SCHEME OF VALUATION

(Scoring Indicators)

Revision : 15

Course Code : 5001

Course Title : Industrial management and Safety.

Qst.No	Scoring Indicator	Split up score	Sub Total	Total
1.	Union is strength	2	2	
2.	The business which is owned and controlled by a single person with or without hired labour is called sole proprietorship	2	2	
3.	Second party audits are conducted by partners having an interest in the organisation, such as customers, or by other persons on their behalf.	2	2	
4.	A path along the network in which Earliest Finish and Latest Finish times are equal is known as Critical path.	2	2	

5. Incident rate (I)

$$I = \frac{\text{Number of injuries}}{\text{Total number of employees}}$$ 2 2 NO

PART-B.

1. Different types of organizational structures are

1. Line, Military or Scalar organisation.
2. Functional organisation.
3. Line and staff organisation.

3x2 6

2. 1. Procurement of personnel
2. Development of personal.
3. Compensation of personnel.
4. Employee's Benefit Schemes
5. Maintaining good industrial relations
6. Record keeping.
7. Personnel planning and evaluation.
8. Personnel research and audit

Any six 6x1 6.

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Revision :		Course Code :		
Course Title :				
Qst.No	**Scoring Indicator**	**Split up score**	**Sub Total**	**Total**
3				
1.	Product planning	3 +	6.	
2.	Managerial and operational planning	expl 3		
3.	Documentation.			
4.				
1.	To maintain regular flow of materials.			
2.	To purchase at a competitive price in right quality and quantity.	6x1	6.	
3.	To ensure high productivity.			
4.	To ensure better quality production.			
5.	Value analysis.			

6. To ensure a better margin of profit.

5.

	CPM	PERT	
1.	An activity Oriented System	Event Oriented	
2.	Time ~~Tim~~. Based upon past experence	uncertainity in activity duration	
3.	Expected time is the time taken	It is calculated using formula in PERT	
4.	uses arrow diagram noded and float.	It uses terminology like n/w diagram	Any Six
5.	The uses of dummy activity is not necessary	Dummy activities are required for proper sequencing.	6x1 6.
6.	It marks Critical activities.	It does not ~~dem~~ interfere b/w critical and non critical activities.	
7.	Suitable for 1. Industrial Setting 2. Plant maintance 3. Construction project	Suitable for 1. Defence Project 2. R&D.	

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Qst.No	**Scoring Indicator**	**Split up score**	**Sub Total**	**Total**
7.	1. Technology Development and Demonstration programme (TDDP) 2. Techno prenecer Promotion program 3. Technology management Programme. 4. Fiscal incentives. PART C	3x2	6	6
III a, 1. 2. 3. 4.	Planning Organising Staffing - { Leadership Communication Motivation Supervision Directing	2+6 2 (Division for staffing)	8	8

5. Controlling
6. Decision making.

b, 1. Individual or sole proprietor ship.

2. Joint stock company. 3+ expl 4 7 7.
   a. Private Ltd Company
   b. Public Ltd Company

3 Co operative society.

IV a,

1. Nominal wages: It is the amount of money paid to a worker in cash for the effort put by him.

2. Real wages: It is the additional amount paid to the worker in addition to the cash payment.

3. Living wages
   When wages are sufficient for education food, cloth etc

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Revision :				
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Qst.No	**Scoring Indicator**	**Split up score**	**Sub Total**	**Total**
	with prime necessities of life.			
4	Fair wages. It is the wage which must be fair for the work of a worker and should provide him with other necessities of life in addition to food for his family.	4x2	8.	
5.	Minimum wages. The least amount of remuneration which a worker should be paid so that he can survive and support his family is called minimum wage			

b, 1 Employee training is the Sub system of HRM.

2 To develop the employees and make them suitable for the job.

3. The objective of TQPM can be obtained only through training

4 Stability and growth can be achieved through training.

5. Producbivity, progress and development of organisation depends on training

6. It helps people identify with organisational structure.

7. To obtain information for improving leadership knowldge and Communication skills

V

V a, Quality management system is used to

SCHEME OF VALUATION

(Scoring Indicators)

Revision :	Course Code :
Course Title :	

Qst.No	Scoring Indicator	Split up score	Sub Total	Total
	direct and control an organisation with regards to quality. The ISO 9000 family defines standars on quality managent-System ISO 9000 helps organisation to acheive quality. customer requirment-may be specified by customer or may be determined by organisation itself. The quality managent-system keeps all the process under control.	7	7.	

b, 1. For quality management
2. used to enhance customer satisfaction.
3. To promote the products in international market. 5+ expl 7
4. Improve the quality of raw material. 2
5. To expand the business.
6.

VI

a, EOQ → Economic order quality.

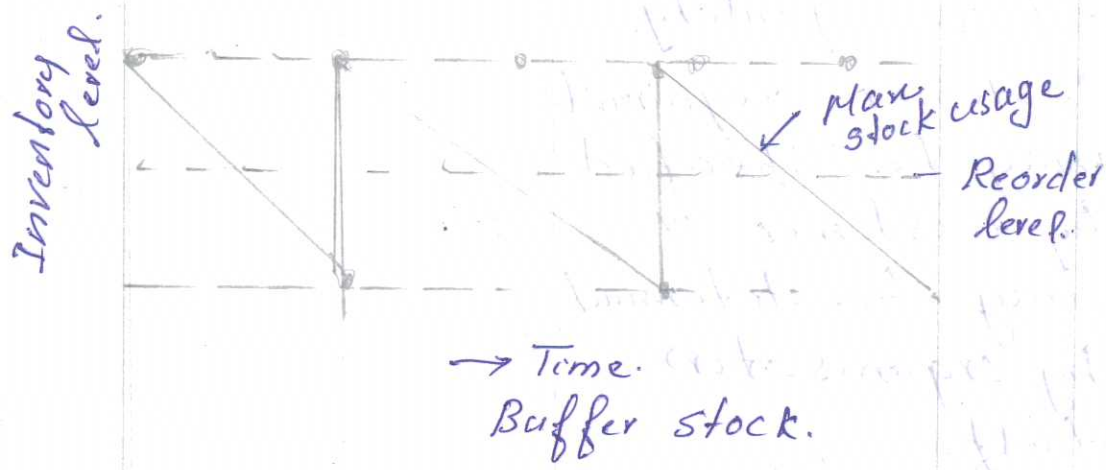

fig 4+ expl 4 8

SCHEME OF VALUATION

(Scoring Indicators)

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Qst.No	Scoring Indicator	Split up score	Sub Total	Total
	Max. stock → Maximum quantity of material that is allowed to kept in store at any time. Minimum stock - It is the lowest quantity of stores below which the stock is not allowed to fall in normal Circumstances. Standard order : It is the difference between maximum and minimum quality. Lead time - It is the time taken by material after packing the order and receiving material.			

b, 1. Studying customer's psychology and demand

2. Study the conditions existing in Competitive firms.

3. Studying the market fluctuations.

4. Assisting the preparation of marketing plan

5. preparing sales budget

6. Ensuring suitable packing of the products.

7. Providing services to the customers.

7x1 = 7.

VII a, persimistic time : It is the time estimate of the maximum possible time which an activity takes for completion under ideal condition.

b, Most likely time: It is the value, which will probably be the actual time.

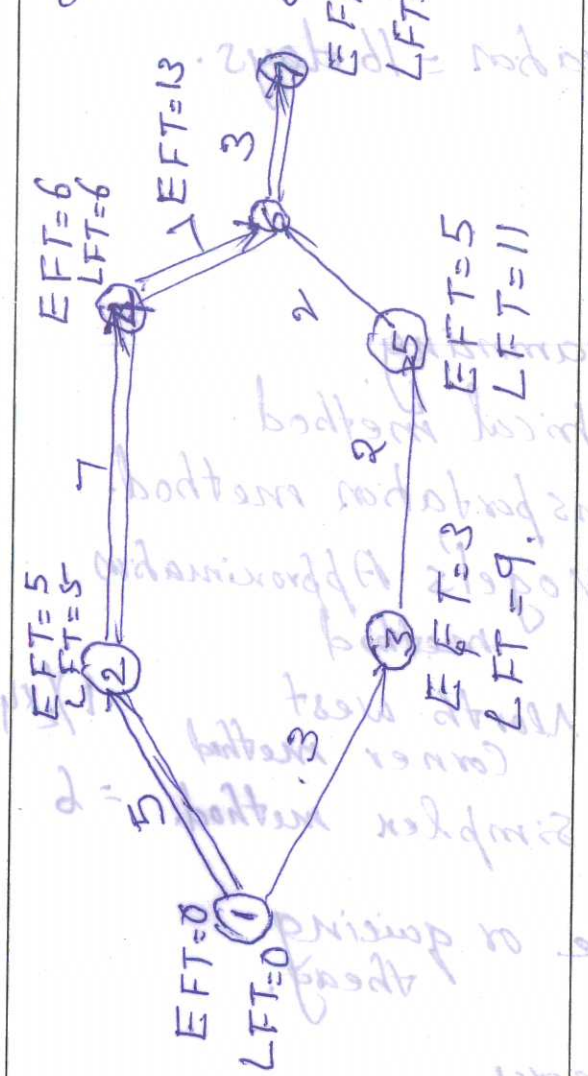
3x2 = 6

c, ~~Most likely time~~:

Pessimistic time: It is

SCHEME OF VALUATION

(Scoring Indicators)

Revision :		Course Code :		
Course Title :				
Qst.No	**Scoring Indicator**	**Split up score**	**Sub Total**	**Total**
b,	the maximum possible time, taken for the completion of activity  	fig 3+ float-2 Critical Path-2 Project duration-2	3+2+2+2	9

Event	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Float LFT-EFT	0	0	6	0	6	0	0

Path	Total duration (days)
1-2-4-6-7	16
1-3-5-6-7	10.

Longest path 1-2-4-6-7 is the Critical path.

∴ project duration = 16 days.

VIII a,

1. Linear programming
   - a, Graphical method.
   - b, Transportation method.
     1. Vogel's Approximation method
     2. North west Corner method
     3. Simplex method.

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 6$

2. Waiting line or queuing theory.
3. Game theory
4. Dynamic theory.

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Course Title :			

Qst.No	Scoring Indicator	Split up score	Sub Total	Total
b,	Player A Mini of row 1 2 3 1 | 2 5 -3 | -3 B 2 | 5 8 2 | 2 3 | 6 5 4 | (4) maximum. max of Column. 6 8 (4) minimax. Here maximum Value is equal to minmax Value. It has saddle point and Saddle point is (3,3) Best strategy for both players is B row 3, A colum 3 Value of game = 4	3+3+3	9	9

IX a. 1. Technical Causes.

a, Mechanical factors 2

b, Enviornmental factors

2. Human Causes - 6 6.

Personal factors 2 7 7

3+expl

3

b, 4 E's.

1. Engineering
Safety at the desgn and equipment installation stage

2. Education of Employees on safe practices. 4+ exp 4 8 8.

3. Enlistment. It concerns the attitude of employee and management toward the program and the purposes.

4. Enforcement: To enforce adherence to safety rules and the practices.

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X 9,				
1.	Perceives opportunities for profitable investment.	Any 7 X 1	7	7
2.	Explore the possibility for starting such enterprises.			
3.	obtain the knowledge for the same			
4.	obtain required industrial licence			
5.	Manage bussness and takes decisions			
6.	Decides the plant size.			
7.	Selects plant site			
8.	Promote new ents.			
9.	Co-ordinate different factors of production			

b, Step I

Product Identification

Step 2.

Preparation of preliminary project report to get rough data

Step 3.

Decide the form of ownership

Step 4

Find the location of industry. Any 7x1 = 7

Step 5

Preparation of business plan. 7

Step 6

Apply for registration

Step 7

Select the financial agency

Step 8

Obtain various clearness approval

Step 9.

Follow up sanction of loan.

Step 10.

Recruit personal required.

Step 11

Apply for permanent registration.

Step 12

Commercial production.

Step 13

Quality Certification.