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| **SESSION** | **MaRCH- 2023** |
| **PROGRAM** | **MASTER of business administration (MBA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **SEM III** |
| **course CODE & NAME** | **DOMS303&logistics& SCM** |
| **CREDITS** | **4** |
| **nUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS & Marks** | **02**  **30 Marks each** |

**Assignment Set – 1**

**1. What is Supply Chain Management? Explain the benefits of SCM in business.**

**Ans 1.**

**Supply Chain Management:** A supply chain is a network of companies that collaborate to make products and services available to consumers. It includes all the organisations and activities that enable the production, distribution, and reuse of raw materials, intermediate commodities, completed items, and recycled components (Wisner, 2022)



Source: Wisner, J. D. Principles of supply chain management-text (3rd ed.), Thomson South-

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**2. Write short note on following:**

**a. Challenges in Logistics.**

**b. Supply Chain Integration.**

**Ans 2b.**

**a. Challenges in Logistics.**

Logistics is a vital component of many industries, such as retail, e-commerce, manufacturing, and more. However, it faces several challenges that can impact its efficiency, speed, and costs. Here are some of the significant issues in the field of logistics as of 2023:

**Supply Chain Disruptions:** Issues like natural disasters, political unrest, or a global health crisis (like the COVID-19 pandemic) can disrupt supply chains. These disruptions can lead to

**Ans 2b.**

**b. Supply Chain Integration**

The phrase "supply chain integration" refers to the act of integrating the many organisations responsible for a product's fulfilment into a single coordinated network. This requires a lot of coordination and planning. This is vital to ensure that everyone is consistently and productively contributing to the same end goal. It not only helps to avoid production

**3. Write notes on the following:**

**a. Implementation of CPFR process.**

**Ans 3a.**

**Step 1: Forming Partnerships among Supply Chain Participants**

To begin, the dealer and the manufacturer each take turns defining the overarching criteria necessary for CPFR collaboration. The first thing that has to be done is to make the procedures and processes more transparent and standardised.

**b. Reverse Logistics.**

**Ans 3b.**

Reverse logistics is the process of managing the return of goods back to the manufacturer or distributor after they have been sold and used. This can occur for several reasons, such as product recalls, warranty returns, or customers changing their mind after a purchase.

**Here are the key components of reverse logistics:**

**Assignment Set – 2**

**1. What is Procurement Management? Explain its types.**

**Ans 1.**

There are a variety of responsibilities involved with procurement. The point of buying things is Purchasing offices seek for vendors that provide a good value for the money. Definitions of procurement within companies vary widely. Procurement is often thought of as the process through which a company determines its needs, selects its suppliers, keeps tabs on the goods it buys, and, some people think of procurement as just the act of placing orders and making

**2. Write a detail note on:**

**Ans 2a.**

**a. Need for Assessment of SCM.**

Need for Assessment of Supply Chain Management

**i. Preparedness for unforeseen events**

In the event that something unexpected occurs, having contingency plans in place may be advantageous. If the company plan out potential methods ahead of time, they will be able to respond quickly and help the organisation suffer the least amount of harm possible.

**b. Benefits of Mapping of SCM.**

**Ans 2b.**

**Benefits of Mapping of SCM.**

* Complete supply chain visibility and transparency, evidencing familiarity with product and material histories and circulations and inspiring supplier obligations.
* Risk mitigation occurs, for instance, when it identifies potential threats within the supply chain, such as countries of origin with a higher than average risk of natural

**3. Write notes on the following:**

**a. Components of Marketing Supply Chain.**

**Ans 3a.**

**a. Components of Marketing Supply Chain**

**i. Brand managers**

Brand managers oversee several activities, such as setting a product's marketing objectives and analysing how customers perceive a company's brand or product in the marketplace. Their evaluations, which may help determine the organization's supply management needs, make them an important component of marketing supply

**Ans 3b.**

**GSCF in Supply Chain Management.**

Global Supply Chain Finance (GSCF) refers to a set of solutions that improve cash flow by allowing businesses to lengthen their payment terms to their suppliers while providing the option for their large and SME suppliers to get paid early. It is a technology-driven business model that allows suppliers to sell their invoices or receivables to a bank or another financial