

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	T

Question Booklet
Series

D

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

10. Conveyors are used for :
- (A) Storage
 - (B) Continuous movement of materials
 - (C) Packaging
 - (D) Inspection
11. Which equipment is used for lifting heavy loads vertically?
- (A) Conveyor
 - (B) Crane
 - (C) Shelf
 - (D) Bin
12. Elevators are mainly used to :
- (A) Store materials
 - (B) Move materials between floors
 - (C) Package goods
 - (D) Sort items
13. Cranes are suitable for :
- (A) Light goods
 - (B) Heavy and bulky materials
 - (C) Liquids only
 - (D) Small items
14. AGVs stand for :
- (A) Automated Guided Vehicles
 - (B) Automatic Goods Vehicles
 - (C) Advanced Guided Vans
 - (D) Automatic Ground Vehicles
15. AGVs are used for :
- (A) Manual handling
 - (B) Automated material movement
 - (C) Packaging
 - (D) Storage
16. 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
17. AS/RS is mainly used for :
- (A) Manual storage
 - (B) Automated storage and retrieval
 - (C) Transport only
 - (D) Packaging

18. The main advantage of automated systems is :
- (A) Increased manual effort
 - (B) Higher accuracy and efficiency
 - (C) Reduced technology
 - (D) Increased errors
19. Material Requirement Planning (MRP) is used for :
- (A) Marketing
 - (B) Planning material requirements
 - (C) Financial accounting
 - (D) Human resource planning
20. MRP is based on :
- (A) Independent demand
 - (B) Dependent demand
 - (C) Random demand
 - (D) Seasonal demand
21. The main objective of MRP is to :
- (A) Increase labor
 - (B) Ensure availability of materials
 - (C) Reduce production
 - (D) Increase storage
22. 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
23. Output of MRP includes :
- (A) Purchase orders
 - (B) Production schedules
 - (C) Inventory plans
 - (D) All of these
24. 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
25. The order point method is based on :
- (A) Forecasting demand
 - (B) Fixed reorder level
 - (C) Random supply
 - (D) Production capacity

26. Inventory carrying cost includes:
- (A) Storage cost
 - (B) Insurance
 - (C) Obsolescence
 - (D) All of these
27. Material management helps in:
- (A) Reducing waste
 - (B) Improving efficiency
 - (C) Better utilization of resources
 - (D) All of these
28. Logistics activities include:
- (A) Transportation
 - (B) Warehousing
 - (C) Order processing
 - (D) All of these
29. Supply chain begins with:
- (A) Retailer
 - (B) Customer
 - (C) Supplier
 - (D) Manufacturer
30. The main goal of logistics is :
- (A) Right product, right place, right time
 - (B) Maximum production
 - (C) Minimum labor
 - (D) Maximum sales
31. SCM improves :
- (A) Coordination among departments
 - (B) Information flow
 - (C) Decision making
 - (D) All of these
32. The concept of 4PL includes :
- (A) Strategic planning
 - (B) IT integration
 - (C) Supply chain optimization
 - (D) All of these
33. 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
34. Material management contributes to:
- (A) Profitability
 - (B) Productivity
 - (C) Customer satisfaction
 - (D) All of these

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

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

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

60. Material management primarily deals with :
- (A) Production only
 - (B) Flow of materials from supplier to consumer
 - (C) Marketing activities
 - (D) Financial planning
61. The main objective of material management is :
- (A) Profit maximization only
 - (B) Cost minimization and efficiency
 - (C) Increasing production only
 - (D) Reducing workforce
62. Evolution of material management is closely linked with :
- (A) Industrial development
 - (B) Agriculture
 - (C) Education
 - (D) Banking
63. Material management includes which function?
- (A) Purchasing
 - (B) Storage
 - (C) Inventory control
 - (D) All of these
64. The scope of material management includes :
- (A) Procurement
 - (B) Transportation
 - (C) Warehousing
 - (D) All of these
65. Material management interfaces closely with :
- (A) Production
 - (B) Marketing
 - (C) Finance
 - (D) All of these
66. Logistics is concerned with :
- (A) Only transportation
 - (B) Flow and storage of goods
 - (C) Only warehousing
 - (D) Production
67. 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

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

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

84. The term logistics originated from:
- (A) Military operations
 - (B) Banking sector
 - (C) Education
 - (D) Agriculture
85. 4PL (Fourth Party Logistics) refers to :
- (A) Transportation service provider
 - (B) Warehouse operator
 - (C) Integrator managing entire supply chain
 - (D) Retailer
86. The evolution from 3PL to 4PL focuses on :
- (A) Physical movement only
 - (B) Strategic integration and coordination
 - (C) Inventory only
 - (D) Storage only
87. SCM aims at:
- (A) Cost increase
 - (B) Customer satisfaction
 - (C) Production delay
 - (D) Inventory buildup
88. Components of SCM include:
- (A) Suppliers
 - (B) Manufacturers
 - (C) Distributors
 - (D) All of these
89. The significance of SCM lies in:
- (A) Cost reduction
 - (B) Improved service level
 - (C) Better coordination
 - (D) All of these
90. Trade-off in SCM refers to:
- (A) Exchange of goods
 - (B) Balancing cost and service level
 - (C) Financial investment
 - (D) Product pricing
91. Higher customer service level generally leads to:
- (A) Lower cost
 - (B) Higher cost
 - (C) No change in cost
 - (D) Zero cost

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