

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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B.Com. in E-Commerce (SEM.-II) EXAMINATION, 2025-26
Course Structure (With Effect from 2025-26) (AEDP)

CORE COURSE-II
(Material Handling)

Paper Code						
C	0	2	0	2	0	2
T						

Question Booklet
Series

A

Time : 1 : 30 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer only 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as - A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct / answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

(Remaining instructions on last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को केवल 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छँटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. Material management primarily deals with :
 - (A) Production only
 - (B) Flow of materials from supplier to consumer
 - (C) Marketing activities
 - (D) Financial planning
2. The main objective of material management is :
 - (A) Profit maximization only
 - (B) Cost minimization and efficiency
 - (C) Increasing production only
 - (D) Reducing workforce
3. Evolution of material management is closely linked with :
 - (A) Industrial development
 - (B) Agriculture
 - (C) Education
 - (D) Banking
4. Material management includes which function?
 - (A) Purchasing
 - (B) Storage
 - (C) Inventory control
 - (D) All of these
5. The scope of material management includes :
 - (A) Procurement
 - (B) Transportation
 - (C) Warehousing
 - (D) All of these
6. Material management interfaces closely with :
 - (A) Production
 - (B) Marketing
 - (C) Finance
 - (D) All of these
7. Logistics is concerned with :
 - (A) Only transportation
 - (B) Flow and storage of goods
 - (C) Only warehousing
 - (D) Production
8. Supply Chain Management (SCM) refers to :
 - (A) Managing suppliers only
 - (B) Managing entire flow from raw material to customer
 - (C) Managing production only
 - (D) Managing finance

9. The term logistics originated from:
- (A) Military operations
 - (B) Banking sector
 - (C) Education
 - (D) Agriculture
10. 4PL (Fourth Party Logistics) refers to :
- (A) Transportation service provider
 - (B) Warehouse operator
 - (C) Integrator managing entire supply chain
 - (D) Retailer
11. The evolution from 3PL to 4PL focuses on :
- (A) Physical movement only
 - (B) Strategic integration and coordination
 - (C) Inventory only
 - (D) Storage only
12. SCM aims at:
- (A) Cost increase
 - (B) Customer satisfaction
 - (C) Production delay
 - (D) Inventory buildup
13. Components of SCM include:
- (A) Suppliers
 - (B) Manufacturers
 - (C) Distributors
 - (D) All of these
14. The significance of SCM lies in:
- (A) Cost reduction
 - (B) Improved service level
 - (C) Better coordination
 - (D) All of these
15. Trade-off in SCM refers to:
- (A) Exchange of goods
 - (B) Balancing cost and service level
 - (C) Financial investment
 - (D) Product pricing
16. Higher customer service level generally leads to:
- (A) Lower cost
 - (B) Higher cost
 - (C) No change in cost
 - (D) Zero cost

17. Inventory carrying cost includes:
- (A) Storage cost
 - (B) Insurance
 - (C) Obsolescence
 - (D) All of these
18. Material management helps in:
- (A) Reducing waste
 - (B) Improving efficiency
 - (C) Better utilization of resources
 - (D) All of these
19. Logistics activities include:
- (A) Transportation
 - (B) Warehousing
 - (C) Order processing
 - (D) All of these
20. Supply chain begins with:
- (A) Retailer
 - (B) Customer
 - (C) Supplier
 - (D) Manufacturer
21. The main goal of logistics is :
- (A) Right product, right place, right time
 - (B) Maximum production
 - (C) Minimum labor
 - (D) Maximum sales
22. SCM improves :
- (A) Coordination among departments
 - (B) Information flow
 - (C) Decision making
 - (D) All of these
23. The concept of 4PL includes :
- (A) Strategic planning
 - (B) IT integration
 - (C) Supply chain optimization
 - (D) All of these
24. Trade-off between cost and service means :
- (A) High service with low cost always
 - (B) Low service with high cost
 - (C) Balance between service level and cost
 - (D) No relation
25. Material management contributes to:
- (A) Profitability
 - (B) Productivity
 - (C) Customer satisfaction
 - (D) All of these

26. Material handling equipment is primarily used for:
- (A) Production
 - (B) Movement and storage of materials
 - (C) Marketing
 - (D) Accounting
27. Which of the following is a storage equipment?
- (A) Conveyor
 - (B) Crane
 - (C) Rack
 - (D) Elevator
28. Racks are mainly used for :
- (A) Transporting goods
 - (B) Storing goods in vertical space
 - (C) Packaging
 - (D) Loading
29. Bins are generally used for storing :
- (A) Large machinery
 - (B) Bulk liquids
 - (C) Small parts
 - (D) Heavy equipment
30. Drawers are suitable for :
- (A) Bulk materials
 - (B) Small tools and components
 - (C) Heavy loads
 - (D) Liquids
31. Stacking frames are used to :
- (A) Transport goods
 - (B) Stack materials safely
 - (C) Measure weight
 - (D) Load trucks
32. Mezzanines help in :
- (A) Transportation
 - (B) Increasing floor space vertically
 - (C) Reducing storage
 - (D) Packaging
33. Shelves are commonly used in :
- (A) Warehouses and retail stores
 - (B) Only factories
 - (C) Only offices
 - (D) Transportation systems

34. Conveyors are used for :
- (A) Storage
 - (B) Continuous movement of materials
 - (C) Packaging
 - (D) Inspection
35. Which equipment is used for lifting heavy loads vertically?
- (A) Conveyor
 - (B) Crane
 - (C) Shelf
 - (D) Bin
36. Elevators are mainly used to :
- (A) Store materials
 - (B) Move materials between floors
 - (C) Package goods
 - (D) Sort items
37. Cranes are suitable for :
- (A) Light goods
 - (B) Heavy and bulky materials
 - (C) Liquids only
 - (D) Small items
38. AGVs stand for :
- (A) Automated Guided Vehicles
 - (B) Automatic Goods Vehicles
 - (C) Advanced Guided Vans
 - (D) Automatic Ground Vehicles
39. AGVs are used for :
- (A) Manual handling
 - (B) Automated material movement
 - (C) Packaging
 - (D) Storage
40. AS/RS stands for :
- (A) Automated Storage and Retrieval System
 - (B) Automatic Supply and Routing System
 - (C) Advanced Storage and Retail System
 - (D) Automated Sorting and Receiving System
41. AS/RS is mainly used for :
- (A) Manual storage
 - (B) Automated storage and retrieval
 - (C) Transport only
 - (D) Packaging

42. Robotic delivery systems are used for :
- (A) Manual work
 - (B) Automated movement and delivery
 - (C) Storage
 - (D) Sorting only
43. Engineered systems in material handling are :
- (A) Manual systems
 - (B) Simple tools
 - (C) Automated and integrated systems
 - (D) Temporary systems
44. Bulk material handling deals with :
- (A) Small items
 - (B) Packaged goods
 - (C) Large quantities of loose materials
 - (D) Finished goods
45. Stackers are used for :
- (A) Packing
 - (B) Stacking bulk materials
 - (C) Transporting liquids
 - (D) Measuring weight
46. Reclaimers are used for :
- (A) Loading trucks
 - (B) Recovering bulk materials from storage
 - (C) Packaging goods
 - (D) Sorting items
47. Hoppers are used to :
- (A) Store liquids
 - (B) Feed bulk materials into process
 - (C) Transport goods
 - (D) Pack items
48. Silos are mainly used for :
- (A) Storing bulk materials like grains
 - (B) Transporting goods
 - (C) Packaging
 - (D) Sorting
49. Conveyors in automated systems improve :
- (A) Labor cost
 - (B) Speed and efficiency
 - (C) Storage cost
 - (D) Manual work

50. The main advantage of automated systems is :
- (A) Increased manual effort
 - (B) Higher accuracy and efficiency
 - (C) Reduced technology
 - (D) Increased errors
51. Material Requirement Planning (MRP) is used for :
- (A) Marketing
 - (B) Planning material requirements
 - (C) Financial accounting
 - (D) Human resource planning
52. MRP is based on :
- (A) Independent demand
 - (B) Dependent demand
 - (C) Random demand
 - (D) Seasonal demand
53. The main objective of MRP is to :
- (A) Increase labor
 - (B) Ensure availability of materials
 - (C) Reduce production
 - (D) Increase storage
54. Which of the following is an input to MRP?
- (A) Master Production Schedule (MPS)
 - (B) Bill of Materials (BOM)
 - (C) Inventory records
 - (D) All of these
55. Output of MRP includes :
- (A) Purchase orders
 - (B) Production schedules
 - (C) Inventory plans
 - (D) All of these
56. MRP has advantage over order point method because it :
- (A) Ignores demand
 - (B) Is more systematic and time-phased
 - (C) Increases inventory
 - (D) Is manual
57. The order point method is based on :
- (A) Forecasting demand
 - (B) Fixed reorder level
 - (C) Random supply
 - (D) Production capacity

58. MRP works best when demand is :
- (A) Independent
 - (B) Dependent
 - (C) Random
 - (D) Uncertain
59. Master Production Schedule (MPS) specifies :
- (A) Raw materials
 - (B) Final product production plan
 - (C) Inventory cost
 - (D) Labor schedule
60. BOM (Bill of Materials) represents :
- (A) Cost sheet
 - (B) List of raw materials and components
 - (C) Sales report
 - (D) Marketing plan
61. BOM is also known as :
- (A) Product structure tree
 - (B) Cost sheet
 - (C) Demand curve
 - (D) Supply chain
62. Forecasting is used to :
- (A) Predict future demand
 - (B) Calculate cost
 - (C) Measure profit
 - (D) Reduce labor
63. Quantitative forecasting methods use :
- (A) Judgment
 - (B) Numerical data
 - (C) Experience only
 - (D) Opinions
64. Qualitative forecasting methods are based on :
- (A) Mathematical models
 - (B) Statistical data
 - (C) Expert opinion and judgment
 - (D) Computers only
65. Time series analysis is a :
- (A) Qualitative method
 - (B) Quantitative method
 - (C) Random method
 - (D) Subjective method

66. MRP II stands for :
- (A) Material Resource Planning
(B) Manufacturing Resource Planning
(C) Market Resource Planning
(D) Machine Resource Planning
67. MRP II includes :
- (A) Only materials
(B) Materials and production planning
(C) Only finance
(D) Only marketing
68. ERP stands for :
- (A) Enterprise Resource Planning
(B) Economic Resource Planning
(C) Electronic Resource Planning
(D) Enterprise Routing Planning
69. ERP integrates :
- (A) Finance
(B) HR
(C) Production
(D) All of these
70. Material flow in MRP is :
- (A) Random
(B) Based on BOM structure
(C) Independent
(D) Manual
71. In-process handling refers to :
- (A) Storage of goods
(B) Movement of materials within production
(C) Final delivery
(D) Packaging
72. Distribution involves :
- (A) Manufacturing
(B) Delivering goods to customers
(C) Storage only
(D) Purchasing
73. The goal of distribution is :
- (A) Increase production
(B) Deliver goods efficiently
(C) Reduce employees
(D) Increase cost
74. ERP systems help in :
- (A) Data integration
(B) Real-time information
(C) Decision making
(D) All of these

75. The key benefit of MRP system is :
- (A) Increased inventory
 - (B) Better planning and control
 - (C) Increased delays
 - (D) Reduced coordination
76. Quality control of materials ensures :
- (A) Maximum production
 - (B) Minimum cost
 - (C) Conformance to specifications
 - (D) Increased labor
77. Incoming material quality control refers to :
- (A) Checking finished goods
 - (B) Inspecting raw materials before use
 - (C) Testing machinery
 - (D) Packaging goods
78. Statistical Quality Control (SQC) uses :
- (A) Judgment
 - (B) Mathematical and statistical tools
 - (C) Manual inspection only
 - (D) Random checking
79. Control charts are used in :
- (A) Marketing
 - (B) Finance
 - (C) Statistical quality control
 - (D) Production planning
80. Acceptance sampling is a part of :
- (A) Inventory control
 - (B) SQC
 - (C) Logistics
 - (D) Marketing
81. Government purchasing practices emphasize :
- (A) Personal relationships
 - (B) Transparency and fairness
 - (C) Profit maximization
 - (D) Speed only
82. Public procurement follows :
- (A) Informal procedures
 - (B) Standard rules and regulations
 - (C) No documentation
 - (D) Verbal agreements

83. Inventory control aims to :
- (A) Increase stock
 - (B) Minimize cost and ensure availability
 - (C) Reduce production
 - (D) Increase storage
84. Inventory carrying cost includes :
- (A) Storage cost
 - (B) Insurance
 - (C) Obsolescence
 - (D) All of these
85. Inventory turns ratio indicates :
- (A) Profitability
 - (B) Efficiency of inventory usage
 - (C) Labor productivity
 - (D) Sales growth
86. Higher inventory turnover means :
- (A) Poor performance
 - (B) Efficient inventory management
 - (C) High storage cost
 - (D) Low demand
87. Cost reduction techniques include :
- (A) Better purchasing
 - (B) Inventory control
 - (C) Standardization
 - (D) All of these
88. Standardization means :
- (A) Variety in products
 - (B) Uniformity in specifications
 - (C) Random production
 - (D) Customization
89. The need for standardization is to :
- (A) Increase complexity
 - (B) Reduce cost and improve quality
 - (C) Increase variety
 - (D) Reduce efficiency
90. Standardization helps in :
- (A) Bulk purchasing
 - (B) Cost reduction
 - (C) Quality improvement
 - (D) All of these
91. Codification refers to :
- (A) Writing reports
 - (B) Assigning codes to materials
 - (C) Packaging goods
 - (D) Storing goods

92. Codification helps in :
- (A) Easy identification
 - (B) Better inventory control
 - (C) Reduced duplication
 - (D) All of these
93. Value engineering focuses on :
- (A) Increasing cost
 - (B) Improving value of product
 - (C) Increasing complexity
 - (D) Reducing quality
94. Value is defined as :
- (A) Cost only
 - (B) Function / Cost
 - (C) Profit / Cost
 - (D) Sales / Cost
95. Value analysis is applied to :
- (A) New products
 - (B) Existing products
 - (C) Services only
 - (D) Marketing
96. Value engineering is applied at :
- (A) Design stage
 - (B) Production stage
 - (C) Distribution stage
 - (D) Sales stage
97. The main objective of value analysis is :
- (A) Increase cost
 - (B) Reduce cost without affecting function
 - (C) Increase production
 - (D) Reduce quality
98. Inventory control helps in :
- (A) Avoiding stockouts
 - (B) Reducing excess stock
 - (C) Improving cash flow
 - (D) All of these
99. Government procurement generally uses :
- (A) Tender system
 - (B) Direct purchase only
 - (C) Verbal agreement
 - (D) Random selection
100. Quality control contributes to :
- (A) Customer satisfaction
 - (B) Cost reduction
 - (C) Product reliability
 - (D) All of these

Rough Work

Example :

Question :

Q.1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q.2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q.3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination, candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager & cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Imp. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण: प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।