

Roll No.

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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600526

**B. B. A. (Fourth Semester) (NEP)
EXAMINATION, 2022-23**

F010401T-A : SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

F010401T-B : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Paper Code

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Questions Booklet
Series

B

Time : 1:30 Hours]

[Maximum 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 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. Booklet is in two Sections : Section-A (1-50) & Section-B (51-100). Candidate should select 37 or 38 questions respectively from both sections. 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.

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 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। प्रश्न-पुस्तिका दो खण्डों—खण्ड-A (1-50) तथा खण्ड-B (51-100) में है। परीक्षार्थी को प्रत्येक भाग से क्रमशः 37 या 38 प्रश्न करने हैं। 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, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

SEAL

(Only for Rough Work)

Section-A

(Supply Chain Management)

1. Third-party logistics (3PL) is :
 - (A) The use of three different warehouses in the supply chain
 - (B) The use of three different transportation modes in the supply chain
 - (C) The use of three different suppliers for a single product
 - (D) The outsourcing of logistics activities to a specialized company
2. Supply chain network can be defined as :
 - (A) The physical infrastructure used to transport products in the supply chain
 - (B) The group of suppliers and customers involved in the supply chain
 - (C) The set of relationships among supply chain partners
 - (D) The flow of materials and information from suppliers to customers
3. What is the definition of supply chain agility ?
 - (A) The ability of a supply chain to respond quickly to changes in customer demand
 - (B) The ability of a supply chain to reduce costs and improve efficiency
 - (C) The ability of a supply chain to collaborate effectively with suppliers and customers
 - (D) The ability of a supply chain to minimize risks and disruptions
4. Which of the following strategies focuses on reducing the number of suppliers to improve efficiency ?
 - (A) Outsourcing
 - (B) Dual sourcing
 - (C) Multiple sourcing
 - (D) Single sourcing
5. What is the current focus of supply chain management in response to changing market dynamics ?
 - (A) Cost reduction
 - (B) Traditional marketing approaches
 - (C) Supplier consolidation
 - (D) Risk management
6. Which of the following inventory management techniques aims to minimize holding costs ?
 - (A) Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)
 - (B) Just-in-time (JIT)
 - (C) Material Requirements Planning (MRP)
 - (D) Capacity planning
7. Which of the following is a key benefit of supply chain collaboration ?
 - (A) Increased information sharing
 - (B) Reduced competition
 - (C) Higher transportation costs
 - (D) Decreased customer satisfaction

8. Which of the following transportation modes is generally the fastest but also the most expensive ?
- (A) Air freight
 - (B) Rail
 - (C) Trucking
 - (D) Maritime
9. Which of the following is an example of a supply chain network design decision ?
- (A) Determining optimal safety stock levels
 - (B) Setting quality control standards
 - (C) Selecting packaging materials
 - (D) Deciding on the number and location of distribution centers
10. What was the primary focus of early supply chain management practices ?
- (A) Cost reduction
 - (B) Customer service improvement
 - (C) Inventory management
 - (D) Process optimization
11. Which of the following strategies focuses on minimizing the time it takes to fulfill customer orders ?
- (A) Fast replenishment
 - (B) Lean manufacturing
 - (C) Mass customization
 - (D) Demand-driven planning
12. Which of the following is an example of a reverse logistics activity ?
- (A) Forward integration
 - (B) Product recall
 - (C) New product development
 - (D) Supplier evaluation
13. Which of the following is a key consideration when designing a distribution network ?
- (A) Minimizing transportation costs
 - (B) Maximizing production capacity
 - (C) Increasing product variety
 - (D) Reducing customer lead time
14. Which of the following factors is not typically included in a supplier evaluation ?
- (A) Quality performance
 - (B) Financial stability
 - (C) Employee satisfaction
 - (D) Delivery reliability
15. Which of the following strategies aims to reduce supply chain waste and environmental impact ?
- (A) Green supply chain
 - (B) Lean supply chain
 - (C) Agile supply chain
 - (D) Mass customization

16. Which of the following factors is not typically considered in supplier selection ?
 - (A) Cost
 - (B) Quality
 - (C) Lead time
 - (D) Customer satisfaction
17. Which of the following inventory management techniques involves placing small, frequent orders to minimize holding costs ?
 - (A) Just-in-time (JIT)
 - (B) Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)
 - (C) Material Requirements Planning (MRP)
 - (D) Capacity planning
18. What is the purpose of supply chain performance measurement ?
 - (A) To track the financial performance of the supply chain
 - (B) To track the performance of individual employees in the supply chain
 - (C) To track the performance of suppliers in the supply chain
 - (D) To track the performance of the supply chain as a whole
19. Which concept expanded the scope of supply chain management to include reverse logistics and waste reduction ?
 - (A) Lean manufacturing
 - (B) Six Sigma
 - (C) Sustainability
 - (D) Total quality management
20. Which of the following supply chain strategies focuses on maximizing efficiency and reducing waste ?
 - (A) Lean supply chain
 - (B) Agile supply chain
 - (C) Responsive supply chain
 - (D) Green supply chain
21. The current focus of supply chain management in response to changing market dynamics :
 - (A) Cost reduction
 - (B) Risk management
 - (C) Supplier consolidation
 - (D) Traditional marketing approaches
22. supply chain disruption is :
 - (A) A sudden increase in the demand for a product
 - (B) The distortion of information as it moves up the supply chain
 - (C) The impact of inflation on supply chain costs
 - (D) An event or circumstance that interrupts the normal flow of operations in the supply chain

23. The purpose of supply chain integration is :
- (A) To increase competition among supply chain partners
 - (B) To reduce the number of supply chain partners
 - (C) To improve coordination and collaboration among supply chain partners
 - (D) To eliminate the need for supply chain partners
24. What is the definition of supply chain governance ?
- (A) The process of managing the flow of materials and information in the supply chain
 - (B) The process of managing the relationships with suppliers and customers in the supply chain
 - (C) The process of managing the financial transactions in the supply chain
 - (D) The process of managing the legal and regulatory compliance in the supply chain
25. The purpose of supply chain standardization is :
- (A) To ensure consistent quality of products in the supply chain
 - (B) To ensure consistent pricing of products in the supply chain
 - (C) To ensure consistent delivery of products in the supply chain
 - (D) To ensure consistent communication among supply chain partners
26. What is the role of technology in the evolution of supply chain management ?
- (A) It enables real-time data sharing and visibility across the supply chain
 - (B) It automates supply chain processes and improves efficiency
 - (C) It supports advanced analytics and predictive modeling
 - (D) All of the above
27. Which of the following is not a key objective of supply chain management ?
- (A) Cost reduction
 - (B) Improved customer service
 - (C) Increased inventory levels
 - (D) Efficient order fulfillment
28. Which of the following is an example of a supply chain network design decision ?
- (A) Determining safety stock levels
 - (B) Selecting transportation routes
 - (C) Setting pricing strategies
 - (D) Conducting market research
29. Which of the following is a characteristic of an agile supply chain ?
- (A) High inventory levels
 - (B) Slow response to market changes
 - (C) Centralized decision-making
 - (D) Flexibility and quick responsiveness

30. Which of the following metrics measures the efficiency of order processing and delivery ?
- (A) Perfect Order Fulfillment
 - (B) Inventory Turnover Ratio
 - (C) Customer Satisfaction Index
 - (D) On-time Delivery Performance
31. What is the key goal of demand management in supply chain management ?
- (A) Balancing supply and demand
 - (B) Maximizing profits
 - (C) Reducing lead time
 - (D) Minimizing transportation costs
32. What does the term "order fulfillment" refer to in supply chain management ?
- (A) The process of managing supplier relationships
 - (B) The process of receiving and processing customer orders
 - (C) The process of optimizing transportation routes
 - (D) The process of managing inventory levels
33. Which of the following is a characteristic of a responsive supply chain ?
- (A) Low product variety
 - (B) Long lead times
 - (C) Push-based production
 - (D) Quick response to customer demand changes
34. What is the primary purpose of a distribution center in the supply chain ?
- (A) To manufacture products
 - (B) To store and manage inventory
 - (C) To negotiate contracts with suppliers
 - (D) To analyze customer demand patterns
35. What does the term "lead time" refer to in supply chain management ?
- (A) The time it takes to manufacture a product
 - (B) The time it takes to deliver a product to the customer
 - (C) The time it takes to process an order
 - (D) The time it takes to negotiate a contract with a supplier
36. Which of the following forecasting methods uses historical data to predict future demand patterns ?
- (A) Judgmental forecasting
 - (B) Time series forecasting
 - (C) Causal forecasting
 - (D) Delphi method

37. Which of the following is NOT a primary objective of supply chain management ?
- (A) Cost reduction
 - (B) Customer satisfaction
 - (C) Quality improvement
 - (D) Employee training
38. What is the definition of supply chain management ?
- (A) The process of managing the procurement and distribution of goods and services
 - (B) The process of managing sales and marketing activities
 - (C) The process of managing human resources within an organization
 - (D) The process of managing financial transactions within an organization
39. Which of the following strategies focuses on reducing supply chain waste and improving sustainability ?
- (A) Green supply chain
 - (B) Agile supply chain
 - (C) Lean supply chain
 - (D) Mass customization
40. Which of the following is NOT a component of a typical supply chain ?
- (A) Suppliers
 - (B) Customers
 - (C) Marketing department
 - (D) Distributors
41. What is the main goal of inventory management in supply chain management ?
- (A) To minimize the holding cost of inventory
 - (B) To maximize the number of products in stock
 - (C) To minimize transportation costs
 - (D) To maximize the production capacity
42. What is the purpose of demand planning in supply chain management ?
- (A) To estimate the number of employees needed in the organization
 - (B) To estimate the amount of raw materials required for production
 - (C) To estimate the demand for products or services in the market
 - (D) To estimate the cost of goods sold
43. Which of the following is an example of a push-based supply chain ?
- (A) Make-to-stock
 - (B) Make-to-order
 - (C) Demand-driven
 - (D) Just-in-time

44. Which of the following is a characteristic of a lean supply chain ?
- (A) High inventory levels
 - (B) Long lead times
 - (C) Continuous improvement
 - (D) Batch production
45. What is the purpose of supply chain visibility ?
- (A) To track the location of products in real-time
 - (B) To track employee attendance
 - (C) To track marketing campaigns
 - (D) To track financial transactions
46. What is the meaning of the term "bullwhip effect" in supply chain management ?
- (A) The sudden increase in the demand for a product
 - (B) The distortion of information as it moves up the supply chain
 - (C) The impact of inflation on supply chain co
 - (D) The disruption of supply chain operations due to natural disasters
47. The primary goal of supply chain collaboration is :
- (A) To increase competition among supply chain partners
 - (B) To reduce the number of supply chain partners
 - (C) To improve communication and coordination among supply chain partners
 - (D) To eliminate the need for supply chain partners
48. What is the definition of lead time in supply chain management ?
- (A) The time it takes to deliver a product to the customer
 - (B) The time it takes to produce a product
 - (C) The time it takes to place an order with a supplier
 - (D) The time it takes to process a payment
49. What is the purpose of reverse logistics in supply chain management ?
- (A) To manage the flow of products from the manufacturer to the customer
 - (B) To manage the flow of products from the customer to the manufacturer
 - (C) To manage the flow of information in the supply chain
 - (D) To manage the flow of payments in the supply chain
50. Bottleneck in supply chain management is :
- (A) A point in the supply chain where the flow of materials or information is restricted
 - (B) A point in the supply chain where the flow of products is at its highest
 - (C) A point in the supply chain where the flow of products is at its lowest
 - (D) A point in the supply chain where the flow of payments is restricted

Section-B
(Research Methodology)

51. There are primary scales of measurement.
- (A) One
 - (B) Two
 - (C) Three
 - (D) Four
52. is a systematic way of assigning numbers or names to objects and their attributes.
- (A) Measurement
 - (B) Classification
 - (C) Scaling
 - (D) Tabulation
53. The Scale is known as nominal scale.
- (A) Interval
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Ranking
 - (D) Categorical
54. Nominal variables allow for classification.
- (A) Quantitative
 - (B) Qualitative
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
55. The number of observations falling within a particular class interval is called its class
- (A) Frequency
 - (B) Interval
 - (C) Limits
 - (D) Mark
56. List includes letters, questionnaires, tests or other tools used in collecting the data :
- (A) Appendix
 - (B) Glossary
 - (C) Literature cited
 - (D) Bibliography
57. When there is long time gap between data collected and presentation of report, the study may lose its significance. In such cases report is presented.
- (A) Summary
 - (B) Technical
 - (C) Interim
 - (D) Public

58. A list of references cited in the text :
- (A) Appendix
 - (B) Glossary
 - (C) Literature cited
 - (D) Bibliography
59. A comprehensive listing of the works relevant to the study of the researcher :
- (A) Appendix
 - (B) Glossary
 - (C) Literature cited
 - (D) Bibliography
60. A/An is an alphabetical listing of unfamiliar terms with their meaning used in the thesis.
- (A) Appendix
 - (B) Glossary
 - (C) Literature cited
 - (D) Bibliography
61. When a phenomenon cannot be fully understood because of technical difficulties, the hypothesis made about is called
- (A) Tentative
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Explanatory
 - (D) Hypothesis
62. The value exactly at the middle of a class interval is called
- (A) Mid value
 - (B) Class mark
 - (C) Limits
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
63. The smallest and the largest possible measurements in each class are known as class
- (A) Boundaries
 - (B) Interval
 - (C) Limits
 - (D) Mark
64. It describes how an agent works to produce a particular effect or event :
- (A) Tentative
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Explanatory
 - (D) Hypothesis concerning law
65. Sampling technique where respondent refer next set of respondents is called
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Cluster
 - (C) Snowball
 - (D) None of the above

66. Reporting means through reports.
- (A) Asking
 - (B) Answering
 - (C) Communicating
 - (D) Stating
67. A treatise on a single subject is called a
- (A) Monograph
 - (B) Thesis
 - (C) Dissertation
 - (D) Report
68. Sampling technique where every "n"th number of respondent is taken is called as
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Cluster
 - (C) Snowball
 - (D) None of the above
69. Sampling technique where every similar segments are identified and than groups are chosen randomly is :
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Cluster
 - (C) Snowball
 - (D) None of the above
70. Sampling technique where lottery is drawn is similar to :
- (A) Systematic
 - (B) Cluster
 - (C) Snowball
 - (D) Simple random sampling
71. Report is reporting verbally in person.
- (A) Technical
 - (B) Popular
 - (C) Written
 - (D) Oral
72. Popular report is a report prepared for
- (A) Academic audience
 - (B) Business managers
 - (C) Administrators
 - (D) Laymen
73. When the study is related with more than two variables, it is termed as
- (A) Bivariate
 - (B) Multivariate
 - (C) Casual
 - (D) Unidimensional
74. The method helps to predict the unknown values of one variable from the known values of another variable are called analysis.
- (A) Correlation
 - (B) Regression
 - (C) Factor
 - (D) Cluster
75. Where the sample size is less than 30 is used.
- (A) F-test
 - (B) Z-test
 - (C) T-test
 - (D) U-test

76. If the measure of correlation is zero it indicates correlation.
- (A) No
 - (B) Perfect
 - (C) Imperfect
 - (D) Positive
77. is a measure of central tendency.
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Standard deviation
 - (C) Mean deviation
 - (D) Range
78. Statistics is used to describe the basic features of the data in a study.
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Business
 - (C) Inferential
 - (D) None of the above
79. The entire domain of statistics is divided in to Descriptive statistics and statistics.
- (A) Vital
 - (B) Business
 - (C) Inferential
 - (D) None of the above
80. After processing the data, the next step is its
- (A) Editing
 - (B) Classifying
 - (C) Analysis
 - (D) Reporting
81. is defined as the square-root of the average of the squared deviation from the mean.
- (A) Range
 - (B) Standard deviation
 - (C) Skewness
 - (D) Geometric mean
82. The best way of reflecting the central tendency of a set of scores where the scores themselves are measured on a nominal scale :
- (A) Mode
 - (B) Median
 - (C) Mean
 - (D) Range
83. If we estimate a parameter with the help of a single value, it is known as estimate.
- (A) Point
 - (B) Interval
 - (C) Time
 - (D) None of the above
84. Rejecting a true null hypothesis is committing a
- (A) type- I error
 - (B) type-II error
 - (C) type- III error
 - (D) Sampling error
85. In testing of hypothesis, if the null hypothesis is rejected hypothesis is accepted.
- (A) Alternative
 - (B) Relational
 - (C) New
 - (D) None of the above

86. This type of scale makes extensive use of words rather than numbers :

- (A) Semantic
- (B) Likert
- (C) Rating
- (D) Numerical

87. A questionnaire is a device that is most frequently used in collecting Data.

- (A) Secondary
- (B) Primary
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

88. These questions are also called fixed alternative questions :

- (A) Open ended
- (B) Close ended
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Open response-option questions

89. questionnaires contain definite, concrete and direct questions.

- (A) Unstructured
- (B) Structured
- (C) Closed form
- (D) None of the above

90. Data processing consists of, coding and tabulation.

- (A) Editing
- (B) Entry
- (C) Classification
- (D) None of the above

91. helps to become the data accurate, consistent with the intent of the question and other information in the survey, and to see the data is complete in all respects.

- (A) Coding
- (B) Tabulation
- (C) Editing
- (D) Classification

92. is the process of assigning figures or other symbols to answers so that responses can be put into a limited number of categories or classes.

- (A) Editing
- (B) Coding
- (C) Tabulation
- (D) Classification

93. is the process of summarizing raw data and displaying it in a compact form for further analysis.
- (A) Classification
 - (B) Coding
 - (C) Tabulation
 - (D) Editing
94. In statistics, a is a graphical display of tabulated frequencies.
- (A) Histogram
 - (B) Bar diagram
 - (C) Histogram
 - (D) None of the above
95. If the study is related one variable it is called analysis.
- (A) Bivariate
 - (B) Correlation
 - (C) Casual analysis
 - (D) Unidimensional
96. is the middle value in the distribution when it is arranged in descending or ascending order.
- (A) Mode
 - (B) Mean
 - (C) Median
 - (D) Range
97. is the most common measure of central tendency.
- (A) Mode
 - (B) Median
 - (C) Mean
 - (D) Range
98. When the study is related with more than two variables it is termed as Analysis.
- (A) Bivariate
 - (B) Multivariate
 - (C) Casual analysis
 - (D) Unidimensional
99. Report is a report prepared for an expert.
- (A) Technical
 - (B) Popular
 - (C) General
 - (D) Specific
100. A is a list of the sources used by the researcher to get information for research report.
- (A) Bibliography
 - (B) Content
 - (C) Appendix
 - (D) None of the above

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 :

Example :

Question :

- Q. 1 (A) ☒ (C) (D)
 Q. 2 (A) (B) ☒ (D)
 Q. 3 (A) ☒ (C) (D)

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

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 and 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.

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 छाँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

- प्रश्न 1 (A) ☒ (C) (D)
 प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ☒ (D)
 प्रश्न 3 (A) ☒ (C) (D)

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. 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. ओ. एम. आर. 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 के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, 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 प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।