	Uffedh
Name:	
Roll No.:	To Parameter V Executing and Experient
Invigilator's Signature :	

MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

Time Allotted: 3 Hours Full Marks: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

GROUP - A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any *ten* of the following :

 $10 \times 1 = 10$

- i) Materials Management can improve a company's profitby
 - a) increasing sales
 - b) reduction of direct materials cost
 - c) reduction of direct labour cost
 - d) none of these.

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- ii) The objective of materials management is to
 - a) provide the required level of customer service
 - b) maximize the use of the firm's resources
 - c) both (a) and (b)
 - d) none of these
- iii) The criterion employed in ABC analysis is
 - a) Usage value
- b) Unit price
- c) Seasonality
- d) none of these.
- iv) The criterion employed in VED analysis is
 - a) criticality of the item
 - b) source of procurement
 - c) issues from stores
 - d) none of these.
- v) The objectives of MRP are to
 - a) determine requirements
 - b) keep priorities for current
 - c) both (a) and (b)
 - d) none of these.
- vi) The objective of vendor development is
 - a) to negotiate the price of material
 - b) for the overall development of vendor
 - c) to transport the material at some location
 - d) to produce cheap quality product.



- vii) Certificate of origin is a document
 - a) for clearing item by custom department of importing country
 - b) for clearing item by exporting country
 - c) required by third party
 - d) none of these.
- viii) The document prepared on receipt of materials in store is known as
 - a) MRN

- b) GRN
- c) Challan
- d) Bill of material.
- ix) The method by which a limited number of items selected at random or on a preplanned basis are checked every day at specific time interval is known as
 - a) physical vertification
 - b) periodic verification
 - c) continuous verification
 - d) materials audit.
- x) Lead time represents
 - a) time required for placing order
 - b) time required for receiving materials
 - c) time required between placing order and receiving the materials in store
 - d) none of these.

- xi) Value analysis is a technique of
 - a) Calculating the Inventory level



- b) Finding out the unnecessary cost associated with the production
- c) Routing and scheduling
- d) None of these.
- xii) Hedging Technique is used
 - a) when there is an organized commodity market
 - b) when large quantities of a particular commoity are bought or sold
 - c) both (a) and (b)
 - d) none of these.

GROUP - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following.

- $3 \times 5 = 15$
- 2. The fixed costs for making a pottery item in house is Rs. 12,000 and variable cost per unit is Rs. 1·50. If the potter buys the item from a vendor, it incurs annual fixed cost of Rs. 2400 and a variable cost of Rs. 2 per unit. The owner of the pottery expects to sell 25000 units of the item per year. What is the potter's decision: Make or Buy? Explain.
- 3. Define the terms obsolescence, surplus, defective and scrap in storage control. Briefly state their disposal procedure.

3 + 2

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- Explain in detail the concept of economic order quantity (EOQ). How is it calculated?
- 5. Examine the significance of the concept of integrated materials management.
- 6. a) State the advantages of ERP.
 - b) What do you mean by the purchase cycle? 3 + 2

GROUP - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

- 7. a) What do you understand by preservation of stores?
 - b) State and discuss the precautions and specific method of preservation of some important items kept in the store? 4 + 11
- 8. a) What is MRP?
 - b) Highlight the inputs of MRP.
 - c) Illustrate by means of a flowchart the steps involved in an MRP programme. 2 + 5 + 8
- 9. a) *ABC* Ltd. manufactures a special product *A*. The following particulars were collected for the year 2010 :

Monthly demand of *A* — 100 units

Cost of placing an order — Rs. 100

Annual carrying cost per unit — Rs. 15

Normal usage — 50 units per week

Minimum usage — 25 units per week

Maximum usage — 75 units per week

Re-order period — 4 to 6 weeks.

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Compute from the given information:

- i) Re-order level
- ii) Re-order quantity
- iii) Minimum level
- iv) Maximum level
- v) Average level.
- b) Differentiate between an agreement and a contract. Under what conditions does a contract become void?

10 + 5

- 10. a) Describe the sequential steps in making an ABC analysis with an illustrative example.
 - b) Prepare a store ledger account under the LIFO Method of pricing the issue of stores, using the following information:

2012			Units
January	1	Balance in hand @ Rs. 1·10 per unit	100
,,	2	Received @ Rs. 1·20 per unit	200
,,	10	Issued	150
,,	14	Received @ Rs. 1·30 per unit	100
,,	18	Issued	150
,,	23	Returned from the issues on 10th January	20
,,	26	Received @ Rs. 1·20 per unit	100
,,	30	Wastage	10
,,	31	Issued	110
			7 + 8

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11. Write short notes on any *three* of the following:

- a) Letter of credit
- b) Computer applications in inventory control
- c) Principles of purchasing
- d) Vendor rating and evaluation
- e) FSN analysis.

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