

Total No. of Questions : 3]

SEAT No. :

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S.Y. B.B.A.

**302: Supply Chain Management  
(2019 Pattern) (Semester - III) (CBCS)**

*Time : 2½ Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 70*

*Instructions to the candidates:*

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

**Q1) Multiple Choice Qusetions. (MCQS)**

**[5]**

- i. What is the main goal of supply chain management?
  - a) Making shareholders rich
  - b) Making customers unhappy
  - c) Making customers happy while saving money
  - d) Making suppliers richer
- ii. What's not a part of logistics in supply chain management?
  - a) Moving stuff around
  - b) Keeping track of stuff
  - c) Figuring out how to make stuff
  - d) Storing stuff
- iii. Which isn't a good thing about supply chain management?
  - a) Saving money
  - b) Making customers happier
  - c) Taking longer to deliver
  - d) Holding onto more inventory
- iv. What's Just-in-Time (JIT) all about?
  - a) Having lots of stuff ready
  - b) Spending a lot to produce things
  - c) Having just enough stuff at the right time
  - d) Waiting around during production

**P.T.O.**

- v. Which is an example of a push-based supply chain?
- Making things after they're ordered
  - Making things to have in stock
  - Making things as they're being put together
  - Making things based on specific customer orders

**B) Fill in the blanks:** [5]

- \_\_\_\_\_ supply chain management focuses on making sure moving, storing, and handling goods doesn't cost too much, while making sure everything is valuable.
  - Cost-saving
  - Efficient
  - Easy
- Vendor-managed inventory (VMI) lets the \_\_\_\_\_ keep an eye on and fill up stock at the buyer's place, following agreements they made before.
  - Buyer
  - Supplier
  - Manufacturer
- Supply chain \_\_\_\_\_ means making sure goods or services get to customers in the cheapest way possible.
  - Flexibility
  - Efficiency
  - Responsiveness
- In a \_\_\_\_\_ supply chain structure, big decisions are made at the top of the company, but in a \_\_\_\_\_ structure, decisions are spread out among different parts of the company.
  - Centralized, Decentralize
  - Hierarchical, Networked
  - Top-down, Bottom-up
- The \_\_\_\_\_ effect is when small changes in what customers want cause big changes in what's ordered upstream in the supply chain.
  - Bullwhip
  - Ripple
  - Wave

**C) Answer in one sentence.** [5]

- What is Material Handling?
- What is Retail SCM?
- What is Logistics Management?
- What do you mean by Material Handling?
- What is Green Supply Chain Management

**D) Match the following :** [5]

Group A	Group B
Bullwhip Effect	When a small, change in what customers want causes big changes in what's ordered from suppliers.
Vendor-Managed Inventory	Suppliers watch and restock items at the buyer's place based on agreements made earlier.
Just-in-Time (JIT)	Making goods only when they're needed to save money and work more efficiently.
Make-to-Stock	How well a supply chain gets stuff to customers in the cheapest way possible.
Supply Chain Efficiency	Making things based on what's expected to be wanted, not on actual orders.

**Q2) Long Answer type question :** [30]

- Explain the role of technology in supply chain management.
- Explain the importance of material handling.
- Discuss the duties & responsibilities of a store keeper.
- Discuss the components of logistics management.
- Explain the various types of Inventories.

**Q3) Write short notes: (Any four) :** [20]

- Importance of SCM
- Vendor-managed inventory (VMI)
- Difference between supply chain efficiency and effectiveness
- Challenges of supply chain manager
- Space Management
- Logistics Management

