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| **Program:** | T.Y.B.Com (MS) | **Semester:** V | **Program Code:** UGMS02 |
| **Course:** | Logistics & Supply Chain Management | | **Course Code:** NUMS516 |
| **Duration:** | 2 Hour | **Examination Pattern:** NEP-Autonomous-External | **Max. Marks:** 60 |

**Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.
4. CO (Course Outcome), KL (Knowledge Level).

**Examination:**

**REGULAR**

| Q. 1 | | Attempt the following. | | | | | [15] | CO's | KL's |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (a) | **Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer from the alternatives given.** | | | | | [08] | | |
| | | I | Outbound logistics is also known as _____logistics. | | | | | CO1 | L1 |
| | | | a. | instream | b. | upstream | | | |
| | | | c. | downstream | d. | midstream | | | |
| | | II | SCM is a ____ concept. | | | | | | |
| | | | a. | narrower | b. | broader | | | |
| | | | c. | vertical | d. | horizontal | | | |
| | | III | _____logistics refers to procedures & step instituted by a logistics company to minimize waste & other negative effect on the environment. | | | | | | |
| | | | a. | Reverse | b. | Green | | | |
| | | | c. | Integrated | d. | Extended | | | |
| | | IV | _____stock is also known as buffer stock. | | | | | | |
| | | | a. | Safety | b. | Vital | | | |
| | | | c. | Essential | d. | Product | | | |
| | | V | XYZ analysis approach is similar to ____ analysis. | | | | | | |
| | | | a. | HML | b. | VED | | | |
| | | | c. | ABC | d. | GOLF | | | |
| | | VI | Combining several small shipments into one large shipment is termed as | | | | | | |
| | | | a. | sorting | b. | assortment | | | |
| | | | c. | mixing | d. | consolidation | | | |
| | | VII | _____warehouse has greater control. | | | | | | |
| | | | a. | Public | b. | Private | | | |
| | | | c. | Bonded | d. | Company | | | |



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| | | VIII | FSN analysis is based on _____ of the items. | | | | | | |
| | | | a. | consumption | b. | production | | | |
| | | | c. | manufacturing | d. | transaction | | | |
| | (b) | **State whether the following statements are true or false.** | | | | | [07] | CO's | KL's |
| | | I | Reverse logistics deals with the movement of goods from customers back to the seller or manufacturer. | | | | | CO1 | L1 |
| | | II | Route optimization can help reduce transportation time and fuel consumption. | | | | | | |
| | | III | Inventory refers only to finished goods held by a company. | | | | | | |
| | | IV | EOQ stands for Economic Order Quantity. | | | | | | |
| | | V | Supply chain management focuses only on transportation activities. | | | | | | |
| | | VI | Just-in-Time (JIT) aims to maintain large quantities of inventory at all times. | | | | | | |
| | | VII | Pipeline is suitable for all weather. | | | | | | |
| Q. 2 | | **Attempt the following.** | | | | | [15] | CO's | KL's |
| | (a) | Define customer service and list its major elements in logistics. | | | | | | CO1 | L2 |
| | (b) | Explain the Bullwhip Effect and describe its major causes and remedies in supply chain management. | | | | | | CO2 | L2 |
| | | **OR** | | | | | | | |
| | (p) | Explain warehousing and analyze its economic and service benefits. | | | | | | CO1 | L2 |
| | (q) | Explain the logistical performance cycle and describe its major components. | | | | | | CO2 | L2 |
| Q. 3 | | **Attempt the following.** | | | | | [15] | CO's | KL's |
| | (a) | Define Reorder Level and Lead Time. Apply the concepts of Reorder Level and Lead Time to calculate the Reorder Level in the following situation:<br>Daily consumption of a raw material in the production process is 200 units. Lead time for delivery is 6 days. The company maintains a safety stock of 3 days' consumption. | | | | | | CO1, CO3 | L3 |
| | (b) | Explain the various types and dimensions of performance measurement used in supply chain management. | | | | | | CO2 | L2 |
| | | **OR** | | | | | | | |
| | (p) | Define Outsourcing. Apply the concept of outsourcing to evaluate its advantages and disadvantages in logistics and supply chain management. | | | | | | CO1, CO3 | L3 |
| | (q) | Differentiate between ABC costing v/s MBC costing. | | | | | | CO2 | L2 |

| Q. 4 | | Read the following case study and answer the following questions: | [15] | CO's | KL's |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EcoHome Appliances Ltd. is a company based in Singapore that manufactures energy-efficient home appliances such as air purifiers and solar-powered refrigerators.<br>To reduce costs and get better technology, EcoHome purchases different components from South Korea, Japan and Thailand. The company assembles and sells its products in Singapore and Australia.<br>By using suppliers from different countries, EcoHome gets access to new markets, advanced technology and better suppliers. However, the company also faces problems such as high transportation costs, delays, supply disruptions and difficulty in coordinating with suppliers in different countries.<br>EcoHome also wants to make its supply chain more environmentally friendly. It has started using recyclable packaging, tracking carbon emissions and checking suppliers for ethical practices. However, the company finds it difficult to balance cost reduction with environmental and social responsibilities. | | | |
| | **(a)** | Analyse the major opportunities available to EcoHome through global supply chain management. | **05** | **CO4** | **L4** |
| | **(b)** | Analyse the major challenges faced by EcoHome in managing its global and sustainable supply chain. | **05** | **CO4** | **L4** |
| | **(c)** | Suggest any two strategies EcoHome can adopt to improve sustainability in its global supply chain. | **05** | **CO4** | **L3** |

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