N	ame:	

Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES End Semester Examination, May 2023

Course: Manufacturing Operations for FMCG

Program: BBA-OM

Course Code: LSCM 2014P

Semester: IV

Time : 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

SECTION A 10Ox2M=20Marks

S. No.	10Qx2M=20Marks	Marks	CO
Q1	Operations is often described as a) the creative core of an organization b) a transformation process	2 Marks	CO1
	c) the source of firm profitability d) all answer choices are correct		
Q2	Companies go global to a) take advantage of favorable costs b) gain access to international markets c) build reliable sources of supply d) all answer choices are correct	2 Marks	CO1
Q3	A company's is what they do better than anyone else. a) primary task b) core competence c) order qualifier d) positioning strategy	2 Marks	CO1
Q4	The last factor considered in a purchasing decision is the a) order qualifier b) order winner c) quality factor	2 Marks	CO1

	d) core competency		
Q5	In the Hurwicz criterion if the coefficient of optimism is 0.7 then the		
	decision maker is		
	a) completely optimistic		
	b) completely pessimistic	2 Marks	CO1
	c) somewhat optimistic		
	d) somewhat pessimistic		
Q6	A decision tree is used instead of a payoff table when		
	a) there are more than 3 states of nature		
	b) there are more than 3 decision payoffs		
	c) the decisions situation encompasses and extended time period	2 Marks	CO1
	d) a sequence of decisions is required		
Q7	Facility layouts are designed to		
	a) Minimize movement and material handling costs		
	b) Eliminate bottlenecks	2 Marks	CO1
	c) Promote product and service quality		
	d) all answer choices are correct		
Q8	If a company has an ordering cost of \$250, a carrying cost of \$4 per unit,		
	and annual product demand of 6,000 units, the optimal order quantity is		
	approximately		
	a) 923		
	b) 866	2 Marks	CO1
	c) 751		
	d) 1,027		

Q9	If a company has an ordering cost of \$250, a carrying cost of \$4 per unit,		
	and annual product demand of 6,000 units, the total minimum inventory		
	cost is approximately		
	a) \$3,464	2 Marks	CO1
	b) \$3,250		
	c) \$3,944		
	d) \$2,921		
Q10	An up and down movement in demand that repeats itself over a lengthy		
	time span is a		
	a) trend		
	b) random variation	2 Marks	CO1
	c) seasonal pattern		
	d) cycle		
	SECTION B		
0.1	4Qx5M= 20 Marks		
Q1	What is production management and system?	5 Marks	CO2
Q2	Explain the difference between operation management and project	5 Marks	CO2
0.2	management.		
Q3	The following costs are incurred per show at Sebastian's Dinner Theater:		
	• Facilities cost \$500		
	• Staff (actors who double as servers) 1000		
	• Kitchen staff 200	5 Marks	CO2
	• Stage crew 300		
	• Food cost (per ticket) 10		
	• Ticket Price is \$30		
	Task: Calculate Breakeven number of tickets.		
Q4	Explain the different types of inventory cost.	5 Marks	CO2
	SECTION-C 3Qx10M=30 Marks		
Q1	The demand for a two-wheeler was 900 units and 1030 units in		
	April 2023 and May 2023, respectively. The forecast for the month of	10 Marks	CO3

	April 2023 was 85	0 units. Cons	sidering a smootl	hing constant of 0.6,	the	
	forecast for the mo	onth of June 2	2023 is?			
Q2	centers. The center that can be perform Center Pieces processed/hr No. of worker/hr Hourly wage rate Overhead rate/hr a. Calculate the b. Workers in month. How c. A new profincrease the	ars differ in the med, and the second 1 1000 10 \$5.50 \$10 the multifactor of Center 1 are we will that affocessing mache output to 50 the multiple output to 50 the med, and the second for the multiple output to 50 the med, and the second for the multiple output to 50 the med, and the second for the multiple output to 50 the med, and the second for the multiple output to 50 the med, and the second for the multiple output to 50 the med, and the second for the multiple output to 50 the med, and the second for the multiple output to 50 the med, and the second for the multiple output to 50 the multiple out	are degree of autor skill of the worker 2 2000 5 \$10 \$25 \$ cr productivity for scheduled to receive fect productivity? Thine is available 00 pieces an hour	3 3000 2 \$12 \$50 each center.	10 Marks ext	CO3
Q3	plants located in considered: (1) If materials for possion competition; (2) m of textile goods that the plant now. If of still be sold at the elby selling the plant	South Caroli Expand the sible sale to an aintain the standard are subject one of the first and of the year ant in a year us of a trade	na. Three alternated plant and product the military, a matus quo at the plant to heavy foreign to two alternatives or. The amount of product depends on for embargo bill in Communication.	g the future of one of tive decisions are being the lightweight, dura market with little foreignt, continuing product in competition; or (3) so is chosen, the plant worofit that could be earn reign market condition. Congress. The following	ng ble gn don ell vill 10 Marks aed ns,	CO3

Decision	States of Nature			
	Good Foreign	Poor Foreign		
	Competitive Conditions	Competitive Conditions		
Expand	\$800,000	\$500,000		
Maintain status quo	1,300,000	-150,000		
Sell now	320,000	320,000		
Determine the best de	ecision using each of the de	ecision criteria.		
1. Maximax				
2. Maximin				
3. Minimax regret				
4. Hurwicz				
5. Equal likelihood				
	SECTIO 2Qx15M= 30			
Decision Tree	2QX15W1- 30	Viaiks		
Kroft Food Products	is attempting to decide who	ether it should introduce a		
new line of salad dres	ssings called Special Choic	es. The company can test		
market the salad dres	sings in selected geograph	ic areas or bypass the test		
market and introduce	the product nationally. The	e cost of the test market is		
\$150,000. If the comp	oany conducts the test marl	ket, it must wait to see the		
results before decidin	g whether to introduce the	salad dressings nationally.		
The probability of a	positive test market resul	It is estimated to be 0.6.	15 Marks	CO4
Alternatively, the con	npany can decide not to co	onduct the test market and		
go ahead and make t	he decision to introduce the	ne dressings or not. If the		
salad dressings are in	troduced nationally and ar	re a success, the company		
estimates that it will r	ealize an annual profit of \$	1.6 million, whereas if the		
dressings fail, it will	incur a loss of \$700,000.	The company believes the		
probability of success	s for the salad dressings is	0.5 if they are introduced		
without the test marke	et. If the company does con	duct the test market and it		

Q1

	is positive, then the probability of successfully introducing the salad		
	dressings increases to 0.8. If the test market is negative and the company		
	introduces the salad dressings anyway, the probability of success drops to		
	0.3.		
	Using decision tree determine whether the company should conduct the		
	test market.		
Q2	Whither an MBA at Strutledge?		
	Strutledge is a small liberal arts college faced with rising costs and		
	decreasing enrollments. It would like to increase revenues (including		
	tuition, donations, and grants) by expanding its student base and building		
	ties with businesses in the surrounding area. To do so, it is considering		
	establishing a new graduate program—an MBA, a masters in computer		
	science, a masters in information technology, a masters in nursing		
	(affiliated with a major hospital in a nearby urban area), or a masters in		
	health-care administration. In addition to generating additional enrollments		
	within a new program, administrators also believe that a new graduate		
	program could increase exposure and visibility for the school and enhance		
	its reputation, as a whole, which could also result in increased enrollments		
	and revenue sources. The cost to establish and maintain each new program	15 Marks	CO4
	differs according to faculty salaries, facilities, and the support necessary to		
	attract new students, which, in turn, affects revenues. The degree of success		
	that each new graduate program might achieve is affected by competition		
	from other colleges and universities, and the ability of a program to attract		
	new faculty and students. The following payoff table summarizes the		
	possible gains (i.e., revenues less costs) the college might realize with each		
	new program under different future success scenarios.		
	Determine the best decision for the college using the following criteria.		
	a. Maximax		
	b. Maximin		
	c. Equal likelihood		
	d. Hurwicz ($\alpha = 0.50$)		

Graduate	Program Success				
Program	Mod	derate	V	ery ery	
	Unsuccessful	Success	Successful	Successful	
MBA	-\$316,000	-\$57,000	\$231,000	\$424,000	
Computer	-210,000	-35,000	190,000	375,000	
Science					
Information	-472,000	-75,000	305,000	517,000	
Technology					
Nursing	-135,000	81,000	205,000	307,000	
Health Administration	-75,000	55,000	180,000	245,000	

- e. If Strutledge administrators use the Hurwicz criterion to make their decision, explain what this might mean about their decision-making strategy?
- f. Strutledge has estimated probabilities of occurrence for the different states of program success as shown in the following table. What is the best decision using expected value?

Graduate	Program Success				
Program	Moderate		Very		
	Unsuccessful	Success	Successful	Successful	
MBA	0.32	0.35	0.24	0.09	
Computer	0.38	0.41	0.16	0.05	
Science					
Information	0.25	0.33	0.30	0.12	
Technology					
Nursing	0.17	0.28	0.41	0.14	
Health Administration	0.08	0.34	0.47	0.11	

g. Based on these decision analysis results what would you recommend	
that Strutledge College's decision be?	
h. What decision would you recommend to Strutledge? Explain	
your reasons.	