

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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BBA (LOGISTICS) (SEM.-II) EXAMINATION, 2025-26
Course Structure (With Effect from 2025-26) (AEDP)
CORE COURSE-III
(Surface Transportation)

Paper Code

F 1 1 0 2 0 3 T

Question Booklet
Series

C

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. Verification during transportation helps to :
 - (A) Increase cost
 - (B) Avoid disputes and losses
 - (C) Delay shipment
 - (D) Reduce packaging
2. Transportation optimization mainly aims to :
 - (A) Increase delivery time
 - (B) Reduce vehicle usage
 - (C) Increase fuel consumption
 - (D) Minimize cost and maximize efficiency
3. Route optimization helps in :
 - (A) Increasing idle time
 - (B) Reducing travel distance and fuel cost
 - (C) Increasing toll charges
 - (D) Avoiding customer service
4. Which of the following is a key objective of transportation optimization?
 - (A) Maximum empty runs
 - (B) Higher emissions
 - (C) Better vehicle utilization
 - (D) Delayed delivery
5. The most commonly used technique in transportation optimization is :
 - (A) Transportation Model in Linear Programming
 - (B) Advertising Model
 - (C) Recruitment Model
 - (D) Break-even Analysis
6. Which document acts as proof of shipment in road transport?
 - (A) Balance Sheet
 - (B) Lorry Receipt (LR)
 - (C) Income Tax Return
 - (D) Audit Report
7. Bill of Lading is mainly used in :
 - (A) Road transport only
 - (B) Rail transport only
 - (C) Sea transport
 - (D) Air transport
8. GST stands for :
 - (A) General Sales Tax
 - (B) Goods and Service Tax
 - (C) Government Service Tax
 - (D) Gross Sales Tariff

9. Marine insurance policy also covers :
- (A) Road transport under certain clauses
 - (B) Salary disputes
 - (C) Tax returns
 - (D) Recruitment
10. Before filing an insurance claim, one must check :
- (A) Weather report
 - (B) Policy validity and coverage
 - (C) Driver's license only
 - (D) Fuel level
11. A claim form must include :
- (A) Incident details and supporting documents
 - (B) Marketing plan
 - (C) Company logo
 - (D) Advertisement copy
12. Proper documentation reduces :
- (A) Accountability
 - (B) Disputes and legal issues
 - (C) Transparency
 - (D) Customer trust
13. Delivery closure involves :
- (A) Ignoring proof of delivery
 - (B) Obtaining signed Proof of Delivery (POD)
 - (C) Deleting shipment record
 - (D) Avoiding documentation
14. Proof of Delivery (POD) confirms :
- (A) Dispatch
 - (B) Production
 - (C) Successful receipt of goods
 - (D) Insurance approval
15. Which step is essential before closing delivery?
- (A) Destroy documents
 - (B) Verify quantity and condition of goods
 - (C) Increase freight rate
 - (D) Change consignee name
16. In case of damaged goods, the consignee should :
- (A) Accept silently
 - (B) Hide the issue
 - (C) Note damage on delivery receipt
 - (D) Refuse documentation
17. A well-defined organization structure in transport ensures :
- (A) Confusion
 - (B) Clear roles and accountability
 - (C) Delayed decisions
 - (D) Poor coordination
18. An efficient transportation system mainly helps in :
- (A) Increasing delivery delays
 - (B) Increasing inventory holding
 - (C) Increasing fuel wastage
 - (D) Reducing logistics cost

19. Government regulation in road transport in India is governed under :
- (A) Companies Act
 - (B) Banking Regulation Act
 - (C) Income Tax Act
 - (D) Motor Vehicles Act
20. The main objective of government regulation in transport is to :
- (A) Increase accidents
 - (B) Ensure safety and fair practices
 - (C) Increase fuel price
 - (D) Reduce employment
21. Which authority regulates National highways in India?
- (A) RBI
 - (B) SEBI
 - (C) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)
 - (D) TRAI
22. Safety procedures during transit include :
- (A) Overloading vehicles
 - (B) Regular vehicle inspection
 - (C) Ignoring speed limits
 - (D) Skipping documentation
23. In case of emergency during transit, the driver should first :
- (A) Continue driving
 - (B) Hide the vehicle
 - (C) Ensure personal and public safety
 - (D) Switch off GPS
24. Emergency response includes :
- (A) Ignoring injured persons
 - (B) Avoiding insurance
 - (C) Deleting records
 - (D) Informing authorities and company
25. Defensive driving means :
- (A) Aggressive driving
 - (B) Careful driving anticipating potential hazards
 - (C) Driving at high speed
 - (D) Ignoring traffic rules
26. Maintaining safe following distance helps to :
- (A) Reduce collision chances
 - (B) Increase accident risk
 - (C) Increase speed
 - (D) Reduce fuel

27. Surface transportation mainly includes :
- (A) Air and Sea transport
 - (B) Road and Rail transport
 - (C) Pipeline and Airways
 - (D) Sea and Rail transport
28. The primary objective of transportation in logistics is to :
- (A) Increase inventory levels
 - (B) Reduce product quality
 - (C) Move goods from one place to another efficiently
 - (D) Increase packaging cost
29. Which of the following is not a function of transportation in logistics?
- (A) Product movement
 - (B) Storage
 - (C) Time utility creation
 - (D) Price fixation
30. Transportation creates which type of utility?
- (A) Form utility
 - (B) Time and Place utility
 - (C) Possession utility
 - (D) Service utility
31. Transportation cost is generally measured in terms of :
- (A) Cost per unit
 - (B) Cost per machine
 - (C) Cost per employee
 - (D) Cost per ton-kilometre
32. Which transportation metric measures speed of delivery?
- (A) Freight rate
 - (B) Load factor
 - (C) Transit time
 - (D) Capacity ratio
33. A transport carrier refers to :
- (A) Packaging material
 - (B) Company that moves goods
 - (C) Warehouse facility
 - (D) Insurance company
34. Common carriers provide services to :
- (A) General public
 - (B) Selected customers only
 - (C) Government only
 - (D) Manufacturers only

35. In a transport organization, the top authority is generally the :
- (A) Driver
 - (B) Operations Manager
 - (C) Chief Executive / Managing Director
 - (D) Dispatcher
36. The operations department in a transport company mainly handles :
- (A) Recruitment
 - (B) Route planning and vehicle scheduling
 - (C) Salary preparation
 - (D) Advertising
37. A decentralized transport organization structure allows :
- (A) Faster decision-making at branch level
 - (B) Central control only
 - (C) No communication
 - (D) No reporting system
38. Incident Management System (IMS) is designed to :
- (A) Increase transport cost
 - (B) Manage emergencies and disruptions efficiently
 - (C) Reduce vehicle capacity
 - (D) Delay reporting
39. In IMS, the first step after an accident is to :
- (A) Ignore the issue
 - (B) Hide the incident
 - (C) Continue delivery
 - (D) Ensure safety and inform authorities
40. Hazmat goods refer to :
- (A) Perishable goods
 - (B) Electronic goods
 - (C) Hazardous materials
 - (D) Fragile goods
41. Hazmat transportation rules are framed to :
- (A) Increase profits
 - (B) Ensure safety of people and environment
 - (C) Increase delivery time
 - (D) Reduce paperwork
42. Safety Data Sheet (SDS) provides information about :
- (A) Chemical properties and safety measures
 - (B) Product pricing
 - (C) Marketing strategy
 - (D) Delivery route

43. Private carriers are owned by :
- (A) Government
 - (B) Public
 - (C) Individual firms transporting their own goods
 - (D) Railways
44. Contract carriers provide service based on :
- (A) Public announcement
 - (B) Random selection
 - (C) Pre-agreed contract
 - (D) Government order
45. Load capacity refers to :
- (A) Speed of vehicle
 - (B) Fuel efficiency
 - (C) Maximum weight a vehicle can carry
 - (D) Distance covered
46. Which vehicle has higher load capacity?
- (A) Mini truck
 - (B) Bicycle
 - (C) Heavy-duty trailer
 - (D) Auto rickshaw
47. Temperature-controlled carriers are mainly used for :
- (A) Furniture
 - (B) Steel products
 - (C) Perishable goods
 - (D) Cement
48. Refrigerated trucks are also known as :
- (A) Flatbeds
 - (B) Reefers
 - (C) Tankers
 - (D) Car carriers
49. Insulated carriers are used to :
- (A) Maintain temperature for a short duration
 - (B) Increase temperature
 - (C) Reduce transport cost
 - (D) Increase load capacity
50. Intermodal transport means :
- (A) Using only one mode of transport
 - (B) Using multiple modes under single contract
 - (C) Using only road transport
 - (D) Using only rail transport

51. Labels on hazardous goods must indicate :
- (A) Brand ambassador
 - (B) Danger symbols and handling instructions
 - (C) Price list
 - (D) Advertising slogan
52. Consolidation of consignments means:
- (A) Splitting goods into smaller loads
 - (B) Cancelling shipment
 - (C) Combining shipments for optimal load capacity
 - (D) Delaying dispatch
53. The main objective of consolidation is to :
- (A) Increase empty runs
 - (B) Optimize vehicle utilization and reduce cost
 - (C) Increase warehouse space
 - (D) Delay delivery
54. Which department checks discrepancies in delivery?
- (A) HR department
 - (B) Accounts department
 - (C) Operations / Logistics department
 - (D) Marketing department
55. Discrepancies in transport documents may include :
- (A) Correct address
 - (B) Quantity mismatch
 - (C) Proper seal
 - (D) Valid signature
56. Pilferage refers to :
- (A) Minor theft of goods during transit
 - (B) Proper delivery
 - (C) Damage due to weather
 - (D) Insurance claim
57. Loss or damage in transit must be reported to :
- (A) Driver only
 - (B) Supplier only
 - (C) Insurance company and transporter
 - (D) Customer only
58. Insurance in transportation protects against :
- (A) Increased fuel cost
 - (B) Loss or damage of goods
 - (C) Salary payment
 - (D) Traffic fines

59. Rerouting means :
- (A) Cancelling delivery
 - (B) Changing delivery destination
 - (C) Selecting an alternative route due to traffic or obstacles
 - (D) Increasing load
60. Rerouting is useful in case of :
- (A) Clear roads
 - (B) Traffic congestion
 - (C) Empty vehicle
 - (D) Warehouse closure
61. Which technology helps in monitoring driver behaviour?
- (A) Telematics
 - (B) Manual register
 - (C) Invoice
 - (D) Packaging
62. Which of the following reduces transportation cost?
- (A) Poor planning
 - (B) Route optimization software
 - (C) Delayed dispatch
 - (D) Empty return trips
63. Input Tax Credit (ITC) under GST helps businesses to :
- (A) Increase tax burden
 - (B) Avoid double taxation
 - (C) Pay extra freight
 - (D) Increase delivery time
64. E-Way Bill contains details of :
- (A) Goods, transporter and vehicle
 - (B) Employee salary
 - (C) Marketing plan
 - (D) Bank account
65. Telematics improves transportation by:
- (A) Increasing fuel theft
 - (B) Reducing visibility
 - (C) Providing real-time data and analytics
 - (D) Increasing paperwork
66. Optimization in transportation improves:
- (A) Cost efficiency and customer satisfaction
 - (B) Fuel wastage
 - (C) Delivery delays
 - (D) Legal issues

67. Overloading a vehicle may result in :
- (A) Improved safety
 - (B) Mechanical failure and penalties
 - (C) Lower fuel consumption
 - (D) Faster delivery
68. Pre-trip vehicle inspection should check :
- (A) Tyres and brakes
 - (B) Music system
 - (C) Seat cover
 - (D) Vehicle colour
69. Use of seat belts by drivers :
- (A) is optional
 - (B) increases risk
 - (C) enhances safety
 - (D) reduces vehicle speed
70. One benefit of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) is :
- (A) Real-time traffic management
 - (B) Increased congestion
 - (C) Manual toll collection
 - (D) Higher paperwork
71. Dynamic pricing in transportation depends on :
- (A) Driver mood
 - (B) Office timing
 - (C) Vehicle age
 - (D) Demand and supply conditions
72. Fuel-efficient driving practices include :
- (A) Sudden acceleration
 - (B) Smooth acceleration and steady speed
 - (C) Frequent braking
 - (D) Over speeding
73. During transportation of hazardous goods, drivers must :
- (A) Ignore safety labels
 - (B) Drive at high speed
 - (C) Follow safety instructions strictly
 - (D) Remove warning signs
74. Efficient transportation systems contribute to :
- (A) National economic growth
 - (B) Reduced trade
 - (C) Lower connectivity
 - (D) Market isolation

75. GST in transportation is applicable on:
- (A) Freight charges
 - (B) Salary
 - (C) Land purchase
 - (D) Export duty
76. E-Way Bill is required when goods value exceeds :
- (A) ₹ 10,000
 - (B) ₹ 20,000
 - (C) ₹ 50,000
 - (D) ₹ 1,00,000
77. E-Way Bill is generated through :
- (A) GST portal
 - (B) Banking portal
 - (C) Railway website
 - (D) Income tax portal
78. Validity of E-Way Bill depends on :
- (A) Weight of goods
 - (B) Distance to be travelled
 - (C) Colour of vehicle
 - (D) Type of driver
79. Consignment number is important because it :
- (A) Increases freight cost
 - (B) Identifies and tracks shipment
 - (C) Replaces GST
 - (D) Reduces load capacity
80. The consignment number is generally mentioned on :
- (A) Lorry Receipt
 - (B) Salary slip
 - (C) GST return
 - (D) Advertisement
81. Transportation telematics refers to :
- (A) Manual bookkeeping
 - (B) Warehouse design
 - (C) Use of IT and telecom in transport
 - (D) Packaging material
82. Vehicle Tracking System (VTS) mainly uses :
- (A) Radio
 - (B) Barcode labels
 - (C) Paper records
 - (D) Satellite signals
83. GPS stands for :
- (A) General Positioning System
 - (B) Global Positioning System
 - (C) Government Positioning Service
 - (D) Global Parcel System
84. GPS helps transport managers to :
- (A) Track vehicle location in real time
 - (B) Increase idle time
 - (C) Increase paperwork
 - (D) Reduce vehicle speed

85. Efficient transportation improves customer satisfaction by :
- (A) Delayed delivery
 - (B) Increasing freight charges
 - (C) Reliable and timely delivery
 - (D) Reducing communication
86. Which is an economic benefit of efficient transport?
- (A) Higher production cost
 - (B) Market expansion
 - (C) Increased wastage
 - (D) Reduced trade
87. One major emerging trend in transportation is :
- (A) Manual tracking
 - (B) Use of electric vehicles
 - (C) Paper-based systems
 - (D) Delayed dispatch
88. Adoption of green logistics mainly focuses on :
- (A) Higher emissions
 - (B) Environmental sustainability
 - (C) Increased fuel use
 - (D) Higher taxes
89. Digital freight platforms are examples of :
- (A) Traditional transport
 - (B) Manual record keeping
 - (C) Emerging transport technology
 - (D) Offline dispatch
90. Sector pricing in transportation refers to :
- (A) Fixed price for all routes
 - (B) Random pricing
 - (C) Free delivery
 - (D) Pricing based on distance, weight, and service level
91. Freight pricing is influenced by :
- (A) Distance and demand
 - (B) Vehicle colour
 - (C) Driver uniform
 - (D) Company logo
92. Differential pricing means :
- (A) Same price for all customers
 - (B) Price variation based on service or customer type
 - (C) No pricing system
 - (D) Zero freight

93. Containerization mainly supports :
- (A) Manual handling
 - (B) Local delivery only
 - (C) Intermodal transport
 - (D) High packaging cost
94. Which document is used for verification of goods during transit?
- (A) Invoice
 - (B) Balance sheet
 - (C) Advertisement
 - (D) Railway receipt / Lorry receipt
95. Transit rules are mainly concerned with :
- (A) Marketing strategy
 - (B) Safe and lawful movement of goods
 - (C) Product design
 - (D) Production planning
96. Proof of delivery (POD) is used to confirm :
- (A) Production
 - (B) Dispatch
 - (C) Delivery to consignee
 - (D) Manufacturing
97. Which is a key performance indicator (KPI) in transportation?
- (A) Employee salary
 - (B) On-time delivery rate
 - (C) Office rent
 - (D) Advertising expense
98. Freight rate is influenced by :
- (A) Distance and weight
 - (B) Colour of vehicle
 - (C) Driver's age
 - (D) Brand of goods
99. Tankers are mainly used to transport :
- (A) Solid goods
 - (B) Liquid goods
 - (C) Electronic goods
 - (D) Furniture
100. Surface transportation is preferred for short and medium distances because it is :
- (A) Always fastest
 - (B) Most luxurious
 - (C) Cheapest and flexible
 - (D) Most complex

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.

Impt. 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।