Seat No.:	Enrolment No.

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

MBA-SEMESTER-III-EXAMINATION-SUMMER-2023

Subject Code: 4539297 Date: 01/07/2023

Subject Name: Logistics and Supply Chain Management

Time: 02:30 PM TO 05:30 PM Total Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Attempt all questions.

2. Make Suitable assumptions wherever necessary.

3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

4. Use of simple calculators and non-programmable scientific calculators are permitted.

Q. No.	Question Text and Description				
Q. 1	Explain the terms - (a) Differentiate between Logistics and Supply Chain (2 most important				
	(b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	points). Differentiate between Agile and Lean Supply Chain (2 most important points). Explain terms MTO, MTS and CTO Differentiate between 3PL and 4PL (2 most important points) Role of Packaging and Material Handling in SC			
Q. 2	(a)	Discuss the importance of logistics in a global economy.	07		
	(b)	Select a company of your own choice and explain functions performed by supply chain management.	07		
	-5	OR			
	(b)	Describe what is distribution network design. Discuss the role and factors influencing the choice of network design.	07		
Q. 3	(a)	Explain taking a suitable example how CPFR strategies can lead to minimizing costs and maximizing efficiency from end-to-end of the supply chain in Retail Sector.	07		
	(b)	A firm has been complaining of facing a very high demand uncertainty, but it has a very poor contribution market. Advice the firm in this issue.	07		
		OR			
Q. 3	(a)	Mention the drivers of supply chain performance. Describe the framework for structuring drivers with suitable examples.	07		
5	(b)	The Jaya Company supplies electric motors to Electronic Distributors, Inc. on a delivered price basis. Jaya has the responsibility for providing transportation. The traffic manager has three transportation service choices for delivery-rail, piggyback and truck. He has compiled the following information:	07		

		Transportation	Transit Time	Rate	Shipment Size	
		Mode			•	
		D '1	Days	Rs/Unit	Units	
		Rail	16 10	25.00 44.00	10000	
		Piggyback Truck	4	88.00	5000	
		Truck	7	00.00	3000	
		contract price of	Rs. 500 per un percent per year.	it. Inventory Explain which	per year at a delivered carrying cost for both mode of transportation	
Q. 4	(a)	Describe how a co strategy and its cor		-	tween its supply chain	07
	(b)	Titan offers two	brands of watch	es – Sonata	and FastTrack. Sonata	07
					Frack is targeted at a	
					brands with the same	
					ouses, transportation,	
					r should Titan handle	
		them separately i		OR		
0	(0)	Describe what is Q			uitable examples	07
Q.	(a)	Describe what is Q	ulck Response Lo	gistles with s	untable examples.	07
	(b)		his decision like creases its size of ters the premium	ely to be affi f operations.		07
Q.		Case Study: The	Benetton Supp	ly Chain:		
5		One of the best k supply chain to Group. Founded is now one of the its name located	nown examples achieve a comp by the Benetton e largest garmer in almost all parts been the way	of how an operative advantage family in the stretailers, we take the work it has organized and of the work it has organized and organized an	rganization can use its ntage is the Benetton the 1960s, the company with stores which bear orld. Part of the reason mized both the supply	
	~ () / () / ()	on its supply since Contractors are owned, by Benetton factories. These contractors perform some of operations gain to	de the company companies (mar etton employee s by knitting and s, in turn, use to the manufacturing wo advantages for	y relies hear ny of which s) that pro- d assembling the services ng tasks. Ben rom this. Firs	of its production itself, vily on 'contractors'. are owned, or particle services to the Benetton's garments. of sub-contractors to aetton's manufacturing st, its production costs me of its competitors	

		because the small supply companies have lower costs themselves.	
		Second, the arrangement allows Benetton to absorb fluctuation in	
		demand by adjusting its supply arrangements, without itself feeling	
		the full effect of demand fluctuations.	
		On the demand side of the chain, Benetton operates through a	
		number of agents, each of whom is responsible for their own	
		geographical area. These agents are responsible for developing the	
		stores in their area. Indeed, many of the agents actually own some	
		stores in their area. Products are shipped from Italy to the individual	
		stores where they are often put directly onto the shelves. Benetton	
		stores have always been designed with relatively limited storage	
		space so that the garments (which, typically, are brightly coloured)	
		can be stored in the shop itself, adding colour and ambience to the	
		appearance of the store.	
		Because there is such limited space for inventory in the stores, store	
		owners require that deliveries of garments are fast and dependable.	
	:	Benetton factories achieve this partly through their famous policy of	
		manufacturing garments, where possible, in groggier, or in grey,	
		and then dyeing them only when demand for particular colours is	
		evident. This is a slightly more expensive process than knitting	
		directly from coloured yarn, but their supply-side economies allow	
		them to absorb the cost of this extra flexibility, which in turn allows	
		them to achieve relatively fast deliveries to the stores.	
		moni to dome vo rotati.	
	(a)	Describe your understanding about Benetton Supply Chain operations.	07
	(b)	Compare and contrast if this method provide Benetton competitive advantage over their competitors.	07
		OR	
Q. 5	(a)	Illustrate, in your understanding, what is the specialty of Benetton's contractors?	07
	(b)	Compare and Contrast if this method is sustainable in the long term.	07
