

## 1. Organization Setup of Railway from Board to Workshop

**Q1:** What is the apex body for Indian Railways?

- a. Divisional Railway Office
- b. Railway Board
- c. Zonal Office

**Answer:** b) Railway Board

**Q2:** How many zones are there in Indian Railways?

- a. 10
- b. 18
- c. 17

**Answer:** c) 18

**Q3:** Workshops function under which department?

- a. Mechanical
- b. Commercial
- c. Signal & Telecom

**Answer:** a) Mechanical

**Q4:** Which workshop directly handles wagon repair?

- a. Carriage workshop
- b. Wagon workshop
- c. Diesel shed

**Answer:** b) Wagon workshop

**Q5:** Who supervises the workshops' performance?

- a. Chief Workshop Manager
- b. Station Manager
- c. Section Engineer

**Answer:** a) Chief Workshop Manager

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## 2. Function of Each Department in Short

**Q6:** What is the primary function of the Traffic Department?

- a. Managing passenger and freight operations
- b. Repairing engines

- c. Overseeing material procurement

**Answer:** a) Managing passenger and freight operations

**Q7:** Which department is responsible for maintaining rolling stock?

- a. Mechanical
- b. Civil Engineering
- c. Finance

**Answer:** a) Mechanical

**Q8:** The Finance Department primarily handles:

- a. Rolling stock repairs
- b. Budgeting and resource allocation
- c. Track maintenance

**Answer:** b) Budgeting and resource allocation

**Q9:** What is the role of the Electrical Department?

- a. Repairing tracks
- b. Managing electrical systems and locomotives
- c. Passenger ticketing

**Answer:** b) Managing electrical systems and locomotives

**Q10:** Who is responsible for workforce management and training?

- a. HR Department
- b. Operations Department
- c. Engineering Division

**Answer:** a) HR Department

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### 3. Layout of Workshop with Important Facilities

**Q11:** What is typically included in a workshop layout?

- a. Assembly lines and inspection areas
- b. Only storage spaces
- c. Passenger amenities

**Answer:** a) Assembly lines and inspection areas

**Q12:** The wheel shop in a workshop is responsible for:

- a. Painting coaches
- b. Overhauling and repairing wheels

- c. Electrical inspections
- Answer:** b) Overhauling and repairing wheels

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**Q20:** What is the function of the testing facility in workshops?

- a. Train assembly
  - b. Quality assurance and flaw detection
  - c. Welding operations
- Answer:** b) Quality assurance and flaw detection

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## 4. Role of Workshop Shops & Attendance Monitoring

**Q21:** The forging shop in a railway workshop primarily:

- a. Repairs bogies
  - b. Manufactures and shapes components
  - c. Handles painting jobs
- Answer:** b) Manufactures and shapes components

**Q22:** What is a biometric attendance system?

- a. Manual entry of attendance
  - b. Digital attendance using fingerprint or retina scans
  - c. Punching of GA cards
- Answer:** b) Digital attendance using fingerprint or retina scans

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**Q30:** The machine shop primarily handles:

- a. Storage of components
  - b. Manufacturing and repair of small machine parts
  - c. Final assembly of trains
- Answer:** b) Manufacturing and repair of small machine parts

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## 5. Reporting in Workshops

**Q31:** What does the 100-day failure statistic measure?

- a. Staff attendance over 100 days

- b. Workshop performance and reliability over 100 days
- c. Material costs

**Answer:** b) Workshop performance and reliability over 100 days

**Q32:** Which platform consolidates workshop reporting data?

- a. Workshop Portal
- b. Freight Management System
- c. Employee Portal

**Answer:** a) Workshop Portal

## **6. Role of Supervisors in Workshop & Their Responsibilities**

**Q33:** Supervisors in workshops are responsible for:

- a. Maintaining cleanliness only
- b. Ensuring safety, productivity, and workforce management
- c. Purchasing materials

**Answer:** b) Ensuring safety, productivity, and workforce management

**Q34:** What is the primary task of a workshop supervisor?

- a. Conduct technical inspections and monitor operations
- b. Manage financial records
- c. Schedule passenger services

**Answer:** a) Conduct technical inspections and monitor operations

**Q35:** Supervisors ensure compliance with:

- a. International travel standards
- b. Workshop safety protocols and labor laws
- c. Ticketing regulations

**Answer:** b) Workshop safety protocols and labor laws

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## **7. Material Handling Methods & Equipment**

**Q36:** Material handling is primarily focused on:

- a. Transporting passengers
- b. Safe and efficient movement of materials
- c. Assembling machines

**Answer:** b) Safe and efficient movement of materials

**Q37:** Which equipment is commonly used for lifting heavy materials in workshops?

- a. Cranes and forklifts
- b. Trolleys
- c. Conveyor belts

**Answer:** a) Cranes and forklifts

**Q38:** What is an important precaution during material handling?

- a. Ignoring load limits
- b. Using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- c. Stacking randomly

**Answer:** b) Using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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## 8. Jigs, Fixtures & Gauges

**Q39:** What is the role of jigs in a workshop?

- a. Assist in repetitive manufacturing tasks
- b. Transport materials
- c. Measure tolerances

**Answer:** a) Assist in repetitive manufacturing tasks

**Q40:** Fixtures are used to:

- a. Hold workpieces firmly during machining operations
- b. Transport components
- c. Inspect flaws

**Answer:** a) Hold workpieces firmly during machining operations

**Q41:** Gauges are primarily used for:

- a. Measuring dimensions precisely
- b. Moving materials
- c. Cutting workpieces

**Answer:** a) Measuring dimensions precisely

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## 9. Quality Management Systems (QMS) & Total Quality Management (TQM)

**Q42:** QMS ensures:

- a. Consistent product quality and customer satisfaction
- b. Speedy production

- c. Minimum workforce allocation

**Answer:** a) Consistent product quality and customer satisfaction

**Q43:** TQM focuses on:

- a. Involvement of everyone in quality improvement processes
- b. Reducing costs only
- c. Assembling wagons

**Answer:** a) Involvement of everyone in quality improvement processes

**Q44:** Which principle is central to QMS?

- a. Focus on customer requirements
  - b. Ignore customer feedback
  - c. Minimize automation
- Answer:** a) Focus on customer requirements

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## 10. ISO & EMS Systems in Workshops

**Q45:** ISO 9001 pertains to:

- a. Environmental Management Systems
  - b. Quality Management Systems
  - c. Occupational Health Systems
- Answer:** b) Quality Management Systems

**Q46:** ISO 14001 focuses on:

- a. Improving workshop safety protocols
  - b. Environmental Management Systems
  - c. Finance management
- Answer:** b) Environmental Management Systems

**Q47:** OHSAS 18001 deals with:

- a. Pollution control
  - b. Occupational health and safety
  - c. Railway ticketing standards
- Answer:** b) Occupational health and safety

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## 11. Value Engineering & Industry 4.0

**Q48:** Value engineering involves:

- a. Enhancing product value by optimizing cost and function
- b. Building locomotives
- c. Ignoring resource constraints

**Answer:** a) Enhancing product value by optimizing cost and function

**Q49:** Industry 4.0 emphasizes:

- a. Automation, IoT, and smart technologies
- b. Manual work
- c. Reducing innovation

**Answer:** a) Automation, IoT, and smart technologies

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## **12. Production Planning & Scheduling**

**Q50:** What is the main goal of production planning?

- a. Ensure efficient use of resources and timely delivery
- b. Reduce workforce
- c. Increase production downtime

**Answer:** a) Ensure efficient use of resources and timely delivery

**Q51:** Scheduling in workshops prioritizes:

- a. Meeting production deadlines
- b. Ignoring timelines
- c. Enhancing delays

**Answer:** a) Meeting production deadlines

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## **13. Process Inventory Control**

**Q52:** Inventory control aims to:

- a. Manage stock levels efficiently
- b. Increase excess materials
- c. Ignore material costs

**Answer:** a) Manage stock levels efficiently

**Q53:** Which system tracks inventory in workshops?

- a. Barcoding and RFID

- b. GA card punching
- c. Ticketing system

**Answer:** a) Barcoding and RFID

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## 14. Industrial Safety Requirements

**Q54:** Industrial safety involves:

- a. Ensuring safety of personnel and equipment
  - b. Minimizing resource utilization
  - c. Ignoring accident reports
- Answer:** a) Ensuring safety of personnel and equipment

**Q55:** What is the first step in safety procedures?

- a. Risk assessment
  - b. Immediate repairs
  - c. Cancel work schedules
- Answer:** a) Risk assessment
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## 15. Drawings Preparation & Record Maintenance

**Q56:** Workshop drawings are primarily used for:

- a. Production planning and quality checks
  - b. Transporting goods
  - c. Supervising personnel
- Answer:** a) Production planning and quality checks

**Q57:** Maintaining drawing records ensures:

- a. Consistency in production
  - b. Random manufacturing methods
  - c. Loss of guidelines
- Answer:** a) Consistency in production

## 16. Workshop-Specific Labour Laws, HOER, and Workman Compensation Act

**Q58:** HOER stands for:

- a. Hours of Employment and Rest
- b. Hours of Operations and Emergency Response

- c. Hands-on Equipment Regulations

**Answer:** a) Hours of Employment and Rest

**Q59:** The Workman Compensation Act covers:

- a. Payment for accidents and injuries during employment
- b. Overtime benefits only
- c. Equipment purchase benefits

**Answer:** a) Payment for accidents and injuries during employment

**Q60:** Labour laws in workshops primarily aim to:

- a. Protect workers' rights and safety
- b. Increase working hours
- c. Reduce workforce

**Answer:** a) Protect workers' rights and safety

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## 17. Pollution and Its Control Measures in Workshops

**Q61:** What is a common method of controlling air pollution in workshops?

- a. Installing dust extraction systems
- b. Increasing production hours
- c. Using oil-based machinery

**Answer:** a) Installing dust extraction systems

**Q62:** Effluent treatment plants in workshops are used for:

- a. Treating wastewater before discharge
- b. Managing solid waste
- c. Cleaning tools

**Answer:** a) Treating wastewater before discharge

**Q63:** Solid waste management includes:

- a. Recycling, reusing, and proper disposal of waste materials
- b. Storing waste indefinitely
- c. Burning all waste

**Answer:** a) Recycling, reusing, and proper disposal of waste materials

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## 18. Job Costing

**Q64:** Job costing involves:

- a. Tracking costs for specific jobs or tasks
- b. Only managing salaries
- c. Estimating worker shifts

**Answer:** a) Tracking costs for specific jobs or tasks

**Q65:** The key component of job costing is:

- a. Material, labor, and overhead costs
- b. Advertising expenses
- c. Ticket sales

**Answer:** a) Material, labor, and overhead costs

**Q66:** Job costing helps workshops:

- a. Analyze and control production costs
- b. Delay project timelines
- c. Reduce workshop efficiency

**Answer:** a) Analyze and control production costs

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## 19. Standardization, Rationalization, and Specification

**Q67:** Standardization ensures:

- a. Uniformity and consistency in production
- b. Creating unique designs every time
- c. Ignoring specifications

**Answer:** a) Uniformity and consistency in production

**Q68:** Rationalization focuses on:

- a. Reducing unnecessary variations
- b. Increasing material wastage
- c. Encouraging manual production

**Answer:** a) Reducing unnecessary variations

**Q69:** Specifications are used to:

- a. Define product requirements and quality standards
- b. Modify workshop layouts frequently
- c. Ignore customer requirements

**Answer:** a) Define product requirements and quality standards

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## 20. Inspection & Testing Procedures (DT & NDT Methods)

**Q70:** DT stands for:

- a. Direct Testing
- b. Destructive Testing
- c. Dimensional Testing

**Answer:** b) Destructive Testing

**Q71:** NDT is preferred because:

- a. It detects flaws without damaging components
- b. It requires fewer steps
- c. It reduces material costs

**Answer:** a) It detects flaws without damaging components

**Q72:** An example of NDT is:

- a. Ultrasonic Testing
- b. Breaking the material to test strength
- c. Burning waste components

**Answer:** a) Ultrasonic Testing

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## 21. CMT Lab Functions

**Q73:** CMT stands for:

- a. Chemical & Metallurgical Testing
- b. Component Maintenance Training
- c. Control & Mechanical Testing

**Answer:** a) Chemical & Metallurgical Testing

**Q74:** CMT labs primarily test:

- a. The strength and composition of materials
- b. Staff performance
- c. Workshop attendance

**Answer:** a) The strength and composition of materials

**Q75:** Metallurgical testing ensures:

- a. Durability and quality of metal components

- b. Faster production times
- c. Reduced material costs

**Answer:** a) Durability and quality of metal components

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## 22. POH (Periodic Overhaul) of Wagons & Bogies

**Q76:** POH is performed to:

- a. Ensure the proper functioning of wagons and bogies
- b. Store unused components
- c. Increase material wastage

**Answer:** a) Ensure the proper functioning of wagons and bogies

**Q77:** Suspension systems in bogies help:

- a. Absorb shocks and improve ride quality
- b. Increase weight
- c. Reduce speed

**Answer:** a) Absorb shocks and improve ride quality

**Q78:** What is a common cause of spring failure in wagons?

- a. Overloading
- b. Low-quality paint
- c. Frequent inspections

**Answer:** a) Overloading

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## 23. POH of Stainless Wagons & Rehabilitation

**Q79:** What is a primary focus during POH of stainless wagons?

- a. Inspecting and repairing corrosion-resistant materials
- b. Painting only
- c. Reducing axle loads

**Answer:** a) Inspecting and repairing corrosion-resistant materials

**Q80:** Rehabilitation of wagons involves:

- a. Extending the life and enhancing performance of old wagons
- b. Destroying unused wagons
- c. Ignoring structural repairs

**Answer:** a) Extending the life and enhancing performance of old wagons

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## 24. POH of ICF and LHB Coaches

**Q81:** The main difference between ICF and LHB coaches is:

- a. LHB coaches have higher speed potential and comfort
- b. ICF coaches are more durable
- c. LHB coaches are manually controlled

**Answer:** a) LHB coaches have higher speed potential and comfort

**Q82:** During POH, what is checked in ICF bogies?

- a. Wheels, axles, and suspension systems
- b. Passenger amenities
- c. Light fittings only

**Answer:** a) Wheels, axles, and suspension systems

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## 25. Coach Body Repair & Passenger Amenities

**Q83:** Bio-toilets in coaches reduce:

- a. Water consumption only
- b. Environmental pollution by processing waste
- c. Coach weight

**Answer:** b) Environmental pollution by processing waste

**Q84:** During POH, passenger amenity items include:

- a. Repairing seats, lights, and charging points
- b. Locomotive repair
- c. Track maintenance

**Answer:** a) Repairing seats, lights, and charging points

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