

UNIVERSITY WITH A PURPOSE

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES End Semester Examination -Dec. 2021

Program: MBA LSCM
Subject/Course: Introduction to Supply Chain Management
Course Code: LSCM 7014

Semester: I
Max. Marks: 100
Duration: 3 Hours

It carries 4 pages.

Section A

1. Attempt all the questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

2. Instruction: Complete the statement / Select the correct answer(s)

S.No.	Questions	Marks	Cos
Q.1	Define AAA model.	2	CO1
Q.2	In Container code, 11 th digit is known asdigit.	2	CO1
Q.3	Washing machine is an example ofproduct.	2	CO1
Q.4	As per Weber,is the key factor in location decision.	2	CO1
Q.5	MTS strategy is generally practiced for	2	CO1
Q.6	Write Huff formula for location decision of a Multiplex in Gurgaon.	2	CO1
Q.7	Mention any two qualitative methods of Demand Forecasting. a)	2	CO1
Q.8	Define Rim condition and its application.	2	CO1
Q.9	In case, supply from Distribution Centres is more than demand for retail outlets,is added to balance the transportation problem	2	CO1

Q.10	ASRS stands for				2	CO1
S.N.	Section B Attempt all the questions. Each carries 5 marks.				Marks	COs
Q.1	Monthly Demand of a component X used in manufacturing air conditioner is 50 units, ordering cost per order is Rs. 800, storage cost is 8% per unit and 2% is insurance cost during storage. Purchase cost of the component X is Rs.600 per unit. Determine EOQ.				5	CO1
Q.2	Determine the initial basic feasible solution Problem by using matrix North West Cornel Destination Source W1 W2 F1 10 50 F2 30 30 F3 15 20 F4 20 70 Demand 23 23	r Metho			5	CO1
Q.3	Discuss the steps involved in the determination of IFS. Define types of warehouses. Discuss IT applications in warehousing operations for e-commerce companies. Support your answer with real life examples from FMCG industry.			5	CO2	
Q.4	life examples from FMCG industry. Discuss Green supply chain Framework. Specify any three best practices of green supply chain to create value to enhance customer satisfaction. Support your answer with live examples from transport/manufacturing sector.			5	CO4	
	Section (Attempt any 3 questions. Each questions answer.		ies 10 mar	ks		
Q.1	How Michael Porter's model contributes to value chain for any organization. Explain with examples from industry.			10	CO3	
Q.2	Attempt the following: a) Pricing decisions for luxurious goods. b) Cralzic Matrix			10	CO4	
Q.3	The following observations were record small scale manufacturing unit. Classify categories and draw ABC chart also. Model No. Volume			B, C	10	CO4

M101	1200	92
M201	500	144
M301	1550	17
M411	350	40.86
M222	1000	12.5
M322	600	14.10
M433	2000	0.6
M901	100	8.5
M899	1200	0.42
M107	280	0.80

How ABC analysis is advantageous for the warehouse manager?

Section D

Attempt the questions given at the end of the following case:

Growing e-commerce in Retailing

India has an internet user base of about 375 million (30% of population) as of Q2 of 2015. Despite being the second largest user base in world, only behind China (650 million, 48% of population), the penetration of e-commerce is low compared to markets like the United States (266 M, 84%), or France (54 M, 81%), but is growing at an unprecedented rate, adding around 6 million new entrants every month. The industry consensus is that growth is at an inflection point. In India, cash on delivery is the most preferred payment method, accumulating 75% of the e-retail activities. Demand for international consumer products (including long-tail items) is growing much faster than in-country supply from authorised distributors and e-commerce offerings.

Several Indian e-commerce companies have managed to achieve billion-dollar valuations, including Flipkart, Snapdeal, InMobi, Quikr, OlaCabs, Shopclues and Paytm. India has an internet user base of about 375 million (30% of population) as of Q2 of 2015. Despite being the second largest userbase in world, only behind China (650 million, 48% of population), the penetration of e-commerce is low compared to markets like the United States (266 M, 84%), or France (54 M, 81%), but is growing at an unprecedented rate, adding around 6 million new entrants every month. The industry consensus is that growth is at an inflection point. In India, cash on delivery is the most preferred payment method, accumulating 75% of the e-retail activities. Demand for international consumer products (including long-tail items) is growing much faster than in-country supply from authorised distributors and e-commerce offerings.

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Key drivers in Indian e-commerce are:

- Large percentage of population subscribed to <u>broadband</u>
 <u>Internet</u>, burgeoning <u>3G</u> internet users, and a recent introduction of 4G across the country.
- Explosive growth of <u>Smartphone</u> users, soon to be world's second largest smartphone userbase.
- Rising standards of living as result of fast decline in poverty rate.
- Availability of much wider product range (including <u>long tail</u> and <u>Direct</u> <u>Imports</u>) compared to what is available at brick and mortar retailers.
- Competitive prices compared to brick and mortar retail driven by <u>disintermediation</u> and reduced inventory and real estate costs.
- Increased usage of online classified sites, with more consumer buying and selling second-hand goods
- Evolution of Million-Dollar startups
 like Jabong.com, Saavn, Makemytrip, Bookmyshow, Zomato Etc.

In early June 2013, <u>Amazon.com</u> launched their Amazon India marketplace without any marketing campaigns. In July, Amazon had said it will invest \$2 billion (Rs 12,000 crore) in India to expand business, after its largest Indian rival Flipkart announced \$1 billion in funding. Amazon has also entered grocery segment with its Kirana now in Bangalore and is also planning to enter in various other cities like Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai and faces stiff competition with Indian startups.

Online apparel is one of the more popular verticals, which along with Computers and consumer electronics make up 42% of the total retail ecommerce sales. Niche online merchandising brands like Headbanger's Merch, Redwolf and No Nasties partner with and even help sustain independent musicians. Some established brands like Arvind are now creating clothing lines just for the e-commerce markets. Some of the bigger online retailer like VoxPop Clothing have secured multiple rounds of funding, the last round raising \$1 million from Blume Ventures in 2014. As these niche businesses get popular, they are slowly getting acquired by the big players. BabyOye was acquired by Mahindra Retail, part of the \$17 billion Mahindra Group. Ekstop was acquired by the Godrej Group to complement their offline chain of Nature's Basket stores. Recently GOSF Great Online Shopping Festival was held during Dec 10 to 12, 2014. India will have 100 million online shoppers and the country's e-tailing sector will become a \$15 billion market by 2016, as per a study. The annual online shopping growth report was compiled by Forrester Consulting and Google search trends. The number of

online shoppers in India is projected to be 35 million in 2014 and it was 8 million in 2012, said Nitin Bawankule, Google India industry director for ecommerce, local and classifieds. Q.A. How e-commerce business is affecting the retail (brick and mortar) industry in India? OR	2x15 =	СОЗ
Q.B. What would you suggest traditional retailers to adapt supply chain strategies for warehousing and distribution to compete with e-tailers?	30	CO3
Q.C. How digitalization and AI applications are going to enhance customer experience with e-commerce companies?		