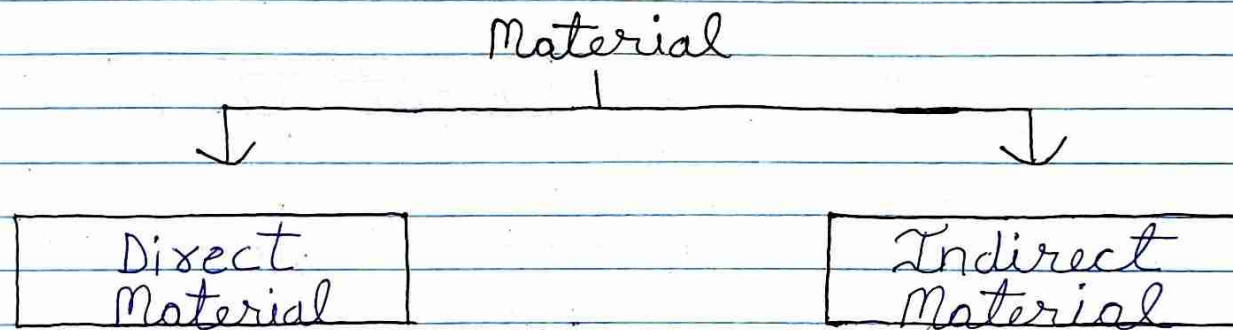


**SAMPLE OF
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Question - 7

Material Management is the planning, directing, controlling and coordinating all the activities concerned with the inventory and material requirements from the point of inception to their introduction into the manufacturing process.

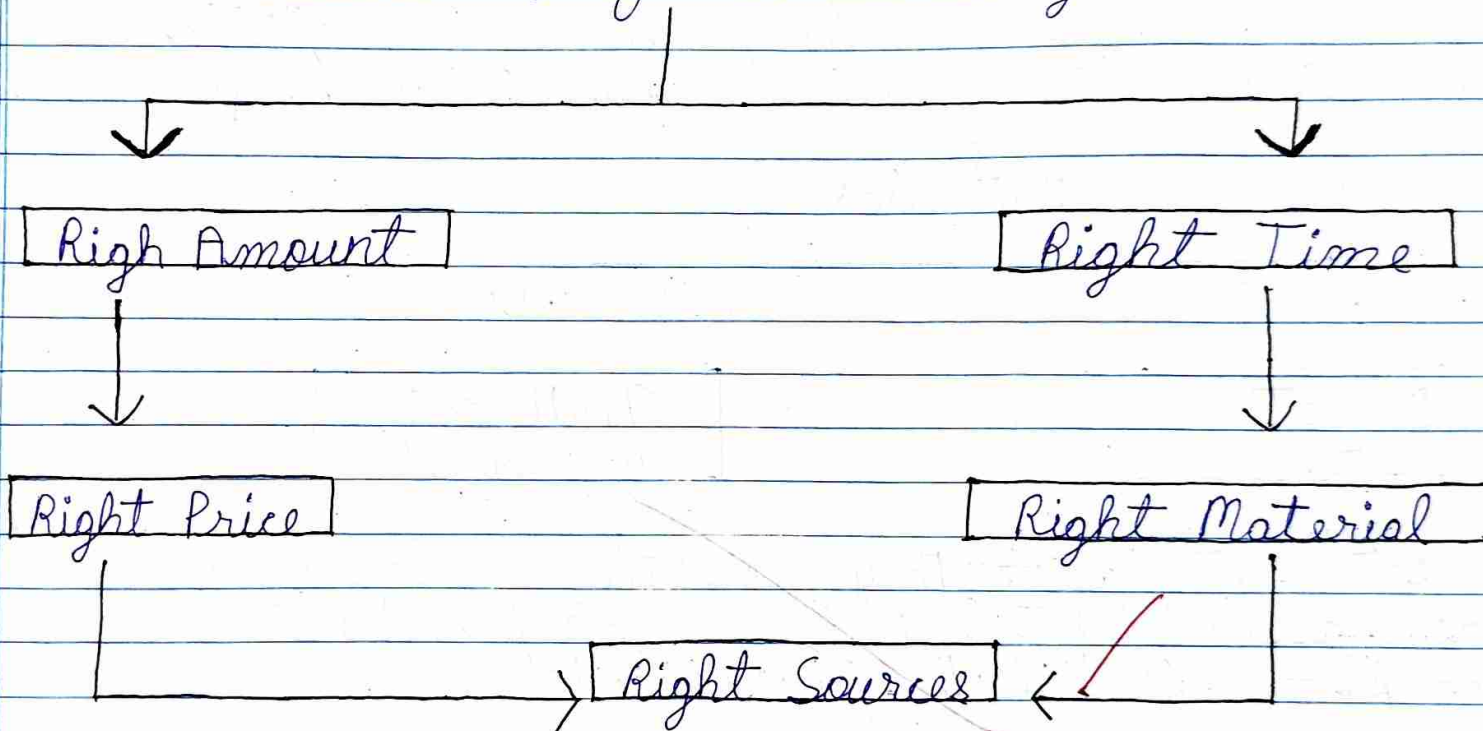


Direct Material → They are the material which are easily identified from the product.
Example - Wood in the furniture

Indirect Material → These materials cannot be easily identified from the finished product.
Example - Nuts, bolts and screws in machine

It is critical to operations because of its features and Objectives.

Objectives of Material Management (5 R's of material management)



Right Amount → Material Management tells us what amount of material we need to use in production.

Right Time → Material Management tells us the details related to time for production.

Right Price → Material Management tells us the cost of materials used in the production.

Right Material → Material Management tells us the right type materials should be used in the production.

Right Sources → Material Management makes us aware about various sources available in the market.

Features of Material Management

- Low Cost and Price - Because of it we can produce the goods at low cost due to which we are able to sell it at lower cost.
- Consistency in Quality - The quality of product becomes consistent.
- Low Payroll Costs - We don't need to pay more to employees.

- Continuous Supply of Material $\rightarrow$ It helps us to maintain the flow of materials to each process.
- High Inventory Turnover $\rightarrow$ It helps to maintain the inventory turnover ratio.

The factors that influence inventory management in the production setting are as follows:

- Material Planning - It makes us aware about the needed stock to fulfill the requirements of the inventory.
- Ordering More - It gives the ability to place the order according to the needs and wants.
- Reducing Cost - Because of inventory management we are able to reduce goods costs.
- Supplier Relationships - It helps to build good relations with the suppliers.

Track the stock in the inventory → It helps to track the available stock in the inventory.

Less Time → It reduces the time of delivering the goods.

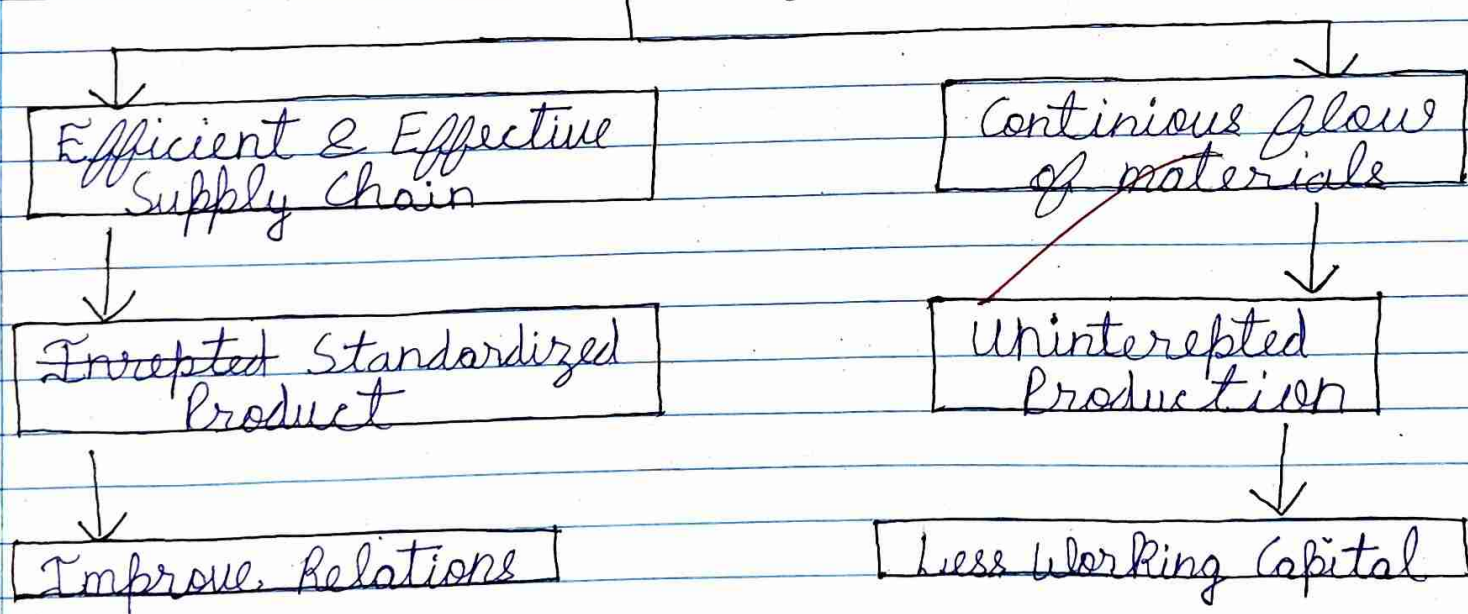
Increases Revenue → It helps us to increase the revenue by meeting out the customers demands and wants.

Question - 8

Quality Control is the process of evaluating and maintaining the best available ingredients for the product.

Quality refers ~~to~~ to the degree of intelligence achieved.

The Quality Control is essential in manufacturing because of



Effective & Efficient Supply Chain → The manufacturing can run smoothly by the help of effective & efficient supply chain because of good quality control.

Continuous flow of materials → Because the quality control allows the adequate flow of ~~a~~ good products from one process to another.

Standardized Product → The quality control helps the manufacturing cycle to maintain the standards of the product.

Uninterrupted Production → Because of less wastage therefore the production can run without disturbances.

Improve Relations → It helps to improve relation to the internal and external connection of the organization like consumers and employees.

Less Working Capital → Because of quality control, there is less requirements for working capital.

The role of statistical quality control in operations are:

- Comparison → It helps in comparing the actual products to the per-evaluations for the product.
- Suggests Innovation → It suggest the new ideas and techniques, which can be used in production.
- Better working conditions → It provides the better working conditions to the organization.
- Modern Technology and methods → It advances the technology and methods available.
- Aware about the cheaper sources → It reduces the cost of production because of which the revenue increases.
- Consumer Expectation → It allows the production to be followed according to the consumer's expectations.

Question-2

Soln: For $\bar{X}$ Chart :

$$UCL = \bar{X} + A_2 \bar{R}$$

$$LCL = \bar{X} - A_2 \bar{R}$$

$$CL = \bar{X}$$

$\therefore$ plotting values in formula

$$\bar{X} = \frac{11.2 + 11.8 + 10.8 + 11.6 + 11 + 9.6 + 10.4 + 9.6 + 10.6 + 10}{10}$$

$$\bar{X} = 10.66$$

$$R = \frac{\text{Sum of Sample Number}}{\text{Sample Number}}$$

$$R = \frac{\text{Sum of Range}}{\text{Sample Number}}$$

$$R = 6.3$$

$$UCL = \bar{X} + A_2 \bar{R}$$

$$UCL = 10.66 + 0.577 \times 6.3$$

$$UCL = 10.66 + 3.6351$$

$$UCL = 14.2951$$

$$LCL = \bar{X} - A_2 \bar{R}$$

$$LCL = 10.66 - 0.577 \times 6.3$$

$$LCL = 10.66 - 3.6351$$

$$LCL = 7.0249$$

$$CL = \bar{X}$$

$$CL = 10.66$$

$\bar{R}$ chart $\longrightarrow$

For $\bar{R}$ Chart $\div$

$$UCL = D_4 \bar{R}$$

$$LCL = D_3 \bar{R}$$

$$CL = \bar{R}$$

Now, plotting values in formula

$$UCL = 2.115 \times 6.3$$

$$UCL = 13.3245$$

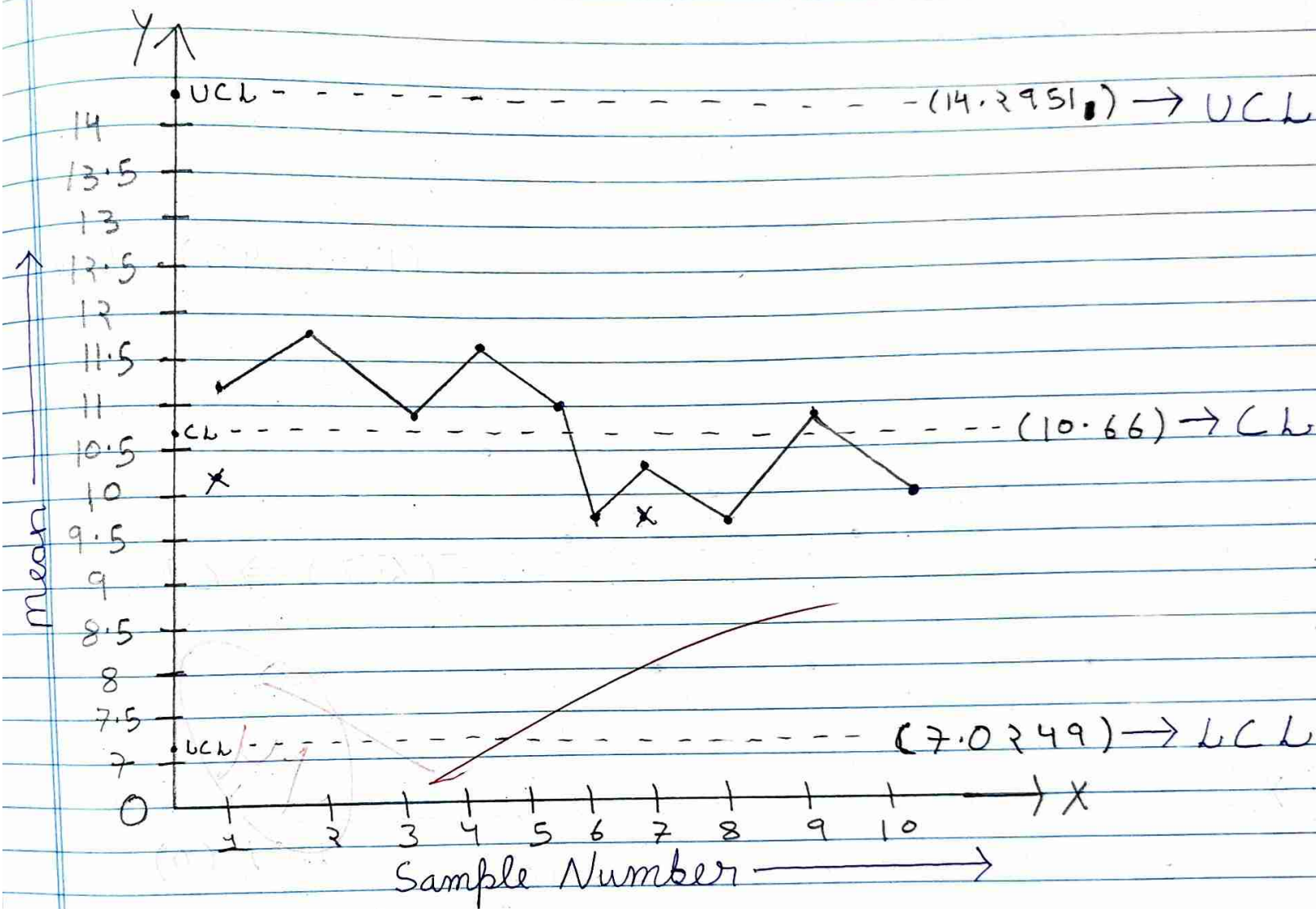
$$LCL = 0 \times 6.3$$

$$LCL = 0$$

$$CL = \bar{R}$$

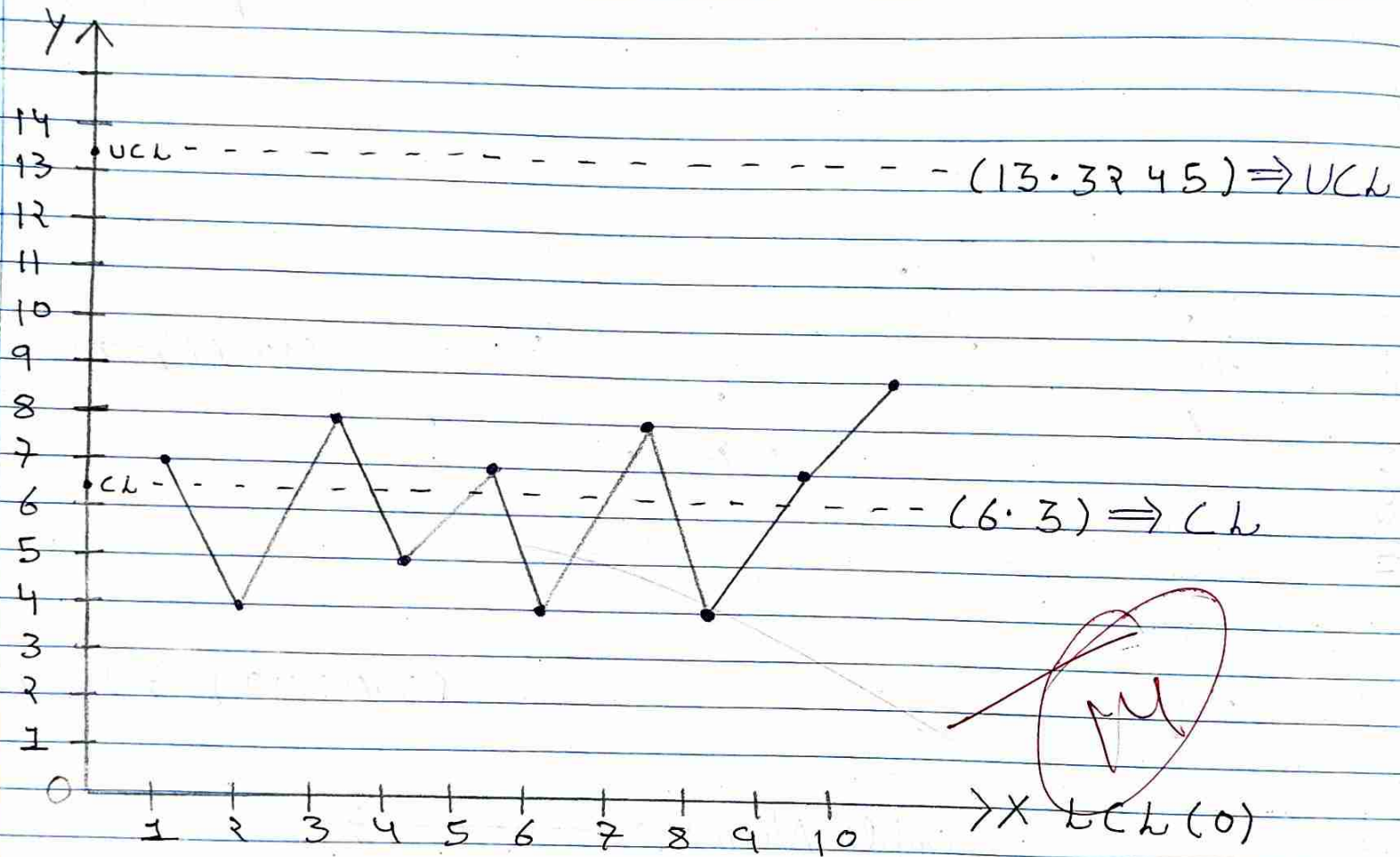
$$CL = 6.3$$

$\bar{X}$ - CHART DIAGRAM $\Rightarrow$



In chart $\bar{X}$ the process is under control.

Plotting $\bar{R}$ Chart



In chart $\bar{R}$ the process is in control.

Question-2

PPC refers to production, planning and control which completes the production in a best possible way due to which the cost of production reduces and the revenue increases.

Functions of PPC are as follows :

- Planning of the raw material → PPC helps in pre determining of the raw material needed in production.
- Optimum Utilization of Resources → Because of PPC we are able to utilize the resources effectively and efficiently.
- Evaluation → It evaluates the output value.
- Customer Oriented → To earn more revenue then the producer must produce according to the customer.



- Improves Employee - Management Relations → The PPC helps in improving employee-management relations.
- Motivation Concerned → It helps in motivating for the production to the employees.
- Coordination & Cooperation → It maintains the coordination & cooperation in the organization.

Objectives of PPC are:

- Reduction in Cost → It helps in improving the reduction of cost of the factors of production.
- Healthy Environment → It enhance the working conditions of the organization.
- Better Competition → It helps in beating the competition into the market.
- Avoid wastage → It reduces the wastage in the organization.

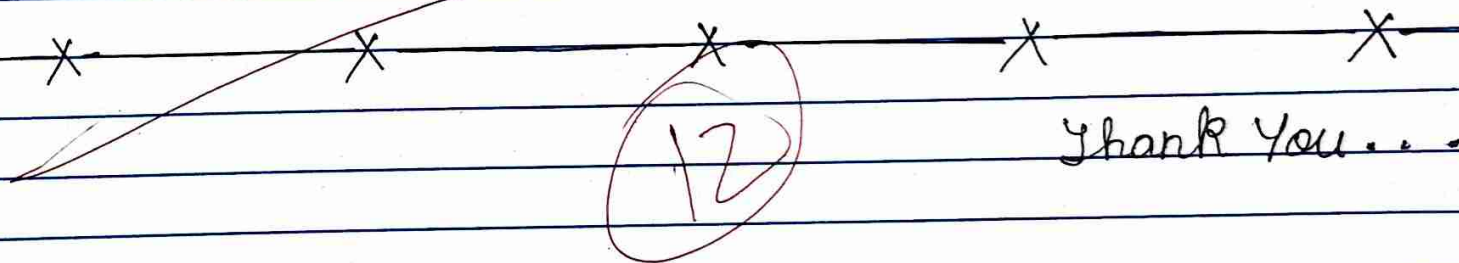
- Develop Infrastructure → It helps in developing the infrastructure of the organization.
- Cope up with the dynamic conditions → It helps in coping up with the dynamic condition by advancing technology etc.
- Suggests Better Sources → It suggests better sources into the market for the purpose of buying & selling.

12

Question - 4

Basis	Intermittent Production System	Continuous Production System
Production Type	In this production system the production starts and ends in certain intervals.	In this production system the production runs in a continuous flow.
Nature of Products	In this the producer produces the product according to the customers specifications.	In this the producer produces the identical goods for the economy as a whole.
Time Period	It is more time taking production method.	It is less time taking production method.
Revenue	It generates more and more revenue than continuous system.	It generates lesser revenue than the intermittent production system.
Labour Type	It requires skilled labour.	It requires semi-skilled labours.

Risk Involved	This production method is less risk.	This production method involves more risk.
Capital Investment	It requires less capital than continuous production system.	It requires more capital than intermittent production system.
Examples	Batch, Job and Project production technique	Process and mass production technique.





लखनऊ पब्लिक कॉलेज ऑफ प्रोफेशनल स्टडीज

विनम्र खण्ड, गोमती नगर, लखनऊ

पार्ट-1

सही कोर्स का चयन करें।

BBA BCA BCom BCom (H) BSc BAJMC

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जायेगा

कक्षा : BCA वर्ष : 2 सेमे0 3
 विषय : J
 प्रश्नपत्र कोड WBC A301 प्रश्नपत्र संख्या :
 प्रश्नपत्र का नाम
 परीक्षा की तिथि : 28/11/24 पाली Morning

परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जायेगा

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Grand Total

Scanned
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10/12/24

Grand Total in Words

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For Office Use Only

Verified by
(Name)

Signature

परीक्षा नियंत्रक
के हस्ताक्षर



लखनऊ पब्लिक कॉलेज ऑफ प्रोफेशनल स्टडीज

विनम्र खण्ड, गोमती नगर, लखनऊ

Answer Book No.

पार्ट-2

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जायेगा

नोट : परीक्षार्थी को निर्देशित किया जाता है कि इस पृष्ठ के दूसरी ओर तथा अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर दिए गये निर्देशों का भली भांति पढ़कर प्रविष्टियां/कार्यवाही करें।

BBA BCA BCom BCom (H) BSc BAJMC

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परीक्षार्थी का स्टेटस

Regular
 Regular ☒
 Exempted ☐
 Back Paper ☐
 Improvement ☐

परीक्षा पाली

First
 First ☒
 Second ☐
 Third ☐

महाविद्यालय
का कोड

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प्रश्नपत्र कोड
Alpha Numeric

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परीक्षार्थी का नाम Shri Dayal
 कक्षा BCA वर्ष 2 सेमे0 3
 परीक्षार्थी की तिथि 28/11/24 प्रश्नपत्र संख्या
 विषय OOPS using JAVA
 प्रश्नपत्र का नाम
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अनुक्रमांक (शब्दों में) Two thousand one zero eight two four zero five zero one zero zero.

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कक्ष परीक्षक के पूर्ण हस्ताक्षर एवं तिथि

परीक्षा नियंत्रक के हस्ताक्षर

OOPS using JAVA

Q-)

Q-)

Methods

- * It cannot have same name as class name

- * Methods can return any data type value.

- * Called at the time of function calling.

- * Can be Overloaded.

Constructor

- * It Always have same name as class name.

- * Constructor shouldn't return any value not even void.

- * Automatically called at the time of creation of object of class.

- * Constructor can also be overloaded.

*

Java support multiple types of constructor which is used to initialize the data members of class with their initial (default) values. They are -!

⇒ Default Constructor - Default constructor of a class automatically called either constructor of that class is defined or not, and initialised the data members with their default values.

It automatically called either programmer defined the constructor or not.

Ex ->

```
class xyz  
{  
    int a;  
}
```

```

void input()
{
    a = scanner.nextInt();
}
void display()
{
    System.out.println(a);
}
}

```

Here, constructor is not defined explicitly but JAVA automatically called default constructor and initialize the value of a with 0 (default value).

ii) Parameterized Constructor - This constructor is used to store the user input or user value to the specific variable through this constructor. Values for variables passed at the time of constructor called.

Ex-

```
class xyz
{
    int a, b, c;
    xyz (int a, int b, int c)
    {
        this.a = a;
        this.b = b;
        this.c = c;
    }
    void display ()
    {
        System.out.println (a);
        System.out.println (b);
        System.out.println (c);
    }
}

public static void main (String args[])
{
    xyz obj = new xyz (2, 4, 6);
    obj.display ();
}
```

g.

iii) Copy Constructor - The use of this constructor is to copy the value of an object copied to another constructor.

b)

i) extends - extends keyword is used to support inheritance in JAVA which is used to inherit the child class with parent class.

Ex-

by

```
class xyz
{
    int a;
    xyz (int aa)
    {
        a = aa;
    }
}
```


class xyz1 extends xyz //used to inherit the class.
{

~~xyz~~ int b;
xyz1(int aa, int bb)
{

super(a);
b = bb;

}

void display()

{

System.out.println(b);

}

g.

ii) implements - This keyword is used to support interface. Java doesn't support multiple inheritance. Therefore interface is used to overcome the multiple inheritance in Java.

g

Ex-

```
interface Al
{
    int a = 5;
    public void show();
}

class Alpha implements Al // use of implement
{
    void show()
    {
        System.out.println(a);
    }
    public static void main(String args)
    {
        Alpha obj = new Alpha();
        obj.show();
    }
}
```




OMR SHEET



Student's Name (In Block Letters Only)																								
ROHIT PATHAK																								
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69

Candidate's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

Resume Writing and Corporate Communication



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Invigilator's Signature

OMR SHEET

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Subject Name: Resume Writing & Corporate Communication

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36	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
37	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
38	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
39	(A)	(B)	(C)	●
40	●	(B)	(C)	(D)

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61	(A)	●	(C)	(D)
62	(A)	●	(C)	(D)
63	(A)	●	(C)	(D)
64	(A)	●	(C)	(D)
65	(A)	●	(C)	(D)
66	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
67	(A)	(B)	●	(D)
68	(A)	●	(C)	(D)
69	(A)	●	(C)	(D)
70	(A)	●	(C)	(D)
71	(A)	●	(C)	(D)
72	(A)	●	(C)	(D)
73	(A)	(B)	●	(D)
74	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
75	(A)	●	(C)	(D)
76	(A)	(B)	(C)	●
77	(A)	(B)	●	(D)
78	(A)	●	(C)	(D)
79	(A)	(B)	●	(D)
80	(A)	(B)	●	(D)

81	(A)	(●)	(C)	(D)
82	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
83	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
84	(A)	(B)	(●)	(D)
85	(●)	(B)	(C)	(D)
86	(A)	(●)	(C)	(D)
87	(A)	(B)	(C)	(●)
88	(A)	(●)	(C)	(D)
89	(A)	(●)	(C)	(D)
90	(A)	(B)	(●)	(D)
91	(A)	(●)	(C)	(D)
92	(A)	(●)	(C)	(D)
93	(A)	(●)	(C)	(D)
94	(A)	(B)	(●)	(D)
95	(A)	(●)	(C)	(D)
96	(A)	(●)	(C)	(D)
97	(A)	(B)	(●)	(D)
98	(A)	(●)	(C)	(D)
99	(A)	(●)	(C)	(D)
100	(●)	(A)	(C)	(D)

Ankita

Candidate's Signature

Invigilator's Signature