 6 months	10 to 20 years.
100	To plan for future man power requirement:	Short term forecasting is used	Long range forecasting is used	Medium range forecasting is used	There is no need to use forecasting, as future is uncertain.
101	Long range forecasting is useful in:	Plan for Research and Development	To Schedule jobs in Job production	In purchasing the material to meet the present production demand	To assess manpower required in the coming month.



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102	Medium range forecasting is useful in:	To assess the loading capacity of the machine	To purchase a materials for next month	To plan for-capacity adjustments	To decide whether to receive production orders or not.
103	To decide work load for men and machines:	Medium range forecasting is used	Short term forecasting is used	Long range forecasting is used	A combination of long range and medium range forecasting is used.
104	For production planning:	Shot term forecasting is useful	Medium term forecasting is useful	Long term forecasting is useful	Forecasting is not useful.
105	Monthly demand for a component is 1000 units. Setting-up cost per batch is ` 120. Cost of manufacture per unit is ` 20. Rate of interest may be considered at 10% p.a. Calculate the EBQ.	1200 units	1400 units	1440 units	1000 units
106	Daily demand for a certain product is normally distributed with a mean of 60 and standard deviation of 7. The source of supply is reliable and maintain a constant lead time of six days. The cost of placing the order is ` 10 and annual holding costs are ` 0.50 per unit. There are no stock out costs, and unfilled orders are filled as soon as the order arrives. Assume sales occur over the entire 365 days of the year. Find the . Find the order quantity .	336 units	936 units	633 inits	393 units
107	Consider the following item that is being managed using a fixed time period model with safety stock Weekly demand (d) = 50 units Review cycle (T) = 3 weeks Safety stock (SS) = 30 units What are the average inventory turn for the item?	24.8 turns per year	84.2 turns per year	80 turns per year	None of the above.
108	Addition of value to raw materials through application of technology is :	Product	Production	Advancement	Transformation
109	Cost reduction can be achieved through :	Work sampling	Value analysis	Quality assurance	Supply chain management.
110	Production control is concerned with:	Passive assessment of plant performance	Strict control on labours	Good materials management	Good product design.
111	The starting point of Production cycle is:	Product design	Production Planning	Routing	Market research.



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112	Variety reduction is generally known as:	Less varieties	Simplification	Reduced varieties	None of the above.
113	Preferred numbers are used to:	To determine the number of varieties that are to be manufactured	To test the design of the product	To ascertain the quality level of the product	To evaluate the production cost.
114	There are _____ stages of Design thinking.	5	3	4	2
115	Generally in continuous production the production is carried out to:	Customer's order	Government orders only	For stock and supply	Few rich customers.
116	The material handling cost per unit of product in Continuous production is:	Highest compared to other systems	Lower than other systems	Negligible	Cannot say.
117	Routing and Scheduling becomes relatively complicated in:	Job production	Batch production	Flow production	Mass production.
118	In Process Planning we plan:	Different machines required	Different operations required	We plan the flow of material in each department	We design the product.
119	In Operation Planning	The planner plans each operation to be done at work centers and the sequence of operations	Decide the tools to be used to perform the operations	Decide the machine to be used to perform the operation	Decide the materials to be used to produce the product
120	One of the important production documents is:	Design sheet of the product	List of materials	Route card	Control chart.
121	The scope of Production Planning and Control is:	Limited to Production of products only	Limited to production of services only	Limited to production of services and products only	Unlimited, can be applied to any type of activity.
122	Which one of the following product is not suitable for flow shop scheduling?	Car	Petrol	Steel	Invitation Card
123	Which one of the following is a Sequencing rule for single facility?	EVPI	DFA	MAD	LPT



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124	The main question in an assignment problem is:	How the assignments should be made in order that the total cost involved in activities is minimized	How the assignments should be made in order that the total resources involved in activities is optimised	How the assignments should be made in order that the total time involved in activities is minimized	How the assignments should be made in order that inter dependence among all activities is minimized
125	Linear Programming is a technique used for determining:	Production Programme	Plant Layout	Product Mix	Manufacturing sequence
126	In a linear programming model feasible solution is:	The basic solution to the general L.P problem	Any solution that also satisfies the non-negative restrictions of the general L.P problem	A solution which optimize (maximize or minimize) the objective function of a general L.P problem	A basic solution to the system of equations if one or more of the basic variables become equal to zero
127	Which one of the following is not a limitation of linear programming model?	Model can be applied only in situations where objective functions can be expressed in terms of linear expressions	Model can be applied only when coefficients in the constraints equations must be completely known	Model can be applied only to all real world problems which are not complex in nature	Model cannot be applied to give a solution if management have conflicting multiple goals.
128	Which of the following is not a method for solving Assignment problem?	Complete Enumeration method	Hungarian method	Simplex method	Natural method
129	Simulation is the representation of a real life situation by different means. It is popular because-	It may be the only method available as it is difficult to observe the actual environment	It may not be possible to develop a mathematical model	Actual observation of a system may be too expensive or too disruptive	All the above
130	In sequencing it is the difference between the time remaining to due date and the remaining processing time. It is:	STR	SOT	SPT	DDATE
131	Selection of plant location is influenced by few factors. Which one of the following is not a factor?	Existence of Complementary Industries	Availability of Labour	Civic Amenities for Workers	Government's EXIM Policy
132	In a queuing system, the speed with which service is provided can be expressed in either of two ways—	Service start time and Service finish time	Service rate and Service time	Arrival rate and Service rate	Service Inflow rate and Service outflow rate



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133	The most powerful and popular method for solving linear programming problem is:	Simplex method	Graphical method	Transportation method	Assignment method
134	One of the important charts used in Programme control is:	Material chart	Gantt chart	Route chart	Inspection chart
135	Issuing necessary orders, and taking necessary steps to ensure that the time targets set in the schedules are effectively achieved is known as:	Routing	Dispatching	Scheduling	Inspection.
136	Arrangement of machines depending on sequence of operations happens in:	Process Layout	Product Layout	Hybrid Layout	Group Technology Layout.
137	Computers are used in Production control in this area:	Follow-up activity	To control labour	To disseminate information	Loading, Scheduling and Assignment works.
138	Z-chart can be used to show:	Process used in production	Quality level of the product	Both the plan and the performance, and deviation from the plan	To show cost structure of the product
139	'Z' chart is a chart used in:	Programme control	Job control	Cost control	Quality control.
140	One of the activities of expediting is:	To file the orders in sequence	To decide the sequence of operation	To record the actual production against the scheduled production	To examine the tools used in production
141	When work centers are used in optimal sequence to do the jobs, we can:	Minimise the set up time	Minimise operation time	Minimise the breakdown of machines	Minimise the utility of facility.
142	The way in which we can assess the efficiency of the production plant is by:	Efficient dispatching	By manufacturing a good product	By comparing the actual performance with targets specified in the specified programme	By efficient production planning.
143	The first stage of Production control is:	Dispatching	Scheduling	Routing	Triggering of production operations and observing the progress and record the deviation



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144	Production planning in the intermediate range of time is termed as:	Production planning	Long range production planning	Scheduling	Aggregate planning
145	One of the principles of Scheduling is:	Principle of optimal product design	Principle of selection of best material	Principle of optimal operation sequence	Principle of optimal cost.
146	One of the aims of loading is:	To finish the job as early as possible	To minimise the material utilisation	To improve the quality of product	To keep operator idle time, material waiting time and ancillary machine time at minimum.
147	The cycle time selected in balancing a line must be:	Must be greater than the smallest time element given in the problem	Must be less than the highest time element given in the problem	Must be slightly greater than the highest time element given in the problem	Left to the choice of the problem solver.
148	In solving a problem on LOB, the number of workstations required is given by:	Cycle time/Total time	Cycle time/Element time	Total time/Element time	Total time/ Cycle time.
149	Production planning deals with:	What production facilities is required and how these facilities should be laid out in space available	What to produce and when to produce and where to sell	What should be the demand for the product in future	What is the life of the product?
150	The first stage in production planning is:	Process Planning	Factory Planning	Operation Planning	Layout planning.
151	In Process Planning we plan:	Different machines required	Different operations required	We plan the flow of material in each department	We design the product.
152	Economies of scale occurs when	Single facility is used for multiple purposes	Production or operating costs increase linearly with output levels	Quantity discounts are not available for material purchases;	Operating efficiency increases as workers gain experience
153	In an organisation the production planning and control department comes under:	Planning department	Manufacturing department	Personal department	R & D department.
154	In Job production system, we need:	More unskilled labours	Skilled labours	Semi-skilled labours	Old people.



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SL NO	QUESTIONS	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4
155	Wanda's Car Wash & dry is an automatic, five-minute operation with a single bay. On a typical Saturday morning, cars arrive at a mean rate of eight per hour, with arrivals tending to follow a Poisson distribution. Find The average time cars spend in line and service.	10 minutes	20 minutes	15 minutes	None of the above.
156	A departmental store has one cashier. During the rush hours, customers arrive at a rate of 20 per hour. The average number of customers that can be handled by the cashier is 24 per hour. Assume the conditions for use of the single – channel queuing model. Find out average customer spends in the system	10 customers	5 customers	15 customers	20 customers
157	As a tool service centre the arrival rate is two per hour and the service potential is three per hour. Simple queue conditions exist. The hourly wage paid to the attendant at the service centre is ` 1.50 per hour and the hourly cost of a machinist away from his work is ₹ 4. Calculate: The average time a machinist spends waiting for service.	0.777 hours	0.667 hours	0.600 hours	0.700 hours
158	The act of going round the production shop to note down the progress of work and feedback the information is known as:	Follow up	Dispatching	Routing	Trip card.
159	Line of Best fit is another name given to:	Method of Least Squares	Moving average method	Semi average method	Trend line method.
160	JIT stands for:	Just in time purchase	Just in time production	Just in time use of materials	Just in time order the material.
161	The lead-time is the time	To placeholders for materials	Time of receiving materials	Time between receipt of material and using materials	Time between placing the order and receiving the materials.
162	Before thinking of routing, the production planner has to:	Decide the optimal allocation of available resources	To decide what type of labour to be used	To decide how much of material is required	To count how many orders he has on his hand.
163	The quantities for which the planner has to prepare production plan are known as:	Optimal quantity of products	Material planning	Quantity planning	Planning quantity standards.
164	The document, which is used to show planning quantity standards and production plan, is known as:	Planning specifications	Route sheet	Bill of materials	Operation sheet.
165	The study of relationship between the load on hand and capacity of the work centers is known as:	Scheduling	Loading	Routing	Controlling.
166	The method used in scheduling a project is:	A schedule of breakdown of orders	Outline Master Programme	PERT & CPM	Schedule for large and integrated work.



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167	Production planning in the intermediate range of time is termed as:	Production planning	Long range production planning	Scheduling	Aggregate planning.
168	The act of releasing the production documents to production department is known as:	Routing	Scheduling	Expediting	Dispatching.
169	The way in which we can assess the efficiency of the production plant is by:	Efficient dispatching	By manufacturing a good product	By comparing the actual performance with targets specified in the specified programme	By efficient production planning.
170	Production control concerned with:	Passive assessment of plant performance	Strict control on labours	Good materials management	Good product design
171	Which one of the following is not a factor affecting productivity?	Product design	Material handling system	Inventory control	Master production schedule
172	Which one of the following is not correct?	Productivity can be improved by changing work methods	Productivity relates to a fixed set of tools or conditions	For countries, high productivity rates can reduce the risk of inflation	Productivity measures are used to judge the effective use of resources
173	Which one of the following is not a factor for determination of effective capacity?	Scheduling	Labour turnover	Union attitudes	EOQ
174	A device of expressing the ratio between outputs and the inputs of the resources in numerical terms is named as:	Productivity Index	Efficiency Index	Performance Index	Resource Index
175	Most important benefit to the consumer from efficient production system is:	He can save money	He will have product of his choice easily available	He gets increased use value in the product	He can get the product on credit.
176	In Continuous manufacturing system, we need:	General purpose machines and Skilled labours	Special machine tools and highly skilled labours	Semi automatic machines and unskilled labours	General purpose machines and unskilled labours
177	The best way of improving the productivity of capital is:	Purchase automatic machines	Effective Labour control	To use good financial management	Productivity of capital is to be increased through effective materials management.



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178	There are two industries A and B manufacturing hose couplings. The standard time per piece is 15 minutes. The output of two small scale industries is 30 and 20 respectively per shift of 8 hours. Find the productivity of each per shift of 8 hours.	15/16, 5/8	7/24 , 9/16	3/8 , 2/5	none of the above
179	Calculate the standard production per shift of 8 hours duration, with the following data: Observed time per unit = 5 minutes, Rating Factor -120%, Total allowances = 30% of normal time.	45.61 units	54.61 units	51.64 units	61.54 units
180	ISO 9004 only establishes guidelines related to:	operation	design	quality	none of the above
181	for Quality Assurance in Design, Production, Installation, and Servicing the _____ model is used.	ISO 9002 Model	ISO 9001 Model	ISO 9003 Model	none of the above
182	for Quality Assurance in Production and Installation the _____ model is be used.	ISO 9002 Model	ISO 9001 Model	ISO 9003 Model	none of the above
183	for Quality Assurance in Final Inspection Test the _____ model is be used.	ISO 9002 Model	ISO 9001 Model	ISO 9003 Model	none of the above
184	A cement factory in Madhya Pradesh works 7 days a week in 3 shifts per days having maintenance in the first shift of around 2 hours. It has roughly 100 workers which produces only pozzolanic properties cement better known as PPC. The output per month is around 2500 tonnes of PPC. Find the productivity per worker?	20 tonnes	30 tonnes	25 tonnes	15 tonnes
185	The difference between product system and project system is:	Project system the equipment and machinery are fixed where as in product system they are movable	In Product system the machinery and equipment are fixed and in project system they are not fixed	Project system produces only standardized products and product system produces only unstandardised products	Products cannot be stocked whereas projects can be stocked.
186	Fixing the flow lines of materials in production is known as:	Scheduling	Loading	Planning	Routing.
187	The activity of specifying when to start the job and when to end the job is known as:	Plaining	Scheduling	Timing	Follow-up.
188	A network :	Is a graphical representation of all the activities and events.	Is a graphical representation of all the activities	Is a graphical representation of all the events.	All the above



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189	While evaluating existing or proposed service systems, operation manager:	Relate to potential customer dissatisfaction and costs:	Relate cost of parallel facilities with single queue	Relate cost of multiple queues with cost of serve	Relate to potential customer satisfaction and service quality
190	Probalistic time is dividded into :	3	2	4	6
191	Gantt Chart is a principal tool used in :	Scheduling	Loading	Planning	Routing.
192	The event from where more than one activity starts-	Merge event	Brust Event	start event	event nodes
193	Free float means or is equal to-	Total float - Slack time of the head event	Independent Float +Tail Slack	Independent Float - Head Slack	PERT
194	The critical path analysis is an important tool in production planning and _____	Loading	scheduling	Routing.	All the above
195	Final stage of production planning, where production activities are coordinated and projected on a time scale is known as:	Scheduling	Loading	Planning	Routing
196	One of the principles of Scheduling is:	Principle of optimal product design	Principle of selection of best material	Principle of optimal operation sequence	Principle of optimal cost.
197	Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?	LFT is calculated from the LFT of the head event.	Slack can be calculated by adding EFT and LFT of any job.	EFT is the sum of the EST and the time of duration for any event	The Total Project time is the shortest possible time required in completing the project.
198	With reference to project management, identify which of the following statement is NOT correct?	Gantt chart is a principal tool used in scheduling and also in some methods of loading.	Routing is the first step in the production planning.	The cost of any activity is proportional to its time of completion.	The free float can be calculated by subtracting EFT from EST.
199	Issuing necessary orders, and taking necessary steps to ensure that the time targets set in the schedules are effectively achieved is known as:	Routing	Dispatching	Scheduling	Inspection.
200	Which one of the following is the benefit of keeping standby machines?	Utilisation of Additional space	Appropriate investment of additional capital	Availability of Additional Depreciation	Protection against a complete shutdown
201	Preventive maintenance is useful in reducing:	Inspection Cost	Shutdown Cost	Cost of pre- mature replacement	Set-up cost of machine
202	When work centers are used in optimal sequence to do the jobs, we can:	Minimise the set up time	Minimise operation time	Minimise the break down of machines	Minimise the utility of facility.



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203	Preventive maintenance policy is justified only when	The average downtime and its cost is equal to the average time taken to carry out breakdown repairs	The average downtime and its cost is greater than the average time taken to carry out breakdown repairs	The average downtime and its cost is less than the average time taken to carry out breakdown repairs	The average downtime t is less than the average time taken to carry out breakdown repairs
204	Which one of the following is not correct?	Preventive maintenance reduces breakdowns and downtime	Preventive maintenance increases number of large scale repairs	Preventive maintenance Lower unit cost of the product manufactured,	Preventive maintenance improves industrial relations
205	Production department or maintenance department depending on the size of the plant generally takes up:	preventive maintenance work.	capacity planning	project maintenance	all of them
206	The main problem in maintenance analysis is to _____ the overall cost of maintenance without sacrificing the objectives.	Stable	plan	minimise	replace
207	In some cases the _____ and inconvenience due to breakdown of equipment is so high that standby equipment is kept.	cost	loss	time	intervals
208	_____ while the equipment is running or during pre-planned shut-downs.	Routine maintenance	preventive maintenance	replacement	break down maintenance
209	Which one of the following is NOT the advantage of Preventive Maintenance?	Better product quality	Greater safety to workers	Increased breakdowns and downtime	Fewer large-scale repairs
210	Identify which one of the following is NOT the objective of the maintenance:	To keep all production facilities and allied facilities in an optimum working condition.	To ensure specified accuracy to products and time schedule of delivery to customers	To keep the down time of the machine at the maximum.	To keep the production cycle within the stipulated range.
211	One of the objectives of maintenance is:	to prevent obsolescence	to ensure spare parts management.	to satisfy customers.	to extend the useful life of Plant & Machinery without sacrificing the level of performance
212	The monitoring, evaluating and disseminating of information from the external and internal environments to key people within the organisation is called :	Strategy Formulation	Evaluation and control	Strategy Implementation	Environmental scanning



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213	The _____ of a company state how managers and employees should conduct themselves.	values	goals	objectives	vision
214	_____ are the day-to-day way in which an organisation operates and can be seen by people both inside and outside the organisation.	Performances	Targets	Behaviours	Values
215	Which among the following provide the standards for performance appraisal?	Mission	Vision	Values	Objectives
216	_____ is concerned with complexity arising out of ambiguous and non-routine situations with organisation wide rather than operation-specific implications.	Operational management	Business level strategy	Strategic Management	Functional level strategy
217	_____ refer to the job-specific goals of each individual employee.	Balanced Score Card	Performance objectives	Personal objectives	Organisational genomics
218	The balanced score card is a _____ approach to performance management.	top-down	bottom up	indirect	direct
219	This _____ provides the broad 'data' from which to identify key drivers of change.	SWOT analysis	BCG matrix	PESTEL analysis	Critical Success Factors
220	Environment is _____ .	complex	dynamic	Multi-faceted	All of the above
221	_____ are the growth rate of the economy, interest rates, currency exchange rates, and inflation (or deflation) rates.	Macro-economic forces	Demographic forces	Technological forces	Political forces
222	_____ are outcomes of changes in the characteristics of a population.	Macro-economic forces	Demographic forces	Technological forces	Political forces
223	What describes the categories of activities within and around an organisation, which together create a product or service?	SWOT analysis	BCG framework	Value Chain	Brain storming
224	_____ transform these inputs into the final product or service.	Operations	Inbound logistics	Outbound logistics	Service
225	_____ includes those activities that enhance or maintain the value of product or service, such as installation, repair, training and spares.	Operations	Inbound logistics	Outbound logistics	Service
226	_____ are companies that are not currently competing in an industry, but have the capability to do so if they choose.	Established companies	Potential competitors	Rivals	Competitors
227	Absolute cost advantages arise from:	superior production operations and processes	control of particular inputs required for production	access to cheaper funds	all of the above
228	A _____ is a business unit in a growing market, but not yet with high market share.	cash cow	dog	question mark	star



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229	A _____ is a combination of structures which could take the form of product and geographical divisions or functional and divisional structures operating in tandem.	Functional structure	Matrix Structure	Project based structure	Transnational structure
230	A _____ combines the local responsiveness of the international subsidiary with the coordination advantages found in global product companies.	Functional structure	Matrix Structure	Project based structure	Transnational structure
231	Which among the following is true?	BPR has resulted in major gains in efficiency.	BPR has resulted in major gains in speed	BPR has resulted in major gains in quality.	BPR has resulted in major gains in efficiency, quality and speed.
232	A _____ is one where teams are created, undertake the work and are then dissolved.	Functional structure	Matrix Structure	Project based structure	Transnational structure
233	_____ specifies what is to be accomplished by focusing on the end result.	Output control	Behaviour control	Premise control	Implementation control
234	_____ is control achieved through the establishment of a comprehensive system of rules and procedures to direct the actions of divisions, functions, and individuals.	Output control	Behaviour control	Premise control	Implementation control
235	_____ checks systemically and continuously whether the assumptions on which the strategy is based are still valid.	Output control	Behaviour control	Premise control	Implementation control
236	A _____ is based on the primary activities that have to be undertaken by an organisation.	Functional structure	Matrix Structure	Project based structure	Transnational structure
237	This test is a catch-all category, indicating that the structure must fit legal, stakeholder, trade union or similar constraints.	The Feasibility Test	The People Test	The Parenting Advantage Test	The Specialised Cultures Test
238	In a fast-moving world, an important test to determine the extent to which a design will allow for change in the future is called?	The Feasibility Test	The Flexibility Test	The Parenting Advantage Test	The Specialised Cultures Test
239	Digital transformation drives change in:	customer experience	operational processes	business models	all of the above
240	The process of _____ requires coordination across the entire organization, and involves business culture changes.	digital strategy	digitisation	digital transformation	data aggregation
241	Categorising and organising the digitised data and making it ready for application of further processes is called _____ .	Data aggregation	Data management	Workflow automation	Process component
242	Which among the following is not a characteristic of Big Data?	Variety	Volume	Velocity	Invariability
243	Data that can be stored, accessed and processed in the form of fixed format is called:	unstructured data	semi-structured data	structured data	flexible data



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244	Which among the following is not a component of a block chain?	Distributed ledger technology	Immutable record	Smart contracts	Increased threat
245	Which among the following alternatives is not suited for Robotic process automation tools?	Repeatable	Predictable interactions with IT applications	Routine	Unpredictable events
246	_____ is similar to referral programs.	Influencer Marketing	Affiliate marketing	Social Media Marketing Platforms	Content marketing
247	_____ is a form of paid advertising that allows marketing teams to essentially purchase traffic to their website.	Influencer Marketing	Affiliate marketing	Pay-per-click	Content marketing
248	Forecasting the weather is an example of:	Narrow AI	General AI/human-level	Super AI	Deep- learning



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SL NO	QUESTIONS	CORRECT ANSWER	ANSWER CODE
1	Om deals with -	tangible product and intangible services	4
2	one of the example of pure service :	teaching	1
3	Objectives of operations management can be categorized into :	two	1
4	One of the objective of operation management is :	Customer service	2
5	principal function of customer service are :	manufacture-transport-supply-service	4
6	Conversion of inputs into outputs is known as:	Operations management	2
7	The desired objective of Production and Operations Management is:	Optimal utilisation of available resources	3
8	Which one of the following is not an activity under productions and operations management?	Market penetration;	4
9	Operations management is concerned essentially with the utilization of resources. Utilisation of resources means:	All the above	4
10	Which one of the following is not an objective of Operations Management?	To satisfy customers by providing right thing at the right price at the right time	2
11	Productions and Operations Management distinguishes itself from other functions such as personnel, marketing, finance, etc. mainly by its primary concern:	Conversion by using physical resources	2
12	Four dimensions of competitiveness that measure the effectiveness of the operations function are:	Cost, Quality, Dependability as a supplier, Flexibility	1
13	Generally the size of the order for production in Job production is:	Small	1
14	The desired objective of Production and Operations Management is:	Optimal utilisation of available resources	3
15	To decide work load for men and machines:	Short term forecasting is used	2
16	The act of assessing the future and make provisions for it is known as:	Forecasting	2
17	The time horizon selected for forecasting depends on:	Purpose for which forecast is made	3
18	Important factor in forecasting production is:	Available capacity of machines	2
19	Application of technology or process to the raw material to add use value is known as:	Production	2
20	In Production by disintegration the material undergoes:	Change in physical and chemical characteristics	2
21	Use of any process or procedure designed to transform a set of input elements into a set of output elements is known as:	Production	3
22	Which one of the following is the external factor impacting effective capacity?	Product standards	1
23	Increasing capacity utilisation depends on:	Ability to increase effective capacity	2
24	Which one of the following is not within the purview of Long Range planning?	Preparation of overtime budget for workforce	4
25	The basic difference between slack and float time is that:	A slack is used with reference to events whereas float is used with reference to activities	1
26	Which one of the following is not a factor in determining Economic Lot Size for manufacturing?	Production Schedule	1
27	Which one of the following is not a factor in planning service capacity?	Period of production	1
28	It is extra capacity used to offset demand uncertainty. This is:	Capacity Cushion = Capacity – Expected demand	2
29	Which one of the following is correct?	Capacity decisions must link backward & forward channels in the whole operation chain	2



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SL NO	QUESTIONS	CORRECT ANSWER	ANSWER CODE
30	Leading capacity strategy:	Builds capacity in anticipation of increasing future demand	1
31	Which one of the following does not reduce effective capacity?	Efficient distributors	3
32	Which one of the following is an operational factor that determines effective capacity?	Quality assurance	4
33	Which one of the following is not a factor impacting effective capacity?	Market share	4
34	Benefits of high utilisation are realised only when:	There is demand for output	4
35	Key to improving capacity utilisation is:	To increase effective capacity	1
36	Utilisation of an operation facility is measured by:	$(\text{Actual Output})/(\text{Design Capacity}) \times 100$	2
37	Efficiency of an operation facility is measured by:	$(\text{Actual output})/(\text{Effective Capacity}) \times 100$	3
38	Out of Balance Capacity occurs:	When there is a gap between current and desired capacity	3
39	The goal of capacity planning of an organisation is:	To achieve a match between its long term supply capabilities and the predicted level of long term demand	4
40	Capacity refers to:	An upper limit or ceiling on the load that an operating unit can handle	1
41	This denotes the highest output established by the actual trial runs of the productive machines installed. This is:	Rated capacity	2
42	Which one of the following is not a key question in Capacity planning?	What kind of facilities are needed?	2
43	Capacity Utilisation is:	The degree to which a resource such as equipment, space or the workforce is currently being used	1
44	Actual Output cannot exceed effective capacity because of:	Rejection due to quality problems	2
45	Need for periodic maintenance of equipment always makes	Design capacity > Effective capacity	3
46	If design capacity is reduced by allowances such as personal time and maintenance, the resultant capacity is:	Effective capacity	2
47	This capacity is the maximum rate of output achieved under ideal conditions. This is:	Design capacity	1
48	Which one of the following is an output measure of Capacity?	The Aluminum giant XYZ produces 30mt in a day	3
49	Which one of the following is a feature of input measure of capacity?	Capacity is usually expressed as number of workstations or number of workers	3
50	Which one of the following is not a feature of output measure of capacity?	It is generally used for low volume, flexible processes such as furniture maker	3
51	Which one of the following is a feature of wait and see strategy?	It guards against inaccurate assumptions regarding competition	2
52	Which one of the following is not a feature of expansionist strategy?	It lags behind demand	4
53	The capacity cushion is:	The amount of reserve capacity a process uses to handle sudden increase in demand	4
54	Capacity decisions are strategic because:	Capacity decisions can affect competitiveness	4
55	Capacity decisions often involve	Long term irrevocable commitment of resources	1
56	Long-term capacity plans are concerned with:	Investments in new facilities	2



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57	Capacity planning procedure does not involve which one of the following?	Assess company situation and environment to analyse historical demand	1
58	Which one of the following is not affected by Capacity decisions?	Resource optimisation	4
59	Capacity planning is a	Long term strategic decision that establishes a firm's overall level of resources	4
60	Which one of the following is the result of excess capacity?	Drain company's resources	3
61	Aggregate Resource Planning becomes a challenge when demand fluctuates over the planning horizon. Under this case which one of the following is correct?	Producing at a constant rate and using inventory to absorb fluctuations in demand	2
62	The four step systematic approach to plan for long term capacity decisions does not involve:	Estimate future productivity requirement	1
63	In operation sequence if capacity of a facility is lower than the capacities of other facilities in the sequence it is:	Bottleneck operation	4
64	Which one of the following is not an objective of MRP?	Reasonable production schedule	4
65	Which one of the following is not a characteristics of Aggregate Planning?	Acceptable forecast for the period covering the whole planning horizon	2
66	Which one of the following is correct with respect to long range forecast?	It is used to plan for material requirement	4
67	The card which is prepared by the dispatching department to book the labour involved in each operation is :	Job card	4
68	One of the product examples for Line Layout is :	Cement	4
69	The following establishes time sequence of operations:	Scheduling	3
70	The act of going round the production shop to note down the progress of work and feedback the information is known as:	Follow up	1
71	In aggregate planning one of the methods used to modification of supply is:	Hiring and lay off of employees depending on the situation.	4
72	In aggregate planning, one of the methods in modification of demand is:	Differential Pricing	1
73	One of the requirements of Aggregate Planning is:	Both output and sales should be expressed in a logical overall unit of measuring	1
74	The study of relationship between the load on hand and capacity of the work centers is known as:	Loading	2
75	Scheduling deals with:	Fixing up starting and finishing times of each operation in doing a job.	4
76	Scheduling shows:	Which resource should do which job and when	3
77	Final stage of production planning, where production activities are coordinated and projected on a time scale is known as:	Scheduling	1
78	$(\text{Total station time}/\text{Cycle time} \times \text{Number of work stations}) \times 100$ is known as:	Line Efficiency	1
79	In solving a problem on LOB, the number of workstations required is given by:	Total time/ Cycle time.	4
80	Number of product varieties that can be manufactured in Mass production is:	Few varieties in large volumes	2
81	Generally in continuous production the production is carried out to:	Customer's order	1
82	Inventory cost per product in intermittent production is	Higher	1
83	The material handling cost per unit of product in Continuous production is:	Lower than other systems	2



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SL NO	QUESTIONS	CORRECT ANSWER	ANSWER CODE
84	Routing and Scheduling becomes relatively complicated in:	Batch production	2
85	Number of product varieties that can be manufactured in Job production is:	Large varieties of products	2
86	In general number of product varieties that can be manufactured in Flow production is:	One only	1
87	Generally the size of the order for production in Job production is:	Small	1
88	For a marketing manager, the sales forecast is:	Estimate of the amount of unit sales or a specified future period	1
89	Most suitable layout for Job production is:	Process layout	3
90	Most suitable layout for Continuous production is:	Line layout	1
91	One of the important basic objectives of Inventory management is:	To employ the available capital efficiently so as to yield maximum results	3
92	MRP stands for:	Material Requirement Planning	1
93	In route sheet or operation layout, one has to show:	Every work center and the operation to be done at that work center	3
94	A steel plant has a design capacity of 50,000 tons of steel per day ,effective capacity of 40,0000 tons of steel per day and actual output of 36,0000 tons of steel per day. Compute the efficiency of the plant.	90%	1
95	A firm has four work centres A,B,C & D , in series with individual capacities in units per day shown in below : raw material A - 380 B - 360 C- 340 D - 400 ---- Actual output 300, what is the efficiency system.	88.23%	4
96	The monthly requirement of raw material for a company is 3000 units .The carrying cost is estimated to be 20% of the purchase price per unit ,in addition to rs 2 per unit.The purchase price of raw material is rs 20 per unit.The ordering cost is Rs 25 per order. You are required to find EOQ.	548 units	2
97	EOQ is 102 units ,maximum usage 200 units , maximum delivery period 8 weeks , minimum usage 50 units, minimum delivery period 6 weeks , calculate maximum level of stock.	1402 units	3
98	M/s Kobo Bearing Ltd is committed to supply 24,000 bearings per annum to M/s Deluxe fans on a steady daily basis .It is estimated that it costs 10 paisa as inventory holding cost per bearing per month and that the setup cost per run of bearing manufacture is 324.What is the optimum run size for bearing manufacture ?	3600 units	1
99	In general, medium range forecasting period will be approximately:	3 to 6 months	3
100	To plan for future man power requirement:	Long range forecasting is used	2
101	Long range forecasting is useful in:	Plan for Research and Development	1
102	Medium range forecasting is useful in:	To plan for-capacity adjustments	3
103	To decide work load for men and machines:	Short term forecasting is used	2
104	For production planning:	Shot term forecasting is useful	1



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SL NO	QUESTIONS	CORRECT ANSWER	ANSWER CODE
105	Monthly demand for a component is 1000 units. Setting-up cost per batch is ` 120. Cost of manufacture per unit is ` 20. Rate of interest may be considered at 10% p.a. Calculate the EBQ.	1200 units	1
106	Daily demand for a certain product is normally distributed with a mean of 60 and standard deviation of 7. The source of supply is reliable and maintain a constant lead time of six days. The cost of placing the order is ` 10 and annual holding costs are ` 0.50 per unit. There are no stock out costs, and unfilled orders are filled as soon as the order arrives. Assume sales occur over the entire 365 days of the year. Find the . Find the order quantity .	936 units	2
107	Consider the following item that is being managed using a fixed time period model with safety stock Weekly demand (d) = 50 units Review cycle (T) = 3 weeks Safety stock (SS) = 30 units What are the average inventory turn for the item?	24.8 turns per year	1
108	Addition of value to raw materials through application of technology is :	Production	2
109	Cost reduction can be achieved through :	Value analysis	2
110	Production control is concerned with:	Passive assessment of plant performance	1
111	The starting point of Production cycle is:	Market research.	4
112	Variety reduction is generally known as:	Simplification	2
113	Preferred numbers are used to:	To determine the number of varieties that are to be manufactured	1
114	There are _____ stages of Design thinking.	5	1
115	Generally in continuous production the production is carried out to:	For stock and supply	3
116	The material handling cost per unit of product in Continuous production is:	Lower than other systems	2
117	Routing and Scheduling becomes relatively complicated in:	Batch production	2
118	In Process Planning we plan:	We plan the flow of material in each department	3
119	In Operation Planning	The planner plans each operation to be done at work centers and the sequence of operations	1
120	One of the important production documents is:	Route card	3
121	The scope of Production Planning and Control is:	Unlimited, can be applied to any type of activity.	4
122	Which one of the following product is not suitable for flow shop scheduling?	Invitation Card	4
123	Which one of the following is a Sequencing rule for single facility?	LPT	4
124	The main question in an assignment problem is:	How the assignments should be made in order that the total cost involved in activities is minimized	1
125	Linear Programming is a technique used for determining:	Product Mix	3
126	In a linear programming model feasible solution is:	Any solution that also satisfies the non-negative restrictions of the general L.P problem	2



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127	Which one of the following is not a limitation of linear programming model?	Model can be applied only to all real world problems which are not complex in nature	3
128	Which of the following is not a method for solving Assignment problem?	Natural method	4
129	Simulation is the representation of a real life situation by different means. It is popular because-	All the above	4
130	In sequencing it is the difference between the time remaining to due date and the remaining processing time. It is:	STR	1
131	Selection of plant location is influenced by few factors. Which one of the following is not a factor?	Government's EXIM Policy	4
132	In a queuing system, the speed with which service is provided can be expressed in either of two ways—	Service rate and Service time	2
133	The most powerful and popular method for solving linear programming problem is:	Simplex method	1
134	One of the important charts used in Programme control is:	Gantt chart	2
135	Issuing necessary orders, and taking necessary steps to ensure that the time targets set in the schedules are effectively achieved is known as:	Dispatching	2
136	Arrangement of machines depending on sequence of operations happens in:	Product Layout	2
137	Computers are used in Production control in this area:	Loading, Scheduling and Assignment works.	4
138	Z-chart can be used to show:	Both the plan and the performance, and deviation from the plan	3
139	'Z' chart is a chart used in:	Programme control	1
140	One of the activities of expediting is:	To record the actual production against the scheduled production	3
141	When work centers are used in optimal sequence to do the jobs, we can:	Minimise the set up time	1
142	The way in which we can assess the efficiency of the production plant is by:	By comparing the actual performance with targets specified in the specified programme	3
143	The first stage of Production control is:	Triggering of production operations and observing the progress and record the deviation	4
144	Production planning in the intermediate range of time is termed as:	Aggregate planning	4
145	One of the principles of Scheduling is:	Principle of optimal operation sequence	3
146	One of the aims of loading is:	To keep operator idle time, material waiting time and ancillary machine time at minimum.	4
147	The cycle time selected in balancing a line must be:	Must be slightly greater than the highest time element given in the problem	3
148	In solving a problem on LOB, the number of workstations required is given by:	Total time/ Cycle time.	4
149	Production planning deals with:	What production facilities is required and how these facilities should be laid out in space available	1
150	The first stage in production planning is:	Factory Planning	2



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151	In Process Planning we plan:	We plan the flow of material in each department	3
152	Economies of scale occurs when	Operating efficiency increases as workers gain experience	4
153	In an organisation the production planning and control department comes under:	Manufacturing department	2
154	In Job production system, we need:	Skilled labours	2
155	Wanda's Car Wash & dry is an automatic, five-minute operation with a single bay. On a typical Saturday morning, cars arrive at a mean rate of eight per hour, with arrivals tending to follow a Poisson distribution. Find The average time cars spend in line and service.	10 minutes	1
156	A departmental store has one cashier. During the rush hours, customers arrive at a rate of 20 per hour. The average number of customers that can be handled by the cashier is 24 per hour. Assume the conditions for use of the single – channel queuing model. Find out average customer spends in the system	5 customers	2
157	As a tool service centre the arrival rate is two per hour and the service potential is three per hour. Simple queue conditions exist. The hourly wage paid to the attendant at the service centre is ₹ 1.50 per hour and the hourly cost of a machinist away from his work is ₹ 4. Calculate: The average time a machinist spends waiting for service.	0.667 hours	2
158	The act of going round the production shop to note down the progress of work and feedback the information is known as:	Follow up	1
159	Line of Best fit is another name given to:	Method of Least Squares	
160	JIT stands for:	Just in time production	2
161	The lead-time is the time	Time between placing the order and receiving the materials.	4
162	Before thinking of routing, the production planner has to:	Decide the optimal allocation of available resources	1
163	The quantities for which the planner has to prepare production plan are known as:	Planning quantity standards.	4
164	The document, which is used to show planning quantity standards and production plan, is known as:	Planning specifications	1
165	The study of relationship between the load on hand and capacity of the work centers is known as:	Loading	2
166	The method used in scheduling a project is:	PERT & CPM	3
167	Production planning in the intermediate range of time is termed as:	Aggregate planning.	4
168	The act of releasing the production documents to production department is known as:	Dispatching.	4
169	The way in which we can assess the efficiency of the production plant is by:	By comparing the actual performance with targets specified in the specified programme	3
170	Production control concerned with:	Passive assessment of plant performance	1
171	Which one of the following is not a factor affecting productivity?	Master production schedule	4
172	Which one of the following is not correct?	Productivity relates to a fixed set of tools or conditions	2
173	Which one of the following is not a factor for determination of effective capacity?	EOQ	4



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174	A device of expressing the ratio between outputs and the inputs of the resources in numerical terms is named as:	Productivity Index	1
175	Most important benefit to the consumer from efficient production system is:	He gets increased use value in the product	3
176	In Continuous manufacturing system, we need:	Special machine tools and highly skilled labours	2
177	The best way of improving the productivity of capital is:	Productivity of capital is to be increased through effective materials management.	4
178	There are two industries A and B manufacturing hose couplings. The standard time per piece is 15 minutes. The output of two small scale industries is 30 and 20 respectively per shift of 8 hours. Find the productivity of each per shift of 8 hours.	15/16, 5/8	1
179	Calculate the standard production per shift of 8 hours duration, with the following data: Observed time per unit = 5 minutes, Rating Factor -120%, Total allowances = 30% of normal time.	61.54 units	4
180	ISO 9004 only establishes guidelines related to:	operation	1
181	for Quality Assurance in Design, Production, Installation, and Servicing the _____ model is used.	ISO 9001 Model	2
182	for Quality Assurance in Production and Installation the _____ model is be used.	ISO 9002 Model	1
183	for Quality Assurance in Final Inspection Test the _____ model is be used.	ISO 9003 Model	3
184	A cement factory in Madhya Pradesh works 7 days a week in 3 shifts per days having maintenance in the first shift of around 2 hours. It has roughly 100 workers which produces only pozzolanic properties cement better known as PPC. The output per month is around 2500 tonnes of PPC. Find the productivity per worker?	25 tonnes	3
185	The difference between product system and project system is:	In Product system the machinery and equipment are fixed and in project system they are not fixed	2
186	Fixing the flow lines of materials in production is known as:	Routing.	4
187	The activity of specifying when to start the job and when to end the job is known as:	Timing	3
188	A network :	Is a graphical representation of all the activities and events.	1
189	While evaluating existing or proposed service systems, operation manager:	Relate to potential customer dissatisfaction and costs:	1
190	Probalistic time is divided into :	3	1
191	Gantt Chart is a principal tool used in :	Scheduling	1
192	The event from where more than one activity starts-	Burst Event	2
193	Free float means or is equal to-	Total float - Slack time of the head event	1
194	The critical path analysis is an important tool in production planning and _____	scheduling	
195	Final stage of production planning, where production activities are coordinated and projected on a time scale is known as:	Scheduling	1



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196	One of the principles of Scheduling is:	Principle of optimal operation sequence	3
197	Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?	Slack can be calculated by adding EFT and LFT of any job.	2
198	With reference to project management, identify which of the following statement is NOT correct?	The free float can be calculated by subtracting EFT from EST.	4
199	Issuing necessary orders, and taking necessary steps to ensure that the time targets set in the schedules are effectively achieved is known as:	Dispatching	2
200	Which one of the following is the benefit of keeping standby machines?	Protection against a complete shutdown	4
201	Preventive maintenance is useful in reducing:	Shutdown Cost	2
202	When work centers are used in optimal sequence to do the jobs, we can:	Minimise the set up time	1
203	Preventive maintenance policy is justified only when	The average downtime and its cost is greater than the average time taken to carry out breakdown repairs	2
204	Which one of the following is not correct?	Preventive maintenance increases number of large scale repairs	2
205	Production department or maintenance department depending on the size of the plant generally takes up:	preventive maintenance work.	1
206	The main problem in maintenance analysis is to _____ the overall cost of maintenance without sacrificing the objectives.	minimise	3
207	In some cases the _____ and inconvenience due to breakdown of equipment is so high that standby equipment is kept.	loss	2
208	_____ while the equipment is running or during pre-planned shut-downs.	Routine maintenance	1
209	Which one of the following is NOT the advantage of Preventive Maintenance?	Increased breakdowns and downtime	3
210	Identify which one of the following is NOT the objective of the maintenance:	To keep the down time of the machine at the maximum.	3
211	One of the objectives of maintenance is:	to extend the useful life of Plant & Machinery without sacrificing the level of performance	4
212	The monitoring, evaluating and disseminating of information from the external and internal environments to key people within the organisation is called :	Environmental scanning	4
213	The _____ of a company state how managers and employees should conduct themselves.	values	1
214	_____ are the day-to-day way in which an organisation operates and can be seen by people both inside and outside the organisation.	Behaviours	3
215	Which among the following provide the standards for performance appraisal?	Objectives	4
216	_____ is concerned with complexity arising out of ambiguous and non-routine situations with organisation wide rather than operation-specific implications.	Strategic Management	3
217	_____ refer to the job-specific goals of each individual employee.	Personal objectives	3
218	The balanced score card is a _____ approach to performance management.	top-down	1



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219	This _____ provides the broad 'data' from which to identify key drivers of change.	PESTEL analysis	3
220	Environment is _____.	All of the above	4
221	_____ are the growth rate of the economy, interest rates, currency exchange rates, and inflation (or deflation) rates.	Macro-economic forces	1
222	_____ are outcomes of changes in the characteristics of a population.	Demographic forces	2
223	What describes the categories of activities within and around an organisation, which together create a product or service?	Value Chain	3
224	_____ transform these inputs into the final product or service.	Operations	1
225	_____ includes those activities that enhance or maintain the value of product or service, such as installation, repair, training and spares.	Service	4
226	_____ are companies that are not currently competing in an industry, but have the capability to do so if they choose.	Potential competitors	2
227	Absolute cost advantages arise from:	all of the above	4
228	A _____ is a business unit in a growing market, but not yet with high market share.	question mark	3
229	A _____ is a combination of structures which could take the form of product and geographical divisions or functional and divisional structures operating in tandem.	Matrix Structure	2
230	A _____ combines the local responsiveness of the international subsidiary with the coordination advantages found in global product companies.	Transnational structure	4
231	Which among the following is true?	BPR has resulted in major gains in efficiency, quality and speed.	4
232	A _____ is one where teams are created, undertake the work and are then dissolved.	Project based structure	3
233	_____ specifies what is to be accomplished by focusing on the end result.	Output control	1
234	_____ is control achieved through the establishment of a comprehensive system of rules and procedures to direct the actions of divisions, functions, and individuals.	Behaviour control	2
235	_____ checks systemically and continuously whether the assumptions on which the strategy is based are still valid.	Premise control	3
236	A _____ is based on the primary activities that have to be undertaken by an organisation.	Functional structure	1
237	This test is a catch-all category, indicating that the structure must fit legal, stakeholder, trade union or similar constraints.	The Feasibility Test	1
238	In a fast-moving world, an important test to determine the extent to which a design will allow for change in the future is called?	The Flexibility Test	2
239	Digital transformation drives change in:	all of the above	4
240	The process of _____ requires coordination across the entire organization, and involves business culture changes.	digital transformation	3



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241	Categorising and organising the digitised data and making it ready for application of further processes is called _____ .	Data management	2
242	Which among the following is not a characteristic of Big Data?	Invariability	4
243	Data that can be stored, accessed and processed in the form of fixed format is called:	structured data	3
244	Which among the following is not a component of a block chain?	Increased threat	4
245	Which among the following alternatives is not suited for Robotic process automation tools?	Unpredictable events	4
246	_____ is similar to referral programs.	Affiliate marketing	2
247	_____ is a form of paid advertising that allows marketing teams to essentially purchase traffic to their website.	Pay-per-click	3
248	Forecasting the weather is an example of:	Narrow AI	1