

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

Question 24/2026/OL

Paper Code:

Category 283/2024

Code:

Exam: Regional Officer

Date of Test 11-02-2026

Department Kerala State Co Operative Coir Marketing Federation Limited

Question1:-

Which of the following best distinguishes strategic plans from operational plans ?

- A. Strategic plans are long-term, while operational plans are short term.
- B. Strategic plans are formulated by top management, while operational plans focus on day-to-day activities.
- C. Strategic plans deal only with profits, while operational plans deal with costs.
- D. Strategic plans are rigid, while operational plans are flexible.

A:-

Only ^{statement} A is correct

B:-

Both ^{statements} A and B are correct

C:-

Only ^{statement} C is correct

D:-

Only ^{statement} D is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question2:-In an organisation following strict scalar chain and unity of command, a supervisor delegates a task but retains final responsibility for its outcome. This situation most directly reflects the principle of :

A:-Functional foremanship

B:-Authority-responsibility parity

C:-Span of management

D:-Absolute responsibility

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question3:-A firm operating in a highly dynamic and uncertain environment is most likely to benefit from which organisational structure ?

A:-Tall structure with narrow span of control

B:-Mechanistic structure with rigid rules

C:-Organic structure with decentralised decision-making

D:-Line organisation with strict unity of command

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question4:-In an organisation adopting a process-oriented structure, which of the following outcomes is most likely ?

A:-Increased functional specialisation and vertical communication

B:-Greater customer focus and reduced inter-departmental conflict

C:-Stronger scalar chain and tighter supervision

D:-Clear demarcation between line and staff authority

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question5:-Which of the following conditions would most strongly justify a high degree of decentralisation in an organisation ?

A:-Standardised products and stable external environment

B:-Need for strict cost control and uniform procedures

C:-Large organisational size with diverse markets and products

D:-Availability of inexperienced lower-level managers

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question6:-In a line organisation, authority :

A:-Flows from lower to higher levels

B:-Is shared equally among all employees

C:-Flows vertically from top to bottom

D:-Exists only at the middle level

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question7:-Which of the following is not an element of directing ?

A:-Supervision

B:-Motivation

C:-Communication

D:-Budgeting

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question8:-A production manager closely monitors only those activities where actual performance deviates significantly from the set standards, while routine activities meeting standards are left unattended. This approach best reflects the principle of :

A:-Management by objectives

B:-Management by exception

C:-Preventive control

D:-Feedback control

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question9:-Which of the following situations is an example of feedforward control ?

- A:-Comparing actual sales with sales targets at the end of the year
- B:-Revising standards after identifying performance gaps
- C:-Screening raw materials before they enter the production process
- D:-Appraising employee performance after task completion

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question10:-A department consistently stays within its expenditure limits but fails to achieve output targets. Which limitation of budgetary control does this situation highlight ?

- A:-Budgets encourage overspending
- B:-Budgets focus on financial inputs rather than performance outcomes
- C:-Budgets eliminate managerial flexibility
- D:-Budgets are useful only in non-profit organisations

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question11:-

A CEO issues a strategic memo that is factually accurate, logically structured and linguistically precise. However, middle-level managers misinterpret the urgency and delay execution because the message does not explicitly assign responsibility or deadlines.

Which two C's are primarily violated ?

- A:-Completeness and Courtesy
- B:-Clarity and conciseness
- C:-Completeness and concreteness
- D:-Correctness and Clarity

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question12:-Which of the following is not an example of a physical communication barrier ?

- A:-Poor reception
- B:-Slow network
- C:-Faulty printer
- D:-Language

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question13:-Which of the following is identified as a cause of physical communication barriers ?

- A:-Difference in language
- B:-Emotional stress
- C:-Geographical distance
- D:-Attitudinal bias

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question14:- _____ is a language that is unique to a particular field of knowledge, e.g., science, technology, art, trade or a profession.

- A:-Jargon
- B:-Idiom
- C:-Vernacular
- D:-Figurative

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question15:-Who defined communication as "Communication in its simplest form of conveying of information from one person to another" ?

- A:-Hudson
- B:-Koontz and O'Donell
- C:-George Terry
- D:-Allen Louis

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question16:-According to G. W. Porter, which of the following best differentiates "Signs" from "Symbolic" non-verbal communication ?

- A:-Signs are informal, whereas symbolic communication is formal
- B:-Signs rely on personal expression, whereas symbolic communication relies on creativity
- C:-Signs convey meaning through standardized mechanical signals, whereas symbolic communication conveys meaning through socially constructed values
- D:-Signs are culture-specific, whereas symbolic communication is universal

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question17:-Which of the following statement is/are correct ?

- I. Encoding is using a code to structure a message in an effort to achieve our communicative objective.
- II. The medium is the physical system which carries the message from sender to receiver.
- III. Noise is a random input which distorts a message or which interferes with its transmission or reception.
- IV. Decoding is using our knowledge of the code to work out the meaning of a message we have received.

- A:-II, III, IV
- B:-I, IV
- C:-I, II, III
- D:-I, II, III, IV

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question18:-Which of the following statement is/are correct ?

- I. Personal channels of communication are direct interpersonal (face-to-face) contact with target individuals or groups.
- II. Non-personal channels of communication are those that carry a message without

interpersonal contact between sender and receiver.

III. The channel is the method by which the communication travels from the source or sender to the receiver.

IV. Non-personal channels are generally referred to as the mass media or mass communications, since the message is sent to many individuals at one time.

A:-I and II

B:-I, II and III

C:-I, II, III and IV

D:-I and III

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question19:-A _____ is a language variety which is characteristic of a region or a socio-economic group.

A:-Dialect

B:-Jargon

C:-Idiom

D:-Figurative

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question20:-A technically sound message fails because the receiver interprets it based on past negative experiences with the sender rather than the message content.

Which factor is most directly influencing communication in this situation ?

A:-Physical environment

B:-Language and semantics

C:-Psychological perception and attitude

D:-Choice of communication channel

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question21:-A lender wants to assess a firm's ability to repay long-term borrowings using information available at the end of the financial year. Which statement would provide the most relevant information ?

A:-Profit and Loss Account

B:-Trading Account

C:-Balance Sheet

D:-Cash book

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question22:-A firm reports a net profit for the year. Where will this amount be reflected in the final accounts ?

A:-Added to capital in the Balance Sheet

B:-Shown as a current liability

C:-Transferred to assets

D:-Adjusted against expenses

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question23:-A firm reports high profits but struggles to pay short-term dues. This indicates weakness in :

A:-Profitability

B:-Liquidity

C:-Efficiency

D:-Market value

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question24:-Which of the following is a current asset ?

A:-Land

B:-Machinery

C:-Debtors

D:-Building

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question25:-If depreciation is not charged, which outcome is most likely ?

A:-Assets and profits understated

B:-Assets and profits overstated

C:-Liabilities understated

D:-No impact

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question26:-Outstanding expenses are shown in the Balance Sheet as :

A:-Assets

B:-Income

C:-Liabilities

D:-Capital

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question27:-Which adjustment affects both the Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet ?

A:-Purchase of machinery

B:-Outstanding salary

C:-Capital introduced

D:-Payment to creditors

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question28:-Consistent accounting policies mainly help in :

A:-Reducing tax

B:-Preventing fraud

C:-Comparing performance across years

D:-Improving liquidity

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question29:-A firm's assets and liabilities rise sharply, but profits remain stagnant. This most likely indicates :

A:-Improved efficiency

B:-Higher leverage without returns

C:-Strong liquidity

D:-Conservative accounting

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question30:-The inter-relationship between Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet is best shown when :

A:-Credit sales increase debtors

B:-Net profit is added to capital

C:-Cash purchases increase assets

D:-Liabilities are paid

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question31:-Operating profit means

A:-Gross sales - CGS

B:-Net sales - CGS

C:-Net profit after interest and tax

D:-Net profit before interest and tax

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question32:-If CGS = Rs. 1,80,000, other operating expenses = Rs. 30,000 and net sales = Rs. 3,00,000, operating ratio is

A:-30%

B:-70%

C:-60%

D:-10%

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question33:-Identify false statement/ statements

i) Debt-equity ratio, also known as the external-internal ratio.

ii) Net profit is the same as operating profit.

iii) Acid-test denotes liquidity.

iv) Current ratio is also known as the liquid ratio.

A:-ii only

B:-iv only

C:-ii and iv

D:-i and iii

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question34:-

Debtor's turnover ratio is usually expressed as

A:-

Times

B:-

Percentage

C:-

Propotion

D:-

Both percentage and propotion

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question35:-Liquid assets mean

A:-Current assets, including stock

B:-Current assets, including stock and prepaid expenses

C:-Current assets, excluding stock

D:-Current assets, excluding stock and prepaid expenses

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question36:-Which ratio tells the extent of the change in Earnings Before Tax (EBT) due to a change in operating income (EBIT) ?

A:-Operating leverage

B:-Financial leverage

C:-Combined leverage

D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question37:-If the current ratio is 2.5 and the working capital is Rs. 90,000, how much is current liabilities ?

A:-60,000

B:-1,50,000

C:-90,000

D:-1,20,000

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question38:-The standard quick ratio is

A:-2:1

B:-1:1

C:-2.5:1

D:-0.5:1

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question39:-How much is sales if the current ratio is 1.5, acid test ratio is 1.2, current liabilities are Rs. 4,00,000 and the inventory turnover ratio is 5 times ?

A:-6,00,000

B:-1,20,000

C:-4,80,000

D:-8,00,000

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question40:-Capital employed is taken as

- i) Gross capital employed.
- ii) Net capital employed.
- iii) Proprietor's net capital employed.
- iv) Average capital employed.

A:-All are correct

B:-i, ii and iv are correct

C:-i, ii and iii are correct

D:-i, iii and iv are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question41:-The Japanese philosophy that emphasizes small, continuous improvements is termed as

A:-Reengineering

B:-Benchmarking

C:-Kaizen

D:-Six Sigma

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question42:-PDCA in TQM stands for :

A:-Plan - Develop - Check - Apply

B:-Plan - Do - Check - Act

C:-Process - Develop - Control - Assess

D:-Plan - Decide - Control - Act

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question43:-Which of the following best defines benchmarking ?

A:-A continuous learning process

B:-A quality inspection technique

C:-Adopting best practices of other companies

D:-A reward system

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question44:-Which of the following indicates effective employee empowerment ?

- A:-Employees follow standard operating procedures strictly
- B:-Employees wait for managerial approval to report defects
- C:-Employees identify root causes and suggest improvements
- D:-Employees focus only on output targets

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question45:-ISO 9000 certification is

- A:-Mandatory
- B:-Voluntary
- C:-Government enforced
- D:-Product specific

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question46:-The main aim of ISO 14000 is to

- A:-Improve profit
- B:-Improve customer satisfaction
- C:-Increase production
- D:-Prevent pollution and protect the environment

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question47:-Quality in TQM can be expressed as

- A:- $Q = \text{Expectations} / \text{Performance}$
- B:- $Q = \text{Performance} - \text{Expectations}$
- C:- $Q = \text{Performance} / \text{Expectations}$
- D:- $Q = \text{Performance} \times \text{Expectations}$

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question48:-BIS was established under

- A:-Indian Standards Institution Act, 1947
- B:-Companies Act, 1956
- C:-ISO Convention, 1947
- D:-BIS Act, 1986

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question49:-In short-term scheduling, forward scheduling means :

- A:-Scheduling jobs as soon as the job requirements are known
- B:-Scheduling jobs on the due date
- C:-Scheduling as and when customer needs arise
- D:-Scheduling only after resources are in stock

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question50:-In JIT, production is driven by

- A:-Forecast
- B:-Master production schedule
- C:-Customer demand
- D:-Inventory level

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question51:-A manufacturing firm experiences frequent delays despite adequate capacity because shop-floor activities are not aligned with the master schedule. Which PPC function is most likely weak ?

- A:-Routing
- B:-Scheduling
- C:-Dispatching
- D:-Follow-up and expediting

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question52:-A firm integrates purchasing, stores, inventory control and materials handling under a single department to reduce total material cost. This approach best reflects

- A:-Decentralized procurement
- B:-Integrated materials management
- C:-Vendor-managed inventory
- D:-Lean sourcing

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question53:-A firm classifies a small number of high-value items for strict monitoring, while low-value items receive minimal control. This technique is based on

- A:-EOQ analysis
- B:-Just-in-Time
- C:-ABC classification
- D:-Safety stock optimization

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question54:-A buyer selects a supplier not solely on price but also on reliability, quality consistency and long-term partnership potential, This reflects

- A:-Transactional purchasing
- B:-Systems buying
- C:-Strategic purchasing orientation
- D:-Spot market sourcing

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question55:-A firm improves responsiveness by reducing lead time, increasing information visibility and improving coordination among partners, These actions directly affect which supply chain drivers ?

- A:-Facilities and inventory only
- B:-Information and coordination
- C:-Transportation and sourcing
- D:-Pricing and promotion

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question56:-When capacity planning, shop-floor control and financial planning are integrated with material planning, the system is classified as

- A:-MRP-I
- B:-JIT
- C:-MRP-II
- D:-ERP

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question57:-A firm implements a single integrated database connecting finance, HR, production, procurement and sales. The primary benefit is

- A:-Enterprise-wide information integration
- B:-Functional autonomy
- C:-reduction in inventory holding cost alone
- D:-Increased departmental control

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question58:-A firm outsources a component when external suppliers can produce it at lower cost and higher quality, allowing the firm to focus on core competencies, This decision is driven by

- A:-Capacity constraints only
- B:-Core competence logic
- C:-Inventory reduction strategy
- D:-Vertical integration

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question59:-A buyer evaluates suppliers using delivery reliability, defect rates, cost competitiveness and responsiveness. This approach represents

- A:-Multi-criteria supplier performance appraisal
- B:-Qualitative vendor rating
- C:-Price-based supplier selection
- D:-Informal supplier evaluation

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question60:-A firm uses a bill of materials, master production schedule and

inventory records to determine material requirements. This system is best described as

- A:-ERP
- B:-MRP-I
- C:-MRP-II
- D:-DRP

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question61:-Which of the following is a pull-based flow control system ?

- A:-MRP
- B:-Push system
- C:-Kanban
- D:-Economic Order Quantity

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question62:-Safety stock in material planning is mainly used to protect against :

- A:-Seasonal demand
- B:-Price fluctuations
- C:-Demand and lead-time uncertainty
- D:-Technological obsolescence

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question63:-Which assumption is fundamental to classical MRP systems ?

- A:-Zero lead time
- B:-Deterministic demand
- C:-Infinite capacity
- D:-Continuous review

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question64:-Which factor causes systematic bias in forecasting ?

- A:-Random demand fluctuations
- B:-Consistent under-or over-estimation
- C:-Increasing sample size
- D:-Short forecast horizon

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question65:-If the production budget increases but the material purchase budget decreases, the most likely reason is :

- A:-Increase in material price
- B:-Reduction in material wastage
- C:-Higher closing stock of raw materials planned

D:-Decrease in labour cost

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question66:-While preparing a material budget, abnormal losses are :

A:-Ignored completely

B:-Included in standard quantities

C:-Treated as part of normal loss

D:-Considered separately and not built into standards

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question67:-Which purchasing method is most appropriate when requirements are repetitive, quantities are uncertain and prices are relatively stable ?

A:-Tender purchasing

B:-Blanket purchasing

C:-Forward buying

D:-Spot purchasing

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question68:-The classical " five rights" of purchasing include all except :

A:-Right quality

B:-Right price

C:-Right quantity

D:-Right promotion

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question69:-Vendor rating systems are used mainly to :

A:-Fix selling prices

B:-Identify employee performance

C:-Evaluate and compare supplier performance

D:-Determine production capacity

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question70:-Source development becomes essential when :

A:-Materials are readily available in the market

B:-Demand is seasonal

C:-Suitable suppliers are scarce or technologically weak

D:-Prices are declining

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question71:-Which factor gives legal validity to a purchase contract ?

A:-Lowest price offered

B:-Mutual agreement between buyer and seller

C:-Written quotation

D:-Delivery schedule

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question72:-The primary purpose of a purchase requisition is to :

A:-Invite supplier quotations

B:-Authorize procurement internally

C:-Approve supplier payment

D:-Record material receipt

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question73:-Quoted lead time = 6 weeks; actual varies 5-9 weeks. Best response ?

A:-Cancel contract

B:-Increase safety stock

C:-Reduce order size

D:-Spot purchasing

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question74:-Which best reflects an implied condition in purchasing law ?

A:-penalty clause

B:-Written warranty

C:-Fitness for purpose

D:-Buyer's insurance

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question75:-Purchase order follow-up is primarily concerned with :

A:-Revising specifications

B:-Monitoring delivery commitments

C:-Evaluating supplier quality

D:-Negotiating prices

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question76:-Strong expediting systems are most critical when :

A:-Demand predictable

B:-Items low value

C:-Supply risk and lead time uncertainty high

D:-Purchasing decentralized

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question77:-A firm prefers domestic suppliers for critical spares mainly to reduce :

A:-Price volatility

B:-Lead time uncertainty

C:-Quality variation

D:-Documentation cost

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question78:-Which system best integrates purchasing with quality assurance ?

A:-Spot purchasing

B:-Vendor rating

C:-Blanket ordering

D:-Reverse auction

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question79:-Statements on international purchasing :

1. Currency fluctuation affects cost

2. Trade regulations must be complied with

3. Inspection becomes unnecessary

Which is correct ?

A:-1 only

B:-1 and 2 only

C:-2 and 3 only

D:-1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question80:-Receipt and inspection together help ensure :

A:-Contract profitability

B:-Compliance with tax laws

C:-Conformance to quantity and quality

D:-Faster supplier payment

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question81:-

Statement I : Bin cards show quantity only.

Statement II : Stores ledger shows both quantity and value.

Choose the correct answer :

A:-

Both statements are true

B:-

Both statements are false

C:-

Statement I true, statement II false

D:-

Statement I false, statement II true

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question82:-

Statement I : Centralised stores reduce duplication of stock.

Statement II : Decentralised stores ensure better departmental control.
Choose the correct answer :

A:-

Both statements are true

B:-

Both statements are false

C:-

Statement I true, statement II false

D:-

Statement I false, statement II true

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question83:-Which layout ensures minimum material handling ?

A:-random layout

B:-Poorly planned layout

C:-Scientific store layout

D:-Temporary layout

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question84:-

Statement I : Store design should allow easy supervision.

Statement II : Store design ignores safety aspects.

Choose the correct answer :

A:-

Both statements are true

B:-

Both statements are false

C:-

Statement I true, statement II false

D:-

Statement I false, statement II true

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question85:-Issue of materials from stores should be based on :

A:-Oral request

B:-Purchase order

C:-Material requisition note

D:-Sales invoice

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question86:-Which of the following is a function of store keeper ?

A:-Preparation of balance sheet

B:-Inspection of incoming materials

C:-Finalising sales contracts

D:-Advertising

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question87:-Which of the following is a factor influencing store location ?

A:-Colour of building

B:-Distance from production department

C:-Type of advertisement

D:-Number of workers

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question88:-Bin card shows :

A:-Supplier details

B:-Quantity of materials received, issued and balance

C:-Purchase price

D:-Labour cost

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question89:-Store layout refers to :

A:-Legal structure of stores

B:-Arrangement of storage space

C:-Accounting method

D:-Purchasing policy

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question90:-The primary objective of store organization is to :

A:-Increase profits

B:-Reduce production cost

C:-Ensure smooth flow of materials

D:-Improve advertising

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question91:-Which of the following statements is/are correct to stores location ?

i) Location should be in a position which minimizes the transportation charges.

ii) There should be an easy access to all other departments.

iii) It should avoid delay in the movement of materials.

iv) It should be convenient to store bulky and heavy materials.

A:-All are correct

B:-Only (iii and iv)

C:-Only (i and iv)

D:-Only (ii and iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question92:- _____ is essential to avoid losses of material from misappropriation, damage, deterioration etc.

- A:-Material control
- B:-Purchase department
- C:-Stores control
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question93:-Classification of stores as direct material, consumables, spare parts etc. is an example for classification based on _____

- A:-Cost of material
- B:-Nature of material
- C:-Usage of material
- D:-Importance of material

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question94:-Which of the following statement is not correct to bin card ?

- A:-It is maintained by the storekeeper
- B:-Separate bin cards are maintained for each item in the stores
- C:-It is a record of receipt, issue and closing balance of a particular item in the stores
- D:-It shows the money value of each stores along with the receipts, issue and closing balance of each stores

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question95:-Which of the following is/are the functions of a storekeeper ?

- i) Ensuring that every item of stores received is duly supported by necessary documents.
- ii) Checking the bin card balances with the physical quantities in the bins.
- iii) Requisitioning to replenish the stores is not the function of storekeeper.
- iv) Preventing authorised persons from entering into the stores.

- A:-Only (iii and iv)
- B:-Only (ii and iv)
- C:-Only (i and ii)
- D:-All are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question96:-Which of the following situations is/are the reasons for disagreement of balances disclosed by bin card and stores ledger while reconciling these two records ?

- i) Posting in the wrong bin card or stores ledger account.
- ii) Posting a receipt of material in the issue column.
- iii) Due to arithmetical errors.
- iv) Omission of a document relating to receipt or issue of material.

A:-Only (ii and iii)

B:-Only (iii and iv)

C:-Only (i and iv)

D:-All are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question97:- _____ is an account for every item of stores in which receipts, issue and closing balance of each item in the stores are recorded both in quantity and its money value.

A:-Bin card

B:-Stores ledger

C:-Double bin system

D:-Purchase order

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question98:-Which of the following statements is / are features of centralised stores - a type of stores ?

- i) The materials are received by and issued from one store.
- ii) It reduces risk of loss of material due to fire.
- iii) Economy in clerical costs and stationery is possible.
- iv) The risk of obsolescence of stores can be minimised.

A:-Only (i, iii and iv)

B:-Only (ii and iv)

C:-Only (i, ii and iii)

D:-All are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question99:-Which of the following statements is / are correct to codification of items in the stores ?

- i) Coding system increases the complexity of maintaining stores.
- ii) It helps in avoidance of duplication due to multiple names of items.
- iii) Only alphabets are used for codification.
- iv) Decimal system of numeric can be used for codification.

A:-Only (i and iii)

B:-Only (iii and iv)

C:-Only (ii and iv)

D:-All except (ii) are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question100:-Which of the following statements is /are correct to standardisation and simplification - two methods of stores control ?

- i) Standardisation aims at reducing the number of items carried in the stores.
- ii) Simplification aims at clear specification regarding the quality of the items to be purchased to the stores.
- iii) Standardisation is setting-up of fixed sizes, type, quality, measures etc. of materials to be stored.
- iv) Simplification is the elimination of superfluous varieties, sizes, dimensions etc. of materials in the stores.

A:-Only (ii and iii)

B:-Only (iii and iv)

C:-Only (i and iv)

D:-Only (i and ii)

Correct Answer:- Option-B