

**Indian Maritime University**

**(A Central University, Govt of India)**

**Sep/Oct'25 SE**

**Programme Name: MBA (ITL/PSM)**

**Semester: II**

**Subject Code: PG22/21T3204**

**Subject Name: Logistics and Supply Chain Management**

**Date: 11.09.2025**

**Max Marks: 60**

**Duration: 03 Hrs**

**Pass Marks: 30**

**General Instructions**

- (i) All Sections (A, B & C) are to be attempted.
- (ii) Options, if any, are specified in respective section.

**Section A**

Ten MCQs/Fill in the Blanks of 01 Mark each – Choose the correct answer as applicable.

1. The main driver for implementing reverse logistics in the electronics industry is
  - a. Improving shelf-life
  - b. Reducing forward logistics cost
  - c. Regulatory compliance with e-waste management laws
  - d. Forecasting customer demand
2. Which of the following is a significant concern in both domestic and international logistics?
  - a. Trade agreements
  - b. Route optimization
  - c. Cultural differences
  - d. Currency exchange rates
3. The decision phase that focuses on resource allocation and ensuring efficient processes within the existing infrastructure is called:
  - a. Supply chain design
  - b. Supply chain planning
  - c. Supply chain operation
  - d. Supply chain strategy

4. In the pull process of the supply chain, production and supply are triggered by:
  - a. Long-term forecasts
  - b. Inventory levels at suppliers
  - c. Actual customer demand
  - d. Seasonal demand patterns
5. When demand uncertainty is low, the best supply chain strategy is:
  - a. A responsive supply chain
  - b. An efficient supply chain
  - c. A speculative supply chain
  - d. A flexible supply chain
6. Which strategy is most effective for managing global supply chain inventories?
  - a. Centralized inventory control
  - b. Decentralized inventory control
  - c. Maintaining a single warehouse for all products
  - d. Eliminating inventory buffers
7. The Replenishment cycle occurs at the interface between the following two stages of supply chain:
  - a. Customer and Retailer
  - b. Retailer and Distributor
  - c. Distributor and Manufacturer
  - d. Manufacturer and Supplier
8. By combining inventory at a single location, the amount of safety stock that is necessary for a service level \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Decreases
  - b. Increases
  - c. Remains fixed
  - d. Halves.
9. Which of the following is a key advantage of the continuous review policy?
  - a. Simplified inventory tracking
  - b. Better responsiveness to demand fluctuations
  - c. Lower implementation costs compared to periodic review
  - d. Fixed inventory order quantities
10. What is an example of a "Known-Unknown" risk in supply chains?
  - a. A fire at a supplier's facility
  - b. The exact timing of a trade regulation change
  - c. A completely unexpected pandemic outbreak
  - d. A cyber-attack from an unknown source

**Section B**

Five Questions of 02 Marks each

11. Define Inventory Pooling.
12. What is circular supply chain?
13. Define Lean Supply Chain Management.
14. Define strategic fit in the context of supply chain management?
15. What is "Backorder Rate"?

**Section C**

Seven Questions of 08 Marks each of which any 05 questions to be answered.

16. What technologies enabled by the internet are transforming supply chains today and how?
17. Discuss the various strategic options that are considered by the decision makers when designing a global supply chain network in the context of overcoming future uncertainties.
18. What are the main types of cross docking, and where are they used? What are the challenges or limitations of cross docking? 4+4=8
19. What is CPFR, and how does it differ from traditional inventory management approaches?
20. Why is real-time data sharing important in supply chain management? Illustrate.
21. What are the key cost factors that should be considered before making an offshoring decision? What are the trade-offs between cost savings and risks in offshoring? 4+4=8
22. How do strategic considerations influence the Buy/Make decision?

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