

Program/Sem: T.Y.B.M.S – Sem - V Course: Logistics & Supply Chain Management
Program Code: 2M00155 Course Code: 46001
Duration: 2 ½ Hour 03 NOV 2025 Max. Marks: 75

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1 Attempt the following.

A. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer from the alternatives given.(Any 8) [08]

- i). Which of the following is not a part of Supply chain Management system?
(a) Supplier (b) Manufacturer
(c) Customer (d) Competitor
- ii). Which of the following is not an area or responsibility for a logistics manager?
(a) Marketing (b) Inventory
(c) Purchasing (d) Warehousing
- iii). Today, a growing number of firms now outsource some or all of their logistics to intermediaries is called _____.
(a) competitors (b) third-party logistics providers
(c) channel members (d) cross-functional teams
- iv). A _____ encompasses all activities associated with the flow and transformation of goods from the raw material stage, through to the end user, as well as the associated information flows.
(a) production line (b) marketing channel
(c) supply chain (d) warehouse
- v). _____ allows logistics managers to be proactive rather than reactive.
(a) Forecasting (b) Rescheduling
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
- vi). _____ is quantitative technique of Forecasting.
(a) Moving Average (b) Delphi Technique
(c) Sales Force Polling (d) None of these
- vii). _____ physically moves products from where they are produced to where they are needed.

- (a) Warehousing
- (b) Transportation
- (c) Packaging
- (d) None of these

viii) _____ refers to the characteristics that transportation cost per unit of weight decreases when the size of the shipment increases.

- (a) Economies of Distance
- (b) Both (a) & (c)
- (c) Economies of Scale
- (d) None of these

ix). _____ is the factors influencing transportation costs.

- (a) Density
- (b) Stow ability
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of these

x). _____ is a combination of rail and road.

- (a) Fishy Back
- (b) Birdy Back
- (c) Piggy Back
- (d) None of These

B. True or False: (Any 7)

[07]

- i). Black logistics describes all attempts to measure and minimize the ecological impact of logistics activities
- ii). Less capital is disadvantage of private warehousing.
- iii). Mechanized materials handling devices should be designed and located so that human effort is minimized.
- iv). Birdy back is multimodal transport.
- v). Companies using forecast source from sales people who are in continuous contact with customers is called Delphi method.
- vi). Logistics is the purely business concept and originated from business only.
- vii). Elevators are devices, which move materials vertically and horizontally in a limited area.
- viii) In case of Contract warehousing, the client is expected to enter into a contract for a specific period of time.
- ix). Idle time is the time that elapses between issuing replenishment order and receiving the material in stores.
- x). When these master cartons are grouped together it is called Unitization.

[15]

Q. 2 Attempt either A or B.

- A. a) What is Demand Forecasting? What are the various components of demand forecasting? [08]
- b) What is Bull-Whip Effect? Explain causes and impact of bullwhip effect. [07]

OR

- B. c) Explain the 7R's Principle in Supply Chain Management? [08]
- d) From the following data calculate a 3 period and 5 period moving average. Also forecast for the 11th month? [07]

Period (month)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Demand in Unit	110	120	135	142	154	160	173	180	190	210

Q. 3 Attempt either A or B.

- a) What is Warehouse? What are the various types of warehouses? [08]
- b) What are the main functions of packaging? [07]

OR

- B. [15]
- c) What is material handling? What are the objectives of it? [08]
- d) Explain the various types of transportation modes? Explain the advantages & disadvantages of each? [07]

Q. 4 A. Attempt either A or B.

- a) What is benchmarking? What are the various forms of benchmarking? [08]
- b) What is Inventory? What are the various types of inventory? [07]

OR

- B. [15]
- c) What is Logistical Network Analysis? What are the various importance of it? [08]
- d) The annual demand for a particular item is 20000 units. Unit cost is Rs 5/-. Carrying cost on an average inventory is 20% and the ordering cost per order is Rs. 40/-. Find: 1) EOQ 2) Total Inventory Cost? [07]

Q. 5 Attempt either (A and B) or C.

- A. What is Containerization? What are the various types of Containers? [08]
- B. What is Logistical Outsourcing? What are the objectives of it? [07]

OR

C. Short Note: (Any 3) (5 marks each)

[15]

- a) MRP-I
- b) EOQ
- c) 3PL & 4PL
- d) Mission Based Costing (MBC)
- e) Reverse Logistics

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