

(Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Books)

PAPER ID :**Roll No.**

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M.B.A.(T.M.)**Theory Examination (Semester-IV) 2015-16****CARGO MANAGEMENT****Time : 3 Hours****Max. Marks : 100****SECTION –A**

1. Attempt all questions:

10X2=20

- Explain cargo rating.
- Discuss the concept of cargo.
- Write about cargo management.
- What do you mean by common terms of cargo?
- Discuss the responsibility of cargo management.
- Explain boarding documents.
- Highlight the consolidated cargo.
- Discuss the report outwards of cargo management.
- Write the name of important cargo chains.
- Describe about the air way bill.

SECTION –B

2. Attempt any five questions:-

10X5=50

- Discuss the report inwards procedure of cargo management.
- What do you mean by use of data fields of cargo management?
- Highlight the history of Air Cargo?
- Explain the Competitive advantage of Air Cargo.
- Discuss the Demand procedure of cargo behaviour.
- How the aircraft and freighter fleets work?
- Write a detail note on cargo airships.
- Discuss the Air Cargo future perspectives.


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SECTION –C-

3. Case study—

The all-cargo airline industry is comprised of a small group of airline companies that do not carry passengers, but instead focus solely on moving cargo by air. Air transport is one of the five modes of transportation (highway, rail, maritime, and pipeline being the others) used for the global movement of goods. While all modes can move the same commodities (except pipeline), maritime and air are the only two modes that can support intercontinental freight movement. Maritime transport offers low-cost movement of goods, whereas airfreight offers the benefit of speed, reliability, and security. Changes in world air cargo traffic are strongly linked with in the world gross domestic product (GDP); therefore, as the world economy expands, so does the demand for air transport. According to the Boeing 2012 annual forecast, between 1987 and 1997, worldwide demand for the movement of air cargo grew at an average rate of 7.1% annually; however, this growth slowed after September 11, 2001, to an annual growth rate of 4.1%. After the terrorist attacks that happened in the U.S. on September 11, 2001, the price of fuel increased, driving up the cost of air shipments and caused companies to migrate toward less expensive road, rail, and maritime transport. The high costs of providing air transport and the weak economy have pushed many all-cargo airlines to the brink of bankruptcy.

The aviation industry is capital intensive and highly leveraged and the need to buy and operate expensive aircraft (US\$300 million for a new B747-8 Freighter) requires extensive financing. The airline industry's debt load exceeds most industry averages; in fact, the ratio of long-term debt to total capitalization has been estimated at more than 50 percent. Because of high capitalization of the aviation industry the financial health of the industry is highly correlated with the global economy. As debt loads increase from the purchase of expensive aircraft and high operating expenses, so does the likelihood of financial distress. Since the aviation industry is highly related to economic expansion, it is not surprising that the industry also suffers when the economy stalls. Economic fluctuation affects air cargo carriers in an amplified way, so, as the world's economy expands so does the demand for the movement of air cargo. Also, in recent years the increase in fuel prices has put additional financial pressure on the aviation industry.

- a) Can you define the slow growth of Air Cargo?
- b) How an industry highly related to economic expansion?
- c) Is it possible to take economical fluctuation makes impact on air cargo industry?