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Enrolment No:



UPES

End Semester Examination, May 2025

Course: Retail Logistics

Program: BBA LM

Course Code: LSCM3012

Semester: VI

Time : 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

SECTION A
10Ox2M=20Marks

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Write full forms (1.1 to 1.5) and choose the correct answer (1.6 to 1.10)		
1.1	VED	2	CO1
1.2	FTL	2	CO1
1.3	TMS	2	CO1
1.4	CRM	2	CO1
1.5	HORECA	2	CO1
1.6	What is last-mile delivery in retail logistics? a) Delivery of goods from the manufacturer to the retailer b) Delivery of goods from the retailer to the customer c) Delivery of goods between different retail stores d) Delivery of goods from the customer to the retailer	2	CO1
1.7	What is the role of logistics in retail supply chains? a) To manufacture finished products b) To transport products from manufacturers to retailers c) To provide raw materials or components to retailers d) To purchase products from retailers for resale	2	CO1
1.8	Many times is not included in SCM a. Material handling b. Retail management c. Sales management d. None	2	CO1
1.9	Which of the following is the benefit of using RFID technology in retail logistics? a) Increased inventory accuracy b) Reduced transportation costs c) Increased customer satisfaction d) All of the above	2	CO1
1.10	What is a distribution center in retail logistics? a) A facility where goods are manufactured	2	CO1

	b) A facility where goods are stored and sorted for delivery		
	c) A facility where customers can purchase goods directly		
	d) A facility where returns are processed		
	SECTION B		
	4Qx5M= 20 Marks		
	All Questions Compulsory. (not more than 1 page)		800
Q2	What are multichannel retailers?	5	CO2
Q3	Describe the impact of efficient inventory management on retail logistics?	5	CO2
Q4	Explain breadth and depth in inventory at retail store?	5	CO2
Q5	Define Outsourcing with example?	5	CO2
	SECTION-C 3Qx10M=30 Marks		
	All Questions Compulsory		
Q6	Explain the pros and cons of different Transportation Network.	10	CO3
Q7	Define Contract Manufacturing? List its advantages and Disadvantages. Or Describe the primary elements of merchandise management within the retail sector, and what factors contribute to its successful execution by retailers?	10	CO3
Q8	Discuss the benefits of brick and mortar(physical) stores as compared to electronic channel?	10	CO3
	SECTION-D		
	2Qx15M= 30 Marks Case Study:- Karan Automotive Company.		1
	Karan Automotives Company (KAC) has a virtual monopoly in India in the product range it is manufacturing like automotive spark plugs and diesel fuel injection equipment. Its other products include auto electrical, special purpose machines, hydraulic and pneumatic equipment, portable electrical tools etc. With growing markets and competition, KAC increased its dealers by 3000 in 2001. But because of the following three reasons, small-scale manufacturers have largely captured the replacement market. Firstly, the industry is not capital intensive; Secondly, market growth is very high, and thirdly, end users are price conscious, compromising on quality. The industry has had to face the repercussions of a slowdown now but due to ever-growing replacement sector, the scope for exports may hold out its own in the face of growing uncertainty. The company has adopted the principles of Total Quality Management (TQM) and innovations to keep customers satisfied. Distribution Network Distribution network is the backbone of the KAC which serves as the link between the company and the retailers. KAC ◊ Main Distributor ◊ Dealers ◊ Retailers. Lately, KAC has been sensing problem in its		CO4

	distribution link. The management observed that the promotional schemes		
	evolved and introduced by the company are not reaching down the line,		
	resulting in limited coverage and awareness about new products and		
	dealers never allow the benefits of the schemes to go down the lines.		
	Dealers only promote products wherein they had good profit margins		
	neglecting their going products such as spark plugs. However, on the		
	product front, KAC found that the products are well accepted and there is		
	no complaints regarding quality. Due to excellent product quality, all		
	Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) use KAC products. Below is		
	the existing compensation package: C&F agents – 1 % Main Distributors		
	– 4% for spark plugs and 6% for other products. Dealers – 3% for spark		
	plugs and 4% for other products. In the new structure, KAC removes the		
	dealers, the main distributor now get 7% for spark plugs and 10% for		
	other products. KAC introduced an incentive scheme based on sales,		
	turnover discount, quantity discount etc. Infrastructure commission of 2%		
	for distributors who have 2 salesman and 1 delivery van. KAC decides on		
	a uniform pricing policy and has the MRP printed on all its products.		
	KAC reorganizes its sales into 4 zones, 41 distributors and C&F agent in		
	each state. It installed a Information system to link all its branches, HO,		
	factories and distributors. Storage of finished goods is done at 4 hubs,		
	namely Bangalore, Delhi, Jamshedpur and Nagpur (all close to their		
	factories). Transportation is outsourced for long term to the leading 3PL,		
	while warehouses are owned and operated by KAC. This new		
	arrangement reduces the logistics cost to 4.5%(of sales) from earlier 6.7%		
	and finished goods inventory stocks comes down to 18 to 20 days from		
	30-35 days. Still the management wants to reduce the logistics cost to		
	2.5% and inventory stock to 8 - 10 days in the next 3 years.		
Q 9	What all are the challenges KAC is facing? Which transportation model	15	CO4
	do you think KAC has adopted for distribution and explain the model?	15	CO4
Q10	How should KAC management reduce the logistics cost to 2.5% and		
	inventory stock to 8 - 10 days? Give your suggestions.	15	CO4
	Or	13	CO4
	Design and compare the KAC's old and new system of entire operations.		