Enrolm	ent No:	S RROW	
	UPES		
	End Semester Examination, December 2023		
	8 8	mester : III	
U		me : 03 h	
Course	Code: STGM8013 M	ax. Marks: 10	0
	tions: Mobile Phones, Smart Watches, Earbuds, Books, Notes are strictly book examination.	y not allowed.	It's a
	A: All questions are compulsory.		
	B: All questions are compulsory.		
	C: Q1 & Q2 are compulsory. Q3 has internal choice, attempt anyone.		
	D: Q1 is compulsory. Q2 has internal choice, attempt anyone.		
Please 1	mention Section & Question numbers carefully.		
	SECTION A 10Qx2M=20Marks		
S. No.		Marks	СО
Q1	In the context of the Pareto Principle, what is meant by the "Vital few",		
Υ ¹			
	20% of the causes that have the most significant impact on the outcomes. (True/False)	2	CO1
Q2	3	2	CO1
Q2	outcomes. (True/False) The Industrial Organizational (I/O) approach to competitive advantage advocates that external factors are internal	2	CO1
Q2	outcomes. (True/False) The Industrial Organizational (I/O) approach to competitive advantage advocates that external factors are internal factors in a firm achieving competitive advantage.	2	C01 C01
Q2	outcomes. (True/False) The Industrial Organizational (I/O) approach to competitive advantage advocates that external factors are internal factors in a firm achieving competitive advantage. a. Less important than b. Equally important as c. More important than		
Q2	outcomes. (True/False) The Industrial Organizational (I/O) approach to competitive advantage advocates that external factors are internal factors in a firm achieving competitive advantage. a. Less important than b. Equally important as c. More important than d. More common than		
Q2	outcomes. (True/False) The Industrial Organizational (I/O) approach to competitive advantage advocates that external factors are internal factors in a firm achieving competitive advantage. a. Less important than b. Equally important as c. More important than		
Q2 Q3	outcomes. (True/False) The Industrial Organizational (I/O) approach to competitive advantage advocates that external factors are internal factors in a firm achieving competitive advantage. a. Less important than b. Equally important as c. More important than d. More common than		
	outcomes. (True/False) The Industrial Organizational (I/O) approach to competitive advantage advocates that external factors are internal factors in a firm achieving competitive advantage. a. Less important than b. Equally important as c. More important than d. More common than e. Less common than		
	outcomes. (True/False) The Industrial Organizational (I/O) approach to competitive advantage advocates that external factors are internal factors in a firm achieving competitive advantage. a. Less important than b. Equally important as c. More important than d. More common than e. Less common than factors in a firm achieving competitive advantage.		
	outcomes. (True/False) The Industrial Organizational (I/O) approach to competitive advantage advocates that external factors are internal factors in a firm achieving competitive advantage. a. Less important than b. Equally important as c. More important than d. More common than e. Less common than e. Less common than e. Less common than b. Is non-existent.		
	outcomes. (True/False) The Industrial Organizational (I/O) approach to competitive advantage advocates that external factors are internal factors in a firm achieving competitive advantage. a. Less important than b. Equally important as c. More important than d. More common than e. Less common than e. Less common than b. Is non-existent.	2	CO1
	outcomes. (True/False) The Industrial Organizational (I/O) approach to competitive advantage advocates that external factors are internal factors in a firm achieving competitive advantage. a. Less important than b. Equally important as c. More important than d. More common than e. Less common than d. Is lowest. b. Is non-existent. c. Is highest.	2	CO1

	a. New entrants		
	b. Rivalry		
	c. Bargaining power of Unions		
	d. Bargaining power of suppliers		
	e. Bargaining power of consumers		
Q5	Which section of SWOT Matrix involves matching internal strengths with external opportunities!		
	a) WT cell		
	b) SW cell	2	CO1
	c) WO cell	-	001
	d) ST cell		
	e) SO cell		
06	The number of metabing her feature is to concrete feasible alternate		
Q6	The purpose of matching key factors is to generate feasible alternate strategies! (TRUE/FALSE)		
	strategies: (IRUE/FALSE)	2	CO1
Q7	BCG Matrix is designed specifically to enhance which type of firm's		
	efforts to formulate strategy!		
	a) Companies with more than one division		
	b) Large companies	_	
	c) Companies with annual sales greater than \$1 million,	2	CO1
	d) Companies with annual sales of less than \$1 million.		
	e) All companies		
Q8	In BCG Matrix, how would a division with low relative market share		
	position in a high growth industry be described!		
	a) Question mark		
	b) Cash cow	-	~~ (
	c) Star	2	CO1
	d) Stuck in the middle.		
	e) Dog		
Q9	In BCG Matrix, which strategy would be most appropriate for a		
	division classified as Dog!		
	a) Market penetration	2	CO1
	b) Market development		
	c) Product development		

	d) Retrenchmente) Forward integration		
Q10	In a BCG Matrix the pie slice indicates the proportion of corporate profits generated by that division. (TRUE/FALSE)	2	CO1
	SECTION B 4Qx5M= 20 Marks		
Q1	Explain Project Management Office (PMO)! Identify and briefly describe different types of PMOs based on their purpose and degree of influence with an organization!	5	CO1
Q2	Describe Pareto Principal and its application! Demonstrate your understanding of the 80-20 rule by examining the chart below.	5	CO3
Q3	Explain the concept "Essence of business level strategy is Choosing to perform activities differently or to perform different activities than your competition" using generic business level strategies. Plot the strategy model using "target market" and "basis for customer value" to support your explanation!	5	CO3
Q4	Explain Issue trees! Using visual diagram demonstrate how issue tree can be used in problem-solving by breaking down a complex issue into smaller manageable elements.	5	CO3
	SECTION-C 3Qx10M=30 Marks		
Q1	Apply five forces framework to Indian aviation industry and as a consultant illustrate and assess its attractiveness and competitiveness!	10	CO3
Q2	SWOT Matrix enables consultants to develop four types of strategies: Name the four matching strategies and develop a nine-cell matrix to explain its application in case of Indigo Airlines. Identify one key internal & external factor for developing four strategies using matching technique.	10	CO4

Q3	business exist any activitie cost dat weaknes	s and aims t ywhere alon s. Explain u a into infor sses that ma	o identif g the valusing va mation by y yield c	y where low lue chain fro lue chain ho by looking	w-cost adva om raw mat ow as a con for compet advantage any exampl	ntages or erial to cu nsultant yo itive cost or disadva	n while doing disadvantages stomer service ou convert the strengths and ntage for your choice!	10	CO4
Q3	individu	als can ado	pt based		ral tendenci	es within	rent roles that a team. Justify		CO2
					SECTION	-D			
	-				x15M=30 M				
Q1	1. 1 2. 4 3. 1	Examine he challenges of Analyze an should be op Evaluate &	ow has loes it po d synthe pting for justify th	ose to firms esize in you outsourcing	onductor in ! ur own wo g manufact itegic choic	ndustry e rds wheth uring to th es availab	le to the CEO!	15	CO4
Q2	Ford V: 1. 1 2. 1 3. 4	s GM: The Describe h exploitation Illustrate GI Analyze and	Evoluti ow did in early M's moti d explain	on of Mass Ford con years! ivations for n how Ford ly lose its fi	Productio npany bala vertical int motors co	n (Case E anced exp egration! uld, the in	Based) ploration and nventor of the	15	CO4
Q2	Name a each qu	ll the quad adrant. Ana	rants and	early defining d recomme	ng and lab nd three st he differend	rategies a ce among	is and y-axis. ppropriate for five divisions able! Ind. Growth %		
	1	60,000	37	10,000	39	.80	+15		CO3
	2	40,000	24	5,000	20	.40	+10		
	3	40,000	24	2,000	8	.10	+10		
	.)			_,	-		. –		
	4	20,000	12	8,000	31	.60	-20		

Total	165,000	100	25,500	100	-	-
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