

N-3139**COURSE CODE****205633**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS
M.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2026
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. Logistics grew from the ____ function of supplying troops in the field.
(a) Air Force (b) Military
(c) Commerce (d) Distribution
2. The logistics is derived from the ____ word.
(a) Greek (b) Latin
(c) Spanish (d) American
3. The word 'Logistikos' means skilled in ____
(a) Transportation (b) Documentation
(c) Calculation (d) Warehousing
4. The goal of logistics is ____
(a) To achieve a target level of customer service at lowest possible cost. (b) To achieve a targeted level of customer service.
(c) Increase in the market share. (d) All of the above
5. In the product life cycle, the emphasis in marketing mix during introduction stage is ____
(a) Distribution (b) Promotion
(c) Price (d) Cost reduction

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6. In the product life cycle, the emphasis in marketing mix during decline stage is
- (a)Distribution (b)Promotion
(c)Price (d)Cost reduction
7. The concept of logistics has been systematically divided into _____
- (a)2 phases (b)3 phases
(c)4 phases (d)5 phases
8. Form utility is created by _____
- (a)Operation function (b)Logistics function
(c)Procurement function (d)Distribution function
9. The strategic component of logistical mission _____
- (a)Reflect the vision of top management (b)Deal with basic services required for delivering of goods
(c)Refers to the value-added services offered (d)Reflects the ability of firm to exploit market
10. In bound and out bound logistics is _____ in the generic value chain of logistics.
- (a)A support activity (b)A primary activity
(c)Not an activity (d)The only activity

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11. Which of the following is not a component of 4PL?

- (a)Control Room (Intelligence)
- (c)Information

- (b)Resource Providers
- (d)Recycling

12. Logistics management is an _____ part of the business and its success.

- (a)minimal
- (c)unrelated

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

13. _____ is the provision of service to customers before, during and after a purchase.

- (a)Customer Service
- (c)Purchase management

- (b)Product Management
- (d)None of the above

14. Buying according to the requirements is called _____

- (a)Seasonal Buying
- (c)Scheduled Buying

- (b)Hand to mouth buying
- (d)Tender Buying

15. OBO stands for _____ carriers

- (a)Ore Bulk Oil
- (c)Over Bulk Order

- (b)On Bulk Order
- (d)Ore Bulk Order

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16. _____ is not an activity in the generic value chain of logistics.
- (a)Supply chain Management (b)Human Resource Management
(c)Operations (d)Marketing & sales
17. VLCC stands for _____
- (a)Very large closed container (b)Very large closed carrier
(c)Very large crude carrier (d)Very large crude container
18. The document that is used for the MTO is _____
- (a)ARE (b)GR
(c)CTD (d)Bill of lading
19. Materials Management has an important role in _____ management.
- (a)Production (b)Supply chain
(c)Operations (d)All of the above
20. _____ is the capability of manufacturing to produce goods and services.
- (a)Control (b)Priority
(c)Capacity (d)Planning

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21. JIT stands for _____

- (a)Just in Time
- (c)Join in Time

- (b)Just in Tier
- (d)None of the Above

22. LCL stands for _____

- (a)Light than Container Load
- (c)Less than Consumer Load

- (b)Less than Container Load
- (d)None of the Above

23. Inbound Logistics is a _____ activity of a value chain.

- (a)Support
- (c)Secondary

- (b)Primary
- (d)Final

24. _____ is the best option for time sensitive cargo

- (a)Airfreight
- (c)Road transport

- (b)Maritime transport
- (d)None of the above

25. LASH also known as _____

- (a)RORO
- (c)Kangaroo ship

- (b)SD14
- (d)None of these

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26. _____ advices ship owner on various port details
- (a)Ship agent (b)Stevedores
(c)Freight forwarder (d)Captain
27. _____ is a planned space for the storage and handling of goods and material
- (a)Depot (b)Warehouse
(c)Storage place (d)Container
28. _____ transportation is used by oil sector companies for mass movement of petroleum products including gases.
- (a)Truck (b)Pipeline
(c)Rail (d)Road
29. Multiple carriers during a single journey is known as _____
- (a)Multimodal transportation (b)Intermodal transportation
(c)Single transportation (d)Long transportation
30. Maritime transport is under the ministry of _____
- (a)Shipping (b)Road transport
(c)Water transport (d)None of these

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31. Container vessels were formerly called _____
- (a) Trucks (b) Vanships
(c) Ships (d) None of these
32. Insulated container is an example of _____
- (a) Steel container (b) Thermal container
(c) Iron container (d) Bulk container
33. Container which has base only _____
- (a) Bulk container (b) Flat container
(c) Thermal container (d) None of these

PART - B

(7 X 6 = 42)

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

34. (a) “Logistics as a enabler of production function” – Discuss.
[OR]
(b) Discuss the term “Logistics as an enabler of Just-in-Time (JIT).
35. (a) Discuss the Scope of Vendor Managed Inventory.
[OR]
(b) Write the importance of logistics as a support function of order fulfillment.
36. (a) How do you classify the logistics as an interface of market forecasting?
[OR]
(b) Write a short note on (i) LCL (ii) FCL
37. (a) Explain the key features of bonded warehousing.
[OR]
(b) Write the types and roles of terminal networks
38. (a) Describe the significance of call centers
[OR]
(b) Explain the importance of 4PL value added services
39. (a) Write the importance of inter and multimodal transport.
[OR]
(b) Explain the GSI system of world-wide supply chain standards system
40. (a) Write the structure and operation of E-Logistics.
[OR]
(b) Explain the importance of automatic identification technologies

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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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?

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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'

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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31. Contract Logistics Providers

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

32. TMS stands for

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

33. Interstate road transport means

- (a) Between 2 states
 (b) Within 1 state
 (c) Between 2 modes of transport
 (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.

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COURSE CODE

205641

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

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART - A

(33 X 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Concept is similar to the concept of unitization and has the similar objective of space reduction

(a)Logistical Packaging	(b)Cube Minimization
(c)Building block	(d)Palletizing

2. The major decision areas in supply chain management are

(a)location,production, distribution, inventory	(b)planning,production,distribution,inventory
(c)location,production,scheduling,inventory	(d)location,production,distribution,marketing

3. _____ is concerned with a firm's ability to satisfy customer's requirement in timely manner.

(a)Minimum Inventory	(b)Price stabilization
(c)Quality	(d)Rapid Responses

4. Buying according to the requirements is called.....

(a)Seasonal Buying	(b)Scheduled Buying
(c)Tender Buying	(d)Hand to mouth buying

5. Special purpose material handling equipment are used in.....

(a)Line layout	(b)Process layout
(c)In-land layout	(d)Warehousing

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6. The system should be designed after analyzing the needs for the organization.
- (a) Warehousing (b) Logistics
(c) Material handling (d) Distribution
7. EOQ is that order quantity which result in total inventory cost.
- (a) Maximum (b) Minimum
(c) Carrying (d) Average
8. Re-order level depends upon two factors, lead time and
- (a) Inventory (b) Warehouse
(c) Procurement (d) Safety stock
9. _____ is developed to identify marketing and financial objectives of the firm.
- (a) LIS (b) Strategy
(c) Plan (d) Information System
10. _____ are used for vertical movement of materials, generally from one floor to another.
- (a) Conveyor belts (b) Cranes
(c) Elevators (d) Towlines

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11. The primary advantage of fixed slot locations in a warehouse is ____
- (a)Increased space utilization (b)Better materials handling
(c)Knowledge of where specific products are located (d)Improved employee morale
12. As one builds higher, building costs ____ while warehousing equipment costs tend to ____
- (a)Increase; decrease (b)Increase ; increase
(c)Decrease;decrease (d)Decrease;increase
13. Which of the following is not a tradeoff in warehousing design?
- (a)Two-dock versus single-dock layout (b)Build up versus build out
(c)Order picking versus order taking functions (d)All are tradeoffs
14. Which of the following is not a benefit associated with paperless warehousing?
- (a)Low cost (b)Reduced clerical work
(c)Decreased picking and shipping errors (d)Improved order picking efficiency
15. It is possible for paperless warehousing facilities to have payback periods of approximately ____ months.
- (a)6 (b)12
(c)18 (d)24

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16. Recent estimates suggest that only approximately ____ of a facility's cubic capacity is actually occupied by product.
- (a)55% (b)40%
(c)25% (d)10%
17. ____ tend to be the standard workhorse in many warehousing facilities.
- (a)Forklifts (b)Pallet jacks
(c)Dock carts (d)Conveyor systems
18. Which of the following is false?
- (a)Warehouse can be strenuous and physically demanding (b)The use of racks may improve space utilization by allowing for narrower aisles
(c)Goods can be moved by a combination of manual, mechanized and automated methods. (d)Warehouse workers tend to be easily motivated.
19. Software packages that control the movement and storage of materials within an organization refer to ____ systems.
- (a)Enterprise resource planning (b)Materials requirement planning
(c)Warehouse management (d)Inventory management
20. The most frequent injuries among warehousing personnel involve:
- (a)Feet (b)The torso
(c)Hands (d)Back and shoulder

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21. ____ regulations deal with many aspects of warehousing safety.

(a)Osha

(b)FDA

(c)FTC

(d)WSA

22. What is dunnage?

(a)A type of packaging material that is placed inside of boxes

(b)A slang term for a particular type of ocean liner

(c)Additional transportation fees that are charged to small shippers.

(d)Material that is used to block and brace products inside carrier equipment

23. Which of the following is not of the four questions associated with effective management of hazardous material storage?

(a)What material is being stored

(b)Why is it being stored

(c)What is the material's source

(d)Where is it being stored

24. It is estimated that the theft and pilferage of products stored in warehousing facilities causes losses in the range of ____ to ____ times the products' value.

(a)Five ;six

(b)Four;five

(c)Three;four

(d)Two;three

25. Which of the following is not an inventory?

(a)Machines

(b)Raw material

(c)Finished products

(d)Consumable tools

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26. 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
27. 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
28. Buffer stock is the level of stock ____
- (a)half of the actual stock (b)at which the ordering process should start
(c)minimum stock level below which actual stock should not fall (d)maximum stock in inventory
29. 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 lo size. (d)All the above.
30. 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

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31. Re-ordering level is calculated as ____

- (a) Maximum consumption rate x maximum re-order period
 (b) Minimum consumption rate x minimum re-order period
 (c) Maximum consumption rate x minimum re-order period
 (d) Minimum consumption rate x maximum re-order period

32. Average stock level can be calculated as ____

- (a) Minimum stock level + $\frac{1}{2}$ of re-order level
 (b) Maximum stock level + $\frac{1}{2}$ of re-order level
 (c) Minimum stock level + $\frac{1}{3}$ of re-order level
 (d) Maximum stock level + $\frac{1}{3}$ of re-order level

33. The order cost per order of an inventory is Rs 400 with an annual carrying cost of Rs 10 per unit. The Economic order (EOQ) for an annual demand of 2000 units is

- (a) 400
 (b) 440
 (c) 480
 (d) 500

PART - B

(7 X 6 = 42)

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

34. (a) Write the importance of logistics support for Inward transportation.

[OR]

(b) Discuss about the guarding and recording.

35. (a) Discuss about the utility and advantages of warehouses.

[OR]

(b) Explain the benefits of bonded warehouses.

36. (a) Write a short note on Warehouses providing value added services.

[OR]

(b) Explain the characteristics of ideal warehouses.

37. (a) Discuss on managing the material or products turns in warehouse(FIFO/LIFO).

[OR]

(b) Explain the need of material handling equipment and systems.

38. (a) Explain in detail the importance of Industrial safety equipment.

[OR]

(b) Write a short note on Industrial Storage cabinets.

39. (a) Discuss about the stock levels under conditions of certainty.

[OR]

(b) Explain the methods of inventory issue pricing.

40. (a) Discuss about the importance of Bar code and RFID.

[OR]

(b) Write a Short note on (i) Storage type (ii) Storage Section (iii) Storage Bin.

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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.

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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.

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COURSE CODE

205645

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

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART - A

(33 X 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Effective strategy that ensures that all expansion efforts align with the company's strategic objectives is said to be

(a) Risk mitigation	(b) Resource optimization
(c) Strategic Alignment	(d) Growth management

2. _____ is the process that ensuring that all resources—human, financial, technological, and natural—work harmoniously towards the common goal. In these industries

(a) Strategy	(b) Staging
(c) Securing	(d) Synchronization

3. _____ refers to strategies used to attract customers or clients, often by offering incentives or benefits to encourage them to engage with a product, service, or company for the first time.

(a) Entry Enticement	(b) Identifying Growth opportunity
(c) Customer Engagement	(d) Creativity

4. A key element that significantly drives and accelerates a company's expansion and increased profitability

(a) Growth Proposition	(b) Cooperation
(c) Growth Propellor	(d) Organic Growth

5. Expanding within a company's existing market or industry by enhancing existing products/services, adding new features, or increasing control over the supply chain, rather than diversifying into new markets

(a) Vertical Growth	(b) Horizontal Growth
(c) Continuous growth	(d) Growth Escalator

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6. The expansion of a company through internal means, rather than through mergers, acquisitions, or other external methods
- (a)Continuous Growth
(c)Unrelated growth
- (b)Organic Growth
(d)Diversification
7. The growth characterized by a focus on innovation, a willingness to challenge the status quo, and the ability to adapt to changing market conditions.
- (a)Innovation Growth
(c)Disruptive Growth
- (b)Acquired growth
(d)Vertical Growth
8. The simultaneous pursuit of differentiation and low cost to open up a new market space and create new demand.
- (a)Ansoff Growth Model
(c)McKinsey model of growth
- (b)Blue Ocean Strategy of growth
(d)TOWS model of growth
9. Focus Strategy is a component of
- (a)Five force model
(c)Generic strategy
- (b)Value chain model
(d)BCG matrix
10. _____ is a set of consistent and logical principles adopted by a firm to guide its behaviour and decision-making in various circumstances.
- (a)Value System
(c)Vision
- (b)Mission
(d)Policy

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11. Proactive strategies to foster innovation, adaptability, and a willingness to embrace new approaches.
- (a)Growth Strategy (b)Inertia Escape
(c)Competitive Compensation (d)Core Competencies
12. An approach where a manager assigns a task or project to a subordinate and grants them full authority to make decisions and take action with minimal oversight
- (a)Strategic Staffing (b)Warding off
(c)Standing off (d)Full delegation
13. A management approach that uses processes and analytical tools to align a company's activities and output with its strategic goals
- (a)Business Performance Management (b)Business Management
(c)Business Support System (d)Change Management
14. A strategic process to ensure the smooth transition of leadership and ownership
- (a)Business Transition (b)Business Development
(c)Succession Plan (d)Business Progression Plan
15. _____ refers to the type of organisation which involved in avoiding the negative consequences of excessive or rigid structure, bureaucracy, or a lack of flexibility.
- (a)Warding off Organisation (b)Standing Off Organisation
(c)Resistance to change in organisation (d)Growth oriented organisation

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16. Regular evaluation , monitoring progress and tools to ensure their alignment with business is a component of

- (a)Adjustment strategies
- (b)Evaluation and control
- (c)Continuous Improvement
- (d)Evolution strategy

17. A framework that shows the different phases a company goes through to achieve growth and the different types of crisis that may occur during those milestones.

- (a)Ansoff Growth Matrix
- (b)Greiner's Growth Model
- (c)McKinsey Growth Model
- (d)BCG Growth Share Matrix

18. The increase in economic activity and expansion of a company driven by external factors or stimuli, rather than internal efforts.

- (a)External Growth
- (b)Internal Growth
- (c)Induced Growth
- (d)Deduced Growth

19. A common issue in businesses experiencing rapid expansion or undergoing significant transformations, manifesting employee burnout, decreased productivity, and resistance to new initiatives.

- (a)Growth Fatigue
- (b)Growth Stagnancy
- (c)Change Management
- (d)Resistance to change

20. Developing strategies to differentiate the business and create sustainable strength over to the competition is said to be

- (a)Competitive Strategy
- (b)Development Strategy
- (c)Competitive Advantage
- (d)Business Sustainable Strategy

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21. The following is not a product growth strategy

- (a) Increase user base
- (c) Market leadership

- (b) Expand into new market
- (d) Create new product

22. Evaluating potential avenue for diverting money and balancing risk and reward for long term growth is termed as

- (a) Cost Optimization
- (c) Investment analysis

- (b) Budgeting
- (d) Mitigating risk

23. Fostering a work environment that embraces change, encourages innovation, and promotes problem-solving is an example of

- (a) Resilient Work Culture
- (c) Scenario Planning

- (b) Growth Strategy
- (d) Fostering Adaptability

24. Delving deeper to understand the underlying reasons for the risks, which can reveal opportunities for improvement.

- (a) Weakness Analysis
- (c) Root Cause Analysis

- (b) Exploiting Opportunity
- (d) Opportunity Identification

25. Effectiveness is

- (a) Doing things right
- (c) Giving increased out put

- (b) Doing right things
- (d) Giving same output with reduced input

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26. The term Kaizen represents

- (a)Product Innovation
- (c)Continuous Innovation

- (b)Process Innovation
- (d)Radical innovation

27. Introducing new products or services to new markets, which can be the riskiest but potentially most rewarding approach is said to be

- (a)Market Development
- (c)Market Penetration

- (b)Product Development
- (d)Market Diversification

28. Developing a robust growth plan, securing adequate funding, building a strong team, and prioritizing customer satisfaction and product/service quality are strategies for

- (a)Managing Innovation
- (c)Process of Budgeting

- (b)Managing rapid growth
- (d)Managing controlled growth

29. An approach where businesses or economies focus on optimizing all activities within a product's or service's lifecycle to enhance value and competitiveness

- (a)Synergy based growth
- (c)Value-Chain based growth

- (b)Creativity based growth
- (d)Innovation based growth

30. Managing an organization's workforce to align with its overall business goals and growth objectives

- (a)Strategic Staffing Plan
- (c)Human Resource Planning

- (b)Recruitment and selection
- (d)Human Resource Accounting

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31. A framework that shows the different phases a company goes through to achieve growth and the different types of crisis that may occur during those milestones was propounded by
- (a)Porter (b)Greiner
(c)McKinsey (d)Ansoff
32. Innovation that disrupts existing markets/Product and create entirely new ones is known as
- (a)Product Innovation (b)Process Innovation
(c)Continuous Innovation (d)Radical innovation
33. Skilled employees with specialized knowledge and experience are vital assets that drive innovation, efficiency, and customer satisfaction and are termed as
- (a)Human Capital (b)Knowledge Capital
(c)Intellectual Capital (d)Innovation Capital

PART - B

(7 X 6 = 42)

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

34. (a) Define Growth and Write the importance of growth management in business.

[OR]

- (b) Write in detail on the methods that are used in identifying the opportunities and the barriers for the same

35. (a) In what way does an organization strategizes and synergizes the growth in their business journey.

[OR]

- (b) Write about the Ansoff growth model and McKinsey model. Also explain their uses in business growth.

36. (a) Explain the 3 levels of Enterprise strategies of growth and mention the period of its priority.

[OR]

- (b) Discuss on the role of organization culture in support of growth. Record the strategy to build the growth culture.

37. (a) Explain the importance of Employee development plan and succession plan for the sustenance of growth in an organization.

[OR]

- (b) Discuss on the resources that are required for the growth of organization. How can the resources acquired.

38. (a) Deliberate on the methods required to synchronize the growth efforts in any organization. Also spell the strategies create such culture.

[OR]

(b) Define growth fatigue. How can an organization overcome the growth fatigue?

39. (a) Compare the importance of capacity domain and profitability domain for the ultimate growth of an organization.

[OR]

(b) How can an organization handle unsorted consequences of growth? Explain with examples.

40. (a) Compare the possibilities and challenges associated with Continuous innovation and Radical Innovation.

[OR]

(b) Organization with growth focus will never perish and vice versa. Give your views with proper justification.

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