



<b>Name:</b>	
<b>Enrolment No:</b>	

**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**  
**End Semester Examination, December 2022**

**Course: Warehouse Management**  
**Semester: 4<sup>TH</sup>**  
**Program: BBA-LM**  
**Course Code: LSCM 2005P**

**Time : 03 hrs.**  
**Max. Marks: 100**

**Instructions:**

**SECTION A**  
**10Qx2M=20Marks**

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q1	Characteristics of Business Organization includes: a. Pre-determined Aims and objective b. Delegating authority according to responsibility c. Group of People d. All	2	CO1
Q2	What is the purpose of warehouse management? a. To manage the movement and storage of goods within a warehouse b. To manage the financial transactions related to the warehouse c. To manage the marketing of goods stored in the warehouse d. To manage the human resources working in the warehouse	2	CO1
Q3	What is esteem value in product: a. amount of cost included into the product to perform its particular function. b. amount of cost included into the product to make attractive and appealing to the customer. c. Cost of manufacturing a product that is sum of raw material, labor, tool and other overhead cost. d. All the properties and features of a product which makes it possible to trade or exchange a product from any other product.	2	CO1
Q4	Which of following is true: a. Production management is a subset of Operations Management. b. Operations Management is a subset of production management. c. Both are different d. None	2	CO1
Q5	Facility Location decisions are: a. Long term b. Short term c. Medium term d. Any	2	CO1

Q6	Which of following is financial objective of inventory management (more than one answer): a. Ensure continuous supply of materials b. Ensure better customer services c. Minimize inventory costs d. Economy in purchase	2	CO1
Q7	Which of the following is an important aspect of warehouse management? a. Inventory control b. Social media marketing c. Product design d. Financial analysis	2	CO1
Q8	Which of the following is preferred for perishable items: a. Q system b. P system c. Fixed order d. Both P and Q	2	CO1
Q9	Criteria employed for SDE analysis is: a. Annual usage value b. Procurement difficulties c. Issue from stores d. Loss of production	2	CO1
Q10	Suppose there are 20 customers and they each order 20 chocolates. The available stock of chocolates are 365. Calculate order fill rate and volume fill rate.	2	CO1
<b>SECTION B</b> <b>4Qx5M= 20 Marks</b>			
Q1	How inventory can be arranged using ABC analysis?	5	CO2
Q2	Define DIFOT.	5	CO2
Q3	What are the factors that affects inventory level?	5	CO2
Q4	What are the various activities that warehouse management includes?	5	CO2
<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>3Qx10M=30 Marks</b>			
Q1	A manufacturing company places annual order of 40,000 units at a price of \$20 per unit. Its carrying cost is 15% and the order cost is \$12 per order. <b>Evaluate</b> 1. What is the most economical order quantity? 2. How many orders need to be placed? 3. Calculate total inventory cost.	10	CO3
Q2	Discuss selective inventory control methods.	10	CO3
Q3	A newspaper boy purchases newspapers early in the morning and can not repurchase them on same day. He purchases newspaper at Rs 8 each and sell them at Rs 12 each. If news paper remains unsold, he can return it for	10	CO3

Rs 2 each. The customer goodwill loss is expected at Rs 1.5 each. What will be the optimum quantity to be purchased. The probability of newspaper sell per day is given in table below:

Demand	Probability
10	0.04
15	0.08
20	0.13
25	0.26
30	0.31
35	0.09
40	0.09

**SECTION-D**  
**2Qx15M= 30 Marks**

Q1	What are the four main picking system of warehousing? Discuss in detail.	<b>15</b>	<b>CO4</b>										
Q2	<p>Find the optimal order quantity for a product when annual demand for product is 500 units, the cost of storage per unit year is 10% of unit cost and ordering cost per order is RS 180. The unit costs are given below:</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th align="left">Quantity</th> <th align="left">Unit Cost (Rs)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>0 &lt; q &lt; 500</math></td> <td>Rs 25</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>500 \leq q &lt; 1500</math></td> <td>Rs 24.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>1500 \leq q &lt; 3000</math></td> <td>Rs 24.60</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>3000 \leq q</math></td> <td>Rs 24.40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quantity	Unit Cost (Rs)	$0 < q < 500$	Rs 25	$500 \leq q < 1500$	Rs 24.80	$1500 \leq q < 3000$	Rs 24.60	$3000 \leq q$	Rs 24.40	<b>15</b>	<b>CO4</b>
Quantity	Unit Cost (Rs)												
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