

N - 2166**COURSE CODE****205633**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS
M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2025
Second Year - Third Semester
(LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT)
MODERN LOGISTICS OPERATIONS
(CBCS - 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART - A

(33 X 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Which of the following is NOT a function of logistics in production?
(a) Procurement (b) Demand forecasting
(c) Software development (d) Vendor facilitation
2. Logistics serves as an interface for which of the following functions?
(a) Demand forecasting (b) Production support
(c) Procurement support (d) All of the above
3. What is the main benefit of Just-in-Time (JIT) logistics?
(a) Increasing storage requirements (b) Reducing inventory costs
(c) Delaying shipments (d) Increasing lead times
4. Which of the following is a key component of global procurement?
(a) Tracking inward shipments (b) Ignoring vendor performance
(c) Stockpiling excess inventory (d) Avoiding supplier partnerships
5. Which aspect of logistics ensures timely movement of goods within a production facility?
(a) Marketing (b) In-plant distribution
(c) Retail management (d) None of the above

N - 2166

6. Kanban is a scheduling system primarily used for:

- (a) Employee scheduling
- (b) Lean inventory management
- (c) Customer relationship management
- (d) Forecasting demand

7. Which of the following best describes Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI)?

- (a) Vendors manage the company's employees
- (b) Vendors control the inventory levels for a company
- (c) The company purchases all inventory upfront
- (d) The company does not rely on vendors

8. What is a primary benefit of implementing Kanban system in logistics?

- (a) Reducing excess inventory
- (b) Increasing warehouse congestion
- (c) Ignoring supplier relationships
- (d) Increasing lead times

9. Which of the following is NOT a function of logistics in marketing?

- (a) Order fulfillment
- (b) Product assembling
- (c) Customer service
- (d) Software programming

10. Consignment convergence in logistics refers to:

- (a) Splitting shipments into smaller parts
- (b) Merging shipments from multiple sources
- (c) Avoiding order processing
- (d) Increasing delivery times

N - 2166

11. What is the purpose of market forecasting in logistics?
- (a) Predicting demand for products
(b) Reducing the need for logistics
(c) Eliminating the need for warehouses
(d) Increasing production costs
12. Which of the following is a key component of outbound logistics?
- (a) Picking and packing materials
(b) Employee payroll management
(c) Software debugging
(d) Marketing research
13. Which process helps track outbound shipments in logistics?
- (a) Customer facilitation
(b) Employee performance tracking
(c) Warehouse shelving
(d) None of the above
14. Which of the following is NOT part of EXIM logistics?
- (a) Vessel booking
(b) Picking and packing
(c) Product development
(d) Customs documentation
15. What is the meaning of LCL in EXIM logistics?
- (a) Large Cargo Logistics
(b) Less-than Container Load
(c) Logistics and Customer Load
(d) Light Cargo Loading

N - 2166

16. Which document is required for clearing goods at customs?

(a)Employee contracts

(b)Sales reports

(c)Bill of lading

(d)Customer feedback forms

17. Which of the following is a major challenge in EXIM logistics?

(a)Inventory forecasting

(b)Managing customs regulations

(c)Employee hiring

(d)None of the above

18. Which of the following is a key function in import logistics?

(a)Documents collection

(b)Marketing promotions

(c)Employee training

(d)Product development

19. Which of the following ensures cargo safety in import logistics?

(a)Security and insurance

(b)Ignoring customs regulations

(c)Reducing shipment tracking

(d)None of the above

20. Which of the following best describes a 3PL provider?

(a)Owns the entire supply chain

(b)Provides logistics services but does not own the supply chain

(c)Manufactures goods and provides logistics

(d)None of the above

N - 2166

21. Which of these is NOT a common service of 3PL providers?

- (a)Transportation
- (c)Product design

- (b)Invoice management
- (d)Warehousing

22. A 4PL provider is also known as:

- (a)Lead logistics provider
- (c)Freight forwarder

- (b)Third-party logistics provider
- (d)Supplier

23. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of outsourcing to a 3PL provider?

- (a)Cost savings
- (c)Access to expertise

- (b)Increased supply chain complexity
- (d)Scalability

24. Which of the following is a key function of carrier management?

- (a)Supplier relationship management
- (c)Managing transportation providers

- (b)Business process analysis and scoping
- (d)Product developmen

25. What is a major value-added service provided by 4PL providers?

- (a)Product manufacturing
- (c)Direct selling to consumers

- (b)Business development and knowledge transfer
- (d)Customer support services

N - 2166

26. Which of the following is NOT a function of a 4PL provider?
- (a) Strategic supply chain planning
(b) Business process integration
(c) Direct product delivery
(d) Vendor management
27. Which of the following is NOT a core function of supply chain engineering?
- (a) Process optimization
(b) Product pricing strategy
(c) Network design
(d) Inventory management
28. Intermodal transport refers to:
- (a) Using only trucks for transport
(b) Using multiple modes of transport without handling the freight itself
(c) Shipping via air cargo only
(d) Transporting goods internationally only
29. Which of these is NOT a special logistics category?
- (a) Industrial projects
(b) Trade fairs and event logistics
(c) Agricultural logistics
(d) International supply chain management
30. Trade fair logistics involves:
- (a) Managing perishable goods
(b) Transporting exhibition materials to event locations
(c) Managing hazardous materials
(d) None of the above

N - 2166

31. What is the primary objective of logistics consolidation?
- (a) Increase transportation costs (b) Reduce shipping time
(c) Combine shipments to improve Efficiency (d) None of the above
32. The GS1 system is used for:
- (a) Freight forwarding (b) Global supply chain standards and barcode systems
(c) Managing employee payroll (d) Direct inventory sales
33. A logistics information system (LIS) is designed to:
- (a) Track and manage logistics operations (b) Control marketing campaigns
(c) Manage human resources (d) Handle product development

PART - B

(7 X 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) “Logistics as a interface of production function” – Discuss.
[OR]
(b) Discuss in detail about In-plant distribution and storage planning.
35. (a) Discuss the Scope of Kanban in detail.
[OR]
(b) Write the importance of logistics as a support function of assembling & labeling from multi-storage points.
36. (a) How do you classify the logistics as an support of market forecasting?
[OR]
(b) Write the key aspects of (i) LCL (ii) FCL
37. (a) Explain the key features of security and insurances in import logistics.
[OR]
(b) Write a short note on UN International convention on MT of goods.
38. (a) Describe the significance of Invoice Management.
[OR]
(b) Explain the importance of 3PL value added services
39. (a) Write the importance of trade fairs and event transportation.
[OR]
(b) Explain the life cycle logistics for projects.
40. (a) Write the structure and operation of Logistics Resource Management.
[OR]
(b) Explain the importance of warehouse simulation.

N - 2166

N - 2167**COURSE CODE****205634**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS
M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2026
Second Year - Third Semester
(LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT)
PACKING AND PACKAGING MANAGEMENT
(CBCS - 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART - A

(33 X 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Which of the following is a function of packaging?
(a)Product promotion
(b)Product identification
(c)Product protection
(d)All of these
2. Before shipment, hazardous waste has to be properly_____
(a)Packed and Labeled
(b)Sealed
(c)Analyzed
(d)Verified
3. _____packaging is designed purposely to shield mailed items from any physical harm and damage?
(a)Predictive
(b)Descriptive
(c)Protective
(d)Design
4. Which of the below is not a testing technique in packaging
(a)Drop test
(b)Tensile test
(c)Compression test
(d)Cold test
5. _____referred to as bulk or transit packaging
(a)Tertiary packaging
(b)Secondary packaging
(c)Primary packaging
(d)Protective packaging

N - 2167

6. Type of Packaging that is highly effective in guarding against environmental damage _____
- (a)Channel packaging (b)Primary packaging
(c)Shrink packaging (d)Transport packaging
7. Which is not a main type of barcode in packaging?
- (a)Numeric only (b)Alpha Numeric
(c)2 Dimensional (d)Multi-Dimensional
8. What is the barcode on packages called?
- (a)ASCII Codes (b)UPC-E Codes
(c)UPS-C Codes (d)UPC-C Codes
9. Packaging of an electronic system must consider protection from
- (a)Mechanical damage (b)Cooling
(c)Radio Frequency (d)All of these
10. Lamitubes _____
- (a)Auto-ancillary packaging (b)Tube packaging
(c)Pharmaceutical packaging (d)Food packaging

N - 2167

11. _____ packaging uses materials and manufacturing techniques to diminish energy use and reduce the harmful impacts of packaging on the environment.

(a) Food packaging

(b) Green packaging

(c) Pharmaceutical packaging

(d) Thermal packaging

12. How can we reduce the cost of packaging?

(a) Improving Materials Storage and Packaging Lines

(b) Rethink Your Packaging Operations Model

(c) Optimize Packaging by Using Smaller Boxes

(d) All the above

13. Insecticides & Pesticides should be packed under

(a) Normal packaging

(b) Hazardous packaging

(c) Chemical packaging

(d) Wood packaging

14. Who is responsible for the packaging of a hazardous material?

(a) Buyer

(b) Shipper

(c) Wholesaler

(d) Retailer

15. What are the various ways to manage packaging waste?

(a) Use Sustainable Raw Materials

(b) Biodegradable Packaging

(c) Recyclable and Reusable Materials

(d) All the above

N - 2167

16. Glass containers are among the _____ packaging material
- (a)Secondary packaging (b)Primary packaging
(c)Tertiary packaging (d)Attractive packaging
17. _____ a pressurized container for packaging, transporting, and dispensing carbonated alcohol?
- (a)Drum (b)Keg
(c)Barrel (d)Jar
18. Temperature-sensitive products such as pharmaceuticals, seafoods, chocolates, meat, cheese, butter, fresh flowers, fresh herbs and gourmet meals are shipped using _____ packaging
- (a)Skin-pack (b)Flexible
(c)Insulated (d)Pail
19. Hot melts, Waterborne and Solvent-based systems are adhesives used in _____ packaging
- (a)Paper (b)Wood
(c)Metal (d)None of the above
20. _____ secures your product's packaging from counterfeiting & tampering
- (a)Screw cap (b)Shrink wrap
(c)Security printing (d)Strapping

N - 2167

26. The major packaging industry trends that enable smart packaging are
- (a) Internet of Packaging
 - (b) Nanotechnology
 - (c) Active packaging
 - (d) All the above
27. _____ make it possible to track a package's location throughout warehouses through radio waves
- (a) Wireless fidelity
 - (b) RFID
 - (c) Walkie-Talkie
 - (d) Camera sensors
28. The method used to seal the cap in packaging is know as
- (a) Screwing
 - (b) Shrinking
 - (c) Induction sealing
 - (d) Strapping
29. Tetra pack has _____ layers
- (a) 4
 - (b) 5
 - (c) 6
 - (d) 7
30. Which of the following is a must in food labeling?
- (a) Name
 - (b) Standard Specification
 - (c) Place of Origin
 - (d) All the above

N - 2167

31. The formal statement by the manufacturer of the product regarding its performance is classified as

- (a)Guarantees (b)Labeling
(c)Warranties (d)Packaging

32. The activities carry by the company to design and produce a differentiated container for particular product is classified as

- (a)Guarantees (b)Labeling
(c)Warranties (d)Packaging

33. Which is a packaging type for Bagged salad?

- (a)Trays (b)Boxes
(c)Pallets (d)Flexible packaging

PART - B

(7 X 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Discuss about the Functions and Essentials of Packaging

[OR]

(b) What are various types of Test available for Packaging?

35. (a) Briefly discuss about the main 3 types of Packaging in Consumer packaging.

[OR]

(b) What is the importance of Barcodes in Packaging?

36. (a) Discuss the Food packaging importance and techniques.

[OR]

(b) What are various environmental considerations to be followed in Packaging?

37. (a) How Packaging act a protection? Discuss on the design considerations?

[OR]

(b) What is the importance of Sustainable Packaging?

38. (a) Briefly discuss on any 7 Packaging materials with suitable examples.

[OR]

(b) How Packaging material act as a protection against temperature for certain products?

39. (a) Explain in detail about the Packaging Economics.

[OR]

(b) What are various types of Packaging laws to be followed in consumer packaging?

40. (a) Discuss about the Technology Trends in Packaging Industry.

[OR]

(b) What are various types of Graphic Design for Packaging?

N - 2167

N - 2168**COURSE CODE****205635**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS
M.B.A DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2026
Second Year - Third Semester
(M.B.A LOGISTIC MANAGEMENT)
RAIL-ROAD-LOGISTICS
(CBCS - 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART - A

(33 X 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Logistics is the part of supply chain involved with the forward and reverse flow of _____
(a) Goods (b) Service
(c) Cash (d) All of above
2. What are the elements of logistics system?
(a) Transportation (b) Warehousing
(c) Inventory management (d) All of the above
3. Flow of raw materials, WIP and finished products in the forward direction is an _____ logistics
(a) Inbound (b) Outbound
(c) Both (d) None of the above
4. What do you mean by Continental transportation?
(a) Going across different modes (b) Going across different countries
(c) Going across a continent (d) Going within a country
5. What factors contributed to the growth of railways?
(a) Geographical (b) Economic
(c) Only 'a' (d) Both 'a' & 'b'

N - 2168

6. Heavy industries are traditionally linked with _____ transport system
- (a) Road (b) Rail
(c) Ocean (d) Air
7. A kind of transportation where no empty wagons or containers are bought back:
- (a) Road (b) Rail
(c) Pipeline (d) Air
8. Besides arranging the transportation of goods, railways perform a variety of other services such as
- (a) Warehousing (b) Express freight and delivery services
(c) Weighment of goods (d) None of these
9. What is the minimum distance for charging goods freight?
- (a) 0-10 km (b) 0-25 km
(c) 0-50 km (d) 0-100 km
10. Freight class _____ is one of the classes on the NMFC code list that ranges from 50-500.
- (a) 60 (b) 65
(c) 70 (d) 75

N - 2168

11. R.R. is the abbreviation of

- (a) Railways Risk
- (c) Road Receipt

- (b) Railway Receipt
- (d) None of the above

12. O.R. is the abbreviation of

- (a) Owners Risk
- (c) Operational Range

- (b) Operators Report
- (d) Operators Receipt

13. Which of the following is collectively called as Grand Trunk Road

- (a) NH1 and NH45
- (c) NH45 and NH90

- (b) NH1 and NH2
- (d) NH2 and NH5

14. Which is the cheapest mode of transporting freight

- (a) Rail
- (c) Air

- (b) Road
- (d) None of the above

15. For transporting goods of perishable nature such as vegetables, fruits, eggs, milk, etc. _____ is best suitable

- (a) Road
- (c) Ship

- (b) Rail
- (d) None of the Above

N - 2168

16. The transportation model coordinated between railways and roadways is

- (a)Trans ship (b)Air truck
(c)Piggy back (d)Fishy back

17. The factors influencing the cost of transportation are?

- (a)Supply (b)Demand
(c)Cost of land (d)Both A & B

18. Which is the most flexible type of transportation available?

- (a)Railway (b)Airway
(c)Roadway (d)Seaway

19. The design aspects of transportation engineering include the sizing of transportation facilities.

- (a)True (b)False
(c)Can be True or False (d)Cannot say

20. _____ is a kind of distribution strategy

- (a)RORO (b)LASH
(c)Milk Run (d)LNA

N - 2168

21. Following is not type of Piggy-Back

(a)LASH

(b)TTFC

(c)COFC

(d)TOFC

22. _____ is most suitable for remote and hilly areas

(a)Road Transport

(b)Rail Transport

(c)Water Transport

(d)Pipeline

23. When air transport is used in combination with road or rail transport, it is called

(a)Piggy Back

(b)Fishy Back

(c)Birdy Back

(d)Land Bridge

24. What are the five R's of reverse logistics?

(a>Returns, Repairs, Right Product, Right Logistics & Recycle

(b)Right Product, Right Customer, Right Time, Right quantity & Right cost

(c)Repair, Resell, Re-Order, Repack & Recycle

(d>Returns, Reselling, Repairs, Repackaging & Recycling

25. When a company uses an external provider to handle various supply chain functions is called as

(a)External

(b)Insourcing

(c)Outsourcing

(d)Procurement

N - 2168

26. Why do companies outsource logistics?

- (a) Save energy
- (c) Save resource

- (b) Save money
- (d) Save time

27. What are benefits of outsourcing?

- (a) Lower cost
- (c) Variable capacity

- (b) Increase efficiency
- (d) All the above

28. A network of highways connecting India's four metropolitan cities.

- (a) Logistics park
- (c) Golden quadrilateral

- (b) National Highway
- (d) 4-way lane

29. Logistical infrastructure involves

- (a) transport infrastructure
- (c) telecommunication infrastructure

- (b) superstructures including the logistics locations & real estate
- (d) All the above

30. Logistics performance indicators include

- (a) Convenience
- (c) Safety

- (b) Speed
- (d) All the above

N - 2168

31. Contract Logistics Providers

- (a) Deal with only movement of goods
 (c) Movement of goods and SCM processes
- (b) Transshipment
 (d) Only loading unloading of material

32. TMS stands for

- (a) Telecom Merger System
 (c) Transport Management System
- (b) Truck Management System
 (d) Time Management System

33. Interstate road transport means

- (a) Between 2 states
 (c) Between 2 modes of transport
- (b) Within 1 state
 (d) High speed transportation

PART - B

(7 X 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Discuss about the Significance of transportation in Logistics

[OR]

(b) What are various Features of Logistics transportation

35. (a) Briefly discuss about Factors influencing growth in Rail Logistics.

[OR]

(b) Railway infrastructure in India and Freight movement, discuss on it advances.

36. (a) Discuss the various Freight Levels available in Rail Cargo.

[OR]

(b) How Rail logistics compete with other modes in Technology, Cost, Speed, Security and Dynamics? Explain

37. (a) Explain some of the salient features and facilities available in Road logistics.

[OR]

(b) What are the available distance Ranges segments in Road Logistics and Suitability for different Cargo.

38. (a) Discuss on the Share of Railways in Cargo movement in India and world-wide.

[OR]

(b) How Roadways and Logistics Economics is determined? Explain

39. (a) Explain the importance of Reverse Logistics.

[OR]

(b) What is outsourcing and how it can make an impact on Logistics.

40. (a) Discuss about the need for Coordination among different modes in Logistics.

[OR]

(b) What are the Problems and Prospects in Interstate Logistics by Road.

N - 2168

N - 2169

COURSE CODE

205641

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS
M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2025
Second Year - Fourth Semester
M.B.A. (GENERAL)
WAREHOUSING MANAGEMENT
(CBCS - 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART - A

(33 X 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Buying of goods or materials for production in a way that they are delivered directly on manufacturing facility of company is called

(a) Annual purchasing	(b) Economic order quantity purchasing
(c) Just in time purchasing (JIT)	(d) None of the above

2. What is the latest trend in WMS?

(a) Dispensers.	(b) Saas.
(c) None of these.	(d) terminals

3. What do we call an ability of an accounting system, to point out use of resources in every step of production process?

(a) Lead manufacturing trails.	(b) Audit trails.
(c) Trigger trails.	(d) Back – flush trails.

4. What do the activities related to coordinating, controlling and planning flow of inventory classified as

(a) Throughput management	(b) Inventory management
(c) Decisional management	(d) Manufacturing management

5. Which of the following is strongly associated with cross-docking?

(a) Processing items as soon as they are received into a distribution center.	(b) Non-value adding activities such as receiving and storing.
(c) Multi-modal transportation facilities at seaports.	(d) Use of manual product identification systems.

N - 2169

6. The following classes of costs are usually involved in inventory decisions except _____
- (a) Cost of ordering. (b) Carrying cost.
(c) Cost of shortages. (d) Machining cost.
7. Which of the following is true for Inventory control?
- (a) Economic order quantity has minimum total cost per order (b) Inventory carrying costs increases with quantity per order
(c) Ordering cost decreases with lot size (d) All of the above
8. The time period between placing an order its receipt in stock is known as
- (a) Lead time (b) Carrying time
(c) Shortage time (d) Over time
9. The cost of insurance and taxes are included in
- (a) Cost of ordering (b) Set up cost
(c) Inventory carrying cost (d) Cost of shortages
10. What are the elements of logistics system?
- (a) Transportation (b) Warehousing
(c) Inventory management (d) All of the above

N - 2169

11. What is the primary purpose of warehousing?

- (a) Transportation optimization
- (c) Cost reduction in manufacturing

- (b) Inventory storage and management
- (d) Customer service enhancement

12. Which type of warehousing is characterized by the use of automation and advanced technology for storage and retrieval?

- (a) Public warehousing
- (c) Bonded warehousing

- (b) Private warehousing
- (d) Automated warehousing

13. Which of the following is not a function of transportation in logistics?

- (a) Inventory control
- (c) Delivery of goods

- (b) Movement of goods
- (d) Customer service

14. How does a maintaining safety protocol impact warehouse management?

- (a) Increase workplace accidents
- (c) Ensures employee safety and well-being

- (b) Reduces operational efficiency
- (d) Encourages unsafe practices

15. Warehouses emphasize _____ and their primary purpose is to maximize _____

- (a) Product storage; throughput
- (c) Product storage; usage of available storage space

- (b) Product storage; usage of available storage space
- (d) Rapid movement of product; usage of available storage space

N - 2169

16. Distribution centers emphasize ____ and their primary purpose is to maximize ____
- (a)Product storage; throughput
(c)Rapid movement of product;throughput
- (b)Product storage;usage of available storage space
(d)Rapid movement of product;usage of available storage space
17. Throughput refers to ____
- (a)storage capacity of a warehousing facility.
(c)inventory turnover in a one-month period.
- (b)volume through a pipeline.
(d)amount of product entering and leaving a facility in a given time period.
18. The primary factor that distinguishes a distribution center from a warehouse is
- (a)Distribution centers tend to be multi-story buildings
(c)Distribution centers stress rapid movement of products through the facility
- (b)Distribution centers stress storage
(d)Distribution centers tend to be smaller than warehouses
19. Warehousing and ____ are substitutes for each other.
- (a)Transportation
(c)Packaging
- (b)Material handling
(d)Procurement
20. ____ and ____ refer to adjustments associated with the quantity of product.
- (a)Accumulating;allocating
(c)Sorting;accumulating
- (b)Allocating;assorting
(d)Sorting;assorting

N - 2169

21. _____ involves bringing together similar stocks from similar sources.
- (a) Bulk-breaking (b) Assorting
(c) Accumulating (d) Sorting
22. _____ refers to building up a variety of different products for resale to particular customers.
- (a) Accumulating (b) Allocating
(c) Sorting (d) Assorting
23. _____ refers to a process where a product is received in a facility, occasionally married with product going to the same destination and then shipped at the earliest time, without going into longer-term storage.
- (a) Just-in-time (b) Cross-docking
(c) Consolidation (d) Turbo logistics
24. _____ warehouses are similar to common carriers.
- (a) Public (b) Private
(c) Contract (d) Cross-dock
25. Which of the following is not a characteristic of public warehousing?
- (a) Requires no capital investment from user (b) User receives a regular bill for space used
(c) Good for companies dealing with large volumes of inventory (d) Lack of control by user

N - 2169

26. Bonded storage in a public warehouse refers to ____

- (a) Products being stored in a public warehouse and no duties or taxes paid until the products leave the facility.
- (b) Products that are insured by a general warranty bond.
- (c) Products that are bonded as required in the order specifications.
- (d) Products that are subjected to regular inspections.

27. A field warehouse is _____

- (a) A facility that is often used as a field sales office along with the traditional storage function.
- (b) A facility established primarily to hold material serving as collateral for a loan.
- (c) A facility that is primarily used as a break-bulk point.
- (d) A facility located in a number of remote areas from the main production facility.

28. _____ warehousing is owned or occupied on a long-term lease by the firm using them.

- (a) Public
- (b) Private
- (c) Contract
- (d) Multi-client

29. All are characteristics of private warehousing, except _____

- (a) Owned or occupied on a long-term lease by the firm using them.
- (b) Feasible when demand patterns are irregular.
- (c) Users have a great deal of control.
- (d) May reduce an organization's flexibility.

30. Multi-client warehousing mixes attributes of _____ and _____ warehousing.

- (a) Public; contract
- (b) Public; common
- (c) Common; private
- (d) Private; contract

N - 2169

31. One of the best pieces of advice with respect to the design of warehousing facilities is to
- (a) Avoid consultants (b) Build up rather than out
(c) Use common sense (d) Maximize space utilization
32. Tradeoffs must be among space, labour and _____ with respect to warehousing design.
- (a) Cost (b) Construction materials
(c) Speed (d) Mechanization
33. The Primary advantage of variable slot locations in a warehouse is _____
- (a) increased space utilization (b) better materials handling
(c) ease of record keeping (d) more logical and simple product layout

PART - B

(7 X 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Write the functions of warehouse.
- [OR]
- (b) Discuss about the grading and branding.
35. (a) Discuss about the transportation and storage of ISO Containers.
- [OR]
- (b) Explain the advantages of government warehouses.
36. (a) Write down the necessity of cross docking and trans-loading warehouses.
- [OR]
- (b) Explain the principles of warehouse layout.
37. (a) Discuss about the problems and issues in shipment processes.
- [OR]
- (b) Discuss about the role of material handling in Logistics.
38. (a) Explain in detail the storage types and storage unit management.
- [OR]
- (b) Explain the advantages of Industrial waste disposal.
39. (a) Discuss about the need and functions of inventory management.
- [OR]
- (b) Write a short note on stock transfer scenarios.
40. (a) Discuss about importance of ERP and WMS.
- [OR]
- (b) Discuss the creating transfer requirement automatically or manually of Warehouse structure.

N - 2169

N - 2170

COURSE CODE

205642

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS
M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2026
Second Year - Fourth Semester
(M.B.A. (L.M.))
MARITIME LOGISTICS AND DOCUMENTATION
(CBCS - 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART - A

(33 X 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. The primary objectives of Maritime logistics is _____

(a) Maximizing transportation costs	(b) Minimizing supply chain disruptions
(c) Increasing reliance on manual processes	(d) Managing cargo handling speed

2. Which is not the advantages of coastal and ocean transportation

(a) Cost effective	(b) Reduces carbon foot print
(c) Transit time	(d) Reduces road congestion

3. Ships used for transporting variety of packaged or unpackaged goods

(a) General cargo vessels	(b) Bulk carriers
(c) Cruise ships	(d) Ferries

4. North Atlantic sea route the busiest sea route in the world connects

(a) UK and Europe	(b) Europe and North America
(c) South America and Western Africa	(d) Western Europe and North America

5. International Maritime Organization (IMO) is a specialized agency responsible for regulating shipping and preventing marine pollution from ships is Instituted by

(a) World Trade Organisation	(b) Consortium of OECD Countries
(c) United Nations	(d) United states of America

N - 2170

6. Expand SOLAS

- (a) Safety of life at sea
- (c) Safety of liners at sea

- (b) Security of life at sea
- (d) Security of liners at sea

7. The shipowner essentially transfers possession and control of the vessel of voyage to the charterer for a specific period is said to be

- (a) Time Charter
- (c) Bareboat Charter

- (b) Voyage Charter
- (d) Slot Charter

8. The penalty incurred for a vessel that exceeds the agreed laytime is

- (a) Laytime Charges
- (c) Freight Charges

- (b) Demurrage Charges
- (d) Hire Charges

9. Logistics rate that adjusts in real time based on the current market conditions is termed as

- (a) Static rate
- (c) Going rate

- (b) Dynamic rate
- (d) Penetrative rate

10. The following are the major aspects of Multi modal transport system except

- (a) One point accountability
- (c) Single point contract

- (b) Flexibility
- (d) Quick transportation

N - 2170

11. Logistics intermediaries who handle the transportation of goods, documentation, customs clearance, and arranging shipping are termed as
- (a)Wholesalers and distributor (b)Custom Brokers
(c)Freight forwarders (d)4PL providers
12. The organization involved in the smooth import and export of goods by managing customs procedures and logistics are called as
- (a)Consultant Service (b)Consultant Service
(c)Clearing and forwarding services (d)Forwarding services and Stevedoring services
13. The following are the major port of India except
- (a)Paradip (b)Kandla
(c)Ulwa-Belapur (d)Mormugao
14. Warehousing is closely linked with other port activities like
- (a)cargo handling (b)Reclamation of damaged goods
(c)customs clearance (d)distribution.
15. Basic principles of marine insurance include
- (a)utmost good faith (b)profit scalability
(c)indemnity (d)subrogation

N - 2170

16. Institute Cargo Clauses that provides the broadest coverage, often referred to as "all risks," but still has exclusions for things like inherent vice or willful misconduct.

(a) Clause A

(b) Clause B

(c) Clause C

(d) Clause D

17. Marine Insurance, policyholders typically need to provide the following documentation for claim except _____

(a) Repair estimate

(b) Cargo Manifest

(c) Notification of the insurance company

(d) Bill of lading

18. The document that refers to the written communication between parties involved in the insurance transaction is called as

(a) Bill of lading

(b) Claim application

(c) Correspondence exchanged

(d) Survey Report

19. The most economical option of shipping, utilizing trucks and trains for domestic transport is

(a) Ground shipping

(b) Air Shipping

(c) Maritime shipping

(d) Free Shipping

20. A comprehensive service that handles all aspects of the supply chain for a business, from warehousing and transportation to customs clearance and distribution

(a) End to end management

(b) Optimization

(c) one-stop logistics solution

(d) Right logistic model

N - 2170

21. The benefit of maintaining staff transparency is

- (a) Realtime tracking and visibility
- (c) Adhere to regulation

- (b) Access to information
- (d) Increased trust and reliability

22. For a smooth cargo handling operation, compatibility is required between

- (a) Master and Commercial team
- (c) Deck crew and Stevedores

- (b) Deck crew and Engine department
- (d) Master and Stevedores

23. The mandatory requirement for all import export activities in India is obtaining

- (a) IEC number
- (c) Bank Account

- (b) PAN Number
- (d) Registration with Central excise

24. A detailed document from the seller to the buyer, outlining the goods, price, and terms of sale.

- (a) Bill of export
- (c) Proforma Invoice

- (b) Bill of lading
- (d) Commercial Invoice

25. A formal document issued by a bank or financial institution with the purpose of ensuring payment on behalf of the buyer to the seller is

- (a) Credit Guarantee
- (c) Credit note

- (b) Letter of Credit
- (d) Credit bill

N - 2170

26. Commercial risks like buyer insolvency, failure to pay, or refusal to accept goods, and political risks like war, civil unrest, or changes in government policies are taken care of by
- (a)Export Credit Insurance
(c)Export Finance
- (b)Export Guarantee
(d)Bank Guarantee
27. A single document that covers the entire transportation process, regardless of the number of modes used
- (a)Streamlined logistics
(c)Single Contract
- (b)Multimodal transport operation
(d)Single Operator
28. The procedure one must follow to legally import or export goods across international borders.
- (a)Excise Clearence
(c)Forwarding
- (b)Customs Clearence
(d)Pre-shipment inspection
29. Global trade volume in the year is around
- (a)23 trillion USD
(c)43 trillion USD
- (b)33 trillion USD
(d)53 trillion USD
30. Carrier vessel that come in different sizes, such as Handysize, Supramax, Panamax and Capsize each with specific size and draft limitations are types of
- (a)Bulk Carrier
(c)Mother vessel
- (b)Container carrier
(d)Timber Carrier

N - 2170

31. Ware house within the terminal is called as
- (a)First-tier Warehouse (b)Second-tire Warehouse
(c)First-order Warehouse (d)Second-order Warehouse
32. A type of marine insurance which offers coverage for cargo across multiple shipments made over the course of a year
- (a)Annual Closed Policy (b)Annual Open Policy
(c)General Closed Policy (d)General Open Policy
33. Crucial paperwork needed before goods are dispatched for international trade specifically called as
- (a)Shipment Document (b)Pre-Shipment Document
(c)Post-Shipment Document (d)Inspection Certificate

PART - B

(7 X 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Write the relevance and importance of Maritime logistics in supply chain management and about the global sea route and the volume traded through that route.
[OR]
(b) Write in detail about the characteristics of shipping transport in detail and Compare and contrast any three types of ships that are used in global trade.
35. (a) Write in detail on the formation and the functions of International Maritime Organization. Also mention how do the vessel operators deal with the transportation of Polluting Cargoes in maritime industry?
[OR]
(b) Write about the process of freight determination in maritime industry and the determinants of the same.
36. (a) Explain the multimodal transportation system and the technology that were practiced in maritime industry.
[OR]
(b) Discuss on the functions of the agents and brokers operated in the maritime logistics.
37. (a) Describe the major ports of India and the facilities that were available in those port to handle the different cargoes.
[OR]
(b) Discuss the need and importance of Maritime insurance and the care needed in availing such policies.
38. (a) Give a brief note on the procedure for cargo insurance and list the documents necessary for filing a claim.
[OR]
(b) What is meant by One Stop for total logistics? Mention its advantages and disadvantages.
39. (a) *“Team work is a necessary criteria for the staffs particularly in the Maritime industry”*. Record your views and Justify with suitable examples.
[OR]
(b) Write about the export procedure and the different documents required in the process.
40. (a) Write about the procedure for availing the services of Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation in export credit and insurance.
[OR]
(b) Describe the procedure of Excise and customs clearance in the export process and the documents required for the process.

N - 2170

N - 2171**COURSE CODE****205643**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS
M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2026
Second Year - Fourth Semester
(LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT)
AIR CARGO LOGISTICS
(CBCS - 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

(33 X 1 = 33)

PART - A

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Air transportation is a vital component of modern logistics, offering the following except
(a)Speed (b)Reliability
(c)Durability (d)Global reach
2. The service that is designed for urgent shipments requiring fast and often same-day delivery
(a)Charter Service (b)Express Service
(c)Customized solution (d)Consolidation service
3. Items that do not require specific handling or storage conditions during transportation
(a)General Cargo (b)Specialized Cargo
(c)Live Cargo (d)Hazardous Cargo
4. Air freight is more suitable for _____ range of cargoes except
(a)Items that are time-sensitive (b)High-value
(c)Perishable (d)Clothes or Electronics
5. The critical determinant of the air cargo pricing is
(a)Time and Temperature (b)Weight and Volume
(c)Regional Factors (d)Economic Factors

N - 2171

6. _____ refers to the sensitivity of air cargo demand to changes in price or income
- (a) Air cargo demand (b) Air cargo elasticity
(c) Air Cargo Inelasticity (d) Air cargo partial elasticity
7. The process that optimizes efficiency and cost-effectiveness by grouping shipments from multiple sources together for transport is called as
- (a) Air cargo Pooling and distribution (b) Air Cargo consolidation
(c) Air Cargo de-consolidation (d) Final Delivery
8. The key factors that influence the air cargo dynamics are the following except the _____
- (a) Global Trade pattern (b) Economic Fluctuation
(c) Growth of E-Commerce (d) Change in Government
9. The most common type of air cargo, encompassing a wide variety of items that does not require special handling
- (a) Pharmaceuticals (b) Live stocks
(c) Live stocks (d) Perishable goods
10. The presence in multiple countries and utilizes a network of agents to facilitate international trade.
- (a) Multi modal services (b) Global network
(c) Clearing and forwarding (d) Specialized cargo handling

N - 2171

11. A standardized container or pallet used to consolidate multiple pieces of cargo for efficient loading, unloading, and transport on aircraft is called as
- (a)Unit load Devices (b)Dual Load Devices
(c)Multi Load Devices (d)Container
12. _____ involves a multi-step process, from preparation and documentation to final delivery, ensuring the safe and efficient transfer of goods to and from aircraft.
- (a)Preparation and packing of air cargo (b)Transfer and Stowage of air cargo
(c)Air cargo loading and unloading (d)Alignment and lifting of air cargo
13. A situation where a charterer leases the vessel to another party is said to be
- (a)Head Charter (b)Sub-Charter
(c)Back-to-back charter (d)Back-to-back charter
14. The secure and expedited transportation of sensitive and confidential documents and materials between diplomatic missions and their governments is known as
- (a)Secret Mail (b)Diplomatic mail
(c)Air mail (d)Aviation mail
15. Shipper's Export Declaration (SED) is a document required for most commercial shipments leaving the
- (a)Europe (b)Australia
(c)US (d)UK

N - 2171

16. A document, certified by the consulate of the importing country, that provides detailed information about the shipment, including its value, quantity, and country of origin, to the customs authorities of the importing country.
- (a)Export License (b)Country of Origin
(c)Commercial Invoice (d)Consular Invoice
17. The Air Way Bill issued by the airline to the freight forwarder is termed as
- (a)Master Air Waybill (b)House Air Waybill
(c)Ultimate Airway Bill (d)Ordinary Airway Bill
18. A document confirming the receipt and storage of goods within a warehouse that acts as proof of ownership and can be used for financing is called
- (a)Commercial Invoice (b)Bill of Lading
(c)Warehouse Receipt (d)Dock Receipt
19. A mandatory document needed to obtain customs clearance for the export of goods, whether by air, sea, or land.
- (a)Customs Declaration (b)Export Clearance
(c)Compliance verification (d)Proof of Export
20. A legal document that importers must file with customs authorities when bringing goods into a country
- (a)Import Bill (b)Bill of entry
(c)Bill of lading (d)Legal Bill

N - 2171

21. The weight used to calculate the freight cost
- (a) Volume Weight
 - (b) Dimensional Weight
 - (c) Chargeable weight
 - (d) Gross Weight
22. The dimensions that are often adjusting to the nearest whole number before being used in the calculation.
- (a) Chargeable weight
 - (b) Rounding off
 - (c) Billing accuracy
 - (d) Dimensional weight
23. A one-time contract for a specific flight or a series of predetermined flights
- (a) Voyage Charter
 - (b) Time Charter
 - (c) Flexible charter
 - (d) Rigid charter
24. A widely used method Telegraphic Transfers for international payments is known as
- (a) Prepaid
 - (b) Post Paid
 - (c) Wire Transfer
 - (d) Online Payment
25. Logistical experts who bridge the gap between shippers and airlines, optimizing the movement of goods across borders.
- (a) Freight Forwarders
 - (b) Clearing agent
 - (c) Forwarding agent
 - (d) Transshipment agent

N - 2171

26. The organisation involved in setting international standards and recommended practices for safety, security, and efficiency in air cargo logistics is
- (a)IATA (b)ICAO
(c)OCED (d)OPEC
27. Expand CASS
- (a)Cargo Accounts Security System (b)Cargo Account Settlement System
(c)Cargo Audit Security System (d)Cargo Audit Settlement System
28. The book that provides a comprehensive guide to industry, country, and carrier regulations for accepting and shipping air cargo
- (a)IATA rule book (b)Air cargo rule book
(c)TACT rule book (d)TACT rate book
29. _____ was a postal document used in the past for handling mail and courier shipments, which are often processed separately from general air cargo.
- (a)AV6 (b)AV7
(c)AV8 (d)AV9
30. A document when it can be used as collateral for financing or other financial transaction is called
- (a)Proof of storage (b)Negotiable instrument
(c)Warehouse receipt (d)Airway bill

N - 2171

31. A detailed document outlining the contents and packaging of a shipment, used by various parties like the exporter, freight forwarder, and consignee for efficient handling and customs clearance
- (a) Airway Bill (b) Bill of lading
(c) Packing list (d) Warehouse list
32. A legal declaration required on shipping documents, indicating the final destination of exported goods and ensuring they are not diverted to unauthorized recipients
- (a) Inspection certificate (b) Master Air way Bill
(c) House Airway Bill (d) Destination Control Statement
33. The official industry standard for pricing and ticketing transactions when converting fares, taxes and fees to an alternate currency
- (a) IATA Currency Exchange Rates (b) IATA Consolidated Exchange Rates
(c) International Currency Exchange Rates (d) International Consolidated Exchange Rates

PART - B

(7 X 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Explain the features and facilities offered by Aircargo and elaborate on the factors influencing them.
[OR]
(b) Write in detail on the air suitability of different cargo and the ways used to popularize in India.
35. (a) Define Route scheduling in Air cargo logistics and explain its process and challenges in detail.
[OR]
(b) Write about the process and technology used in pooling and distribution of cargo from airports.
36. (a) Explain about the movement of oversized and overloaded freights in national and international cargo carriers.
[OR]
(b) Discuss on the attention needed in handling special cargoes and heir procedures.
37. (a) Describe about the freighters and sub charters. Also explain the procedure in handling the diplomatic mail of A,B and c categories.
[OR]
(b) Discuss in detail on the need and importance of Export Declaration, Certificate of Origin and Export License.
38. (a) Give a brief note on the procedure in raising dock receipt, warehouse receipt and destination control statement.
[OR]
(b) What is meant by condition of contract and cancellation of shipments. Also explain their procedures.
39. (a) How would you determine the Air Cargo freight and tariff rates? Explain in detail.
[OR]
(b) Write about voyage and time charter and explain their features in detail.
40. (a) Write about the special services offered by ICAO and the regulations that are governing them.
[OR]
(b) Describe World Geography and explain the features of Air Cargo Guide.

N - 2171

N - 2172

COURSE CODE

205645

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS
M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2025
Second Year - Fourth Semester
LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT
GROWTH MANAGEMENT
(CBCS - 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

(33 X 1 = 33)

PART - A

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Team members should be _____ to the ideas of others.

(a) Group work	(b) Open
(c) Combine work	(d) None of the above

2. Sharing of Information and ideas can build a strong _____.

(a) Team	(b) Team work
(c) Combine work	(d) None of the above

3. Poor Communication can be a beginning of _____.

(a) Conflict	(b) Work
(c) Team	(d) None of these

4. Communication is a _____.

(a) One-way process	(b) Two-way process
(c) Three-way process	(d) Four -way process

5. Growth management refers to strategies used by government agencies at all levels to help guide

(a) the type, intensity, location, and timing of new development.	(b) the type, location, timing
(c) None of these	(d) the type, timing needed, rational views

N - 2172

6. The main purpose of a TOWS is to

(a) reduce threats, take advantage of opportunities, exploit strengths, and remove weaknesses.

(c) increase Strength, take advantage of opportunities and remove threats.

(b) reduce weakness, take advantage of opportunities, exploit strengths, and remove threats.

(d) None of these

7. Kaizen is a ___

(a) Continuous improvement

(c) Fast Improvement

(b) Non-Continuous improvement

(d) Slow Improvement

8. _____ deals with appointing of people and placing them in job.

(a) HRM

(c) Staffing

(b) Recruitment

(d) Placement

9. Which is not the domain in securing growth?

(a) Product & Brand domain

(c) Share & Knowledge domain

(b) Assets & Capacity domain

(d) Network & Relationship domain

10. Blue ocean strategy in the sequence of

(a) buyer utility, price, cost, and adoption.

(c) buyer response, price, loss, and adoption.

(b) buyer utility, price, loss, and adoption.

(d) All the Above

N - 2172

11. McKinsey 7s model was developed in _____

(a)1990s

(b)1980s

(c)1970s

(d)1960s

12. The person who receives the message is called _____

(a)Sender

(b)Receiver

(c)Encoding

(d)Decoding

13. What is another name for horizontal growth?

(a)Lateral integration

(b)bilateral integrate

(c)Non lateral integration

(d)None of the above

14. Which one is the radical Innovation?

(a)Netflix

(b)Amazon web services

(c)Google

(d)All the Above

15. Write the full form of M4G_____

(a)Mentor for growth

(b)Mission for growth

(c)Missile for growth

(d)Member for growth

N - 2172

16. Letters, Circulars, memos, Bulletin, Manuals, reports are examples of _____
- (a)Oral communication (b)Written communication
(c)Gestural communication (d)Sideward communication
17. The problems in communication channels is known as _____
- (a)Organizational barrier (b)Mechanical barriers
(c)Personal barriers (d)Semantic barriers
18. Decision making helps in the smooth function of the _____
- (a)Business (b)Staffing
(c)Organization (d)Planning
19. Michael Porter developed his Generic Strategies in the year _____
- (a)1985 (b)1986
(c)1984 (d)1981
20. Which one is related to building up the growth sinews _____
- (a)Firmware, software (b)Fine ware, software
(c)Hardware (d)Both B&C

N - 2172

21. How an executive interprets facts and events in accordance with beliefs and assumptions is

Best described by his _____

(a) Managerial Philosophy

(b) Executive profile

(c) Administrative acumen

(d) Leadership style

22. A growth strategy is an _____ for overcoming current and future challenges to realize its goals for expansion.

(a) organization's plan

(b) geographic plan

(c) dimensional plan

(d) None of the above

23. What is a good development plan for an employee?

(a) improve their skills

(b) refine their knowledge

(c) gain confidence in their roles.

(d) All of the above

24. Vertical growth is considered to be a _____ strategy for a startup.

(a) traditional

(b) non-traditional

(c) prospective

(d) None of the Above

25. From employees' point of view, increased benefits are noticed by _____

(a) Needs

(b) Unions

(c) Grievances

(d) Common practices

N - 2172

26. A good organization requires that _____

- (a)Everybody should feel responsibility
- (c)Responsibility should be clearly defined

- (b)Everybody should be authorized to get any work done for expeditious disposal.
- (d)Communication system should be dull so that secrets do not leakout.

27. One of the essential conditions of perfect competition is

- (a)Product differentiation
- (c)Many sellers and few sellers

- (b)Many sellers and few buyers
- (d)Only one price for identical goods at any one time.

28. First free trade zone in India was established in

- (a)Bombay
- (c)Madras

- (b)Calcutta
- (d)Trivandrum

29. Appraisal is _____

- (a)Judging
- (c)Hiring

- (b)Finding
- (d)Matching

30. Balanced growth means _____

- (a)Equal percentage growth in output
- (c)Different parts of the economy grow in a harmonious manner

- (b)Equal increase in resources allocated
- (d)Different fields grow in a natural rate

N - 2172

31. The main disadvantage of line organization is _____

- (a) Communication delay (b) Rigid structure
(c) Top level executives over work (d) All the above

32. Economic development of a country depends more on

- (a) Natural resources (b) Capital formation
(c) Availability of markets (d) Entrepreneurs

33. Promoting people from within an organization

- (a) Is more economical than hiring from outside (b) Provides a system for rewarding deserving employees
(c) Is faster than hiring from outside (d) All of the above

PART - B

(7 X 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Describe the key elements of Ansoff's model.

[OR]

(b) Explain the concepts of fine-ware, soft-ware and hard-ware.

35. (a) Discuss the challenges in managing sustenance and growth in business

[OR]

(b) Compare Acquired and Discontinuous growth.

36. (a) Bring out the pros and cons of differentiation strategies.

[OR]

(b) Write the efficient process of decision making.

37. (a) Write the importance of change management tools in place.

[OR]

(b) Explain warding off organization from signs of slowing and losing in detail.

38. (a) State the various directing growth resource mix in detail.

[OR]

(b) Comment on "Managing the momentum of growth: Steady and Speed".

39. (a) Discuss the benefits of market and competition domain

[OR]

(b) Write a brief note on turning risk into opportunities.

40. (a) Write the importance of efficiency improvement in sustaining growth.

[OR]

(b) State the various rapid growth strategies and provide needed illustrations for each strategies in detail.

N - 2172