

- Q.19 Describe the concept of sourcing and vendor development.
- Q.20 Briefly explain how IT is utilized for innovation in supply chain management.
- Q.21 Define the concept of Economic Value Added (EVA) and discuss its relevance in measuring supply chain performance.
- Q.22 Discuss the challenges associated with implementing a global supply chain strategy.

SECTION-D

Note: Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x8=16)

- Q.23 Compare and contrast the advantages and disadvantages of centralized versus decentralized warehousing systems.
- Q.24 Explain the concept of Just-in-Time (JIT) inventory management and discuss its impact on supply chain efficiency and cost reduction.
- Q.25 Describe the stages involved in the procurement process within supply chain management, highlighting key activities and consideration at each stage.

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4th Sem./ DBM Retail

Subject : Supply Chain Management

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 60

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (6x1=6)

- Q.1 What are the key drivers in supply chain management?
- a) Demand forecasting and production planning
 - b) Marketing strategies and customer satisfaction
 - c) Inventory management and warehousing
 - d) Supplier relationships and technology integration
- Q.2 Which of the following is a tool used for performance measurement in supply chain management?
- a) SWOT analysis
 - b) Balanced Scorecard (BSC)
 - c) Pareto analysis
 - d) Fishbone diagram
- Q.3 The cycle view of the supply chain process emphasizes:
- a) The linear flow of materials from suppliers to customers
 - b) The cyclical nature of demand forecasting and production planning

- c) The integration of multiple processes to meet customer demand
 - d) The importance of cost reduction at each stage of the supply chain
- Q.4 Which of the following is a function of transport in supply chain management?
- a) Inventory control b) Order processing
 - c) Warehousing d) Product movement
- Q.5 What are the primary costs associated with transport in the supply chain?
- a) Holding costs and ordering costs
 - b) Setup costs and carrying costs
 - c) Inspection costs and quality costs
 - d) Transportation costs and handling costs
- Q.6 What is one of the key objectives of global supply chain management?
- a) Minimizing lead times
 - b) Maximizing transportation costs
 - c) Limiting supplier diversity
 - d) Reducing reliance on technology

SECTION-B

- Note:** Objective/ Completion type questions. All questions are compulsory. (6x1=6)
- Q.7 Make or buy decision refers to whether a company should produce a component internally or purchase it from an external supplier.(True/False)
- Q.8 Capacity management in supply chain focuses solely on maximizing production capacity without considering demand fluctuations. (True/False)

- Q.9 Sourcing involves identifying potential suppliers and establishing relationships with them. (True/False)
- Q.10 Information Technology (IT) plays a minimal role in supply chain management.(True/False)
- Q.11 Innovation in supply chain management primarily focuses on maintaining traditional practices to ensure stability.(True/False)
- Q.12 Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) remains constant regardless of changes in ordering or holding costs. (True/False)

SECTION-C

- Note:** Short answer type questions. Attempt any eight questions out of ten questions. (8x4=32)
- Q.13 Define the Balanced Scorecard(BSC) and explain how it is used in performance measurement within supply chain management.
- Q.14 What is the SCOR model, and how does it aid in supply chain performance improvement.
- Q.15 Discuss the significance of transportation in supply chain management.
- Q.16 Explain the concept of warehousing and list the functions of warehouses in the supply chain.
- Q.17 Identify the factors that influence the location decision for warehouse facilities.
- Q.18 What is the role of capacity management in supply chain operations?