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**B.M.S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AUTONOMOUS  
BENGALURU – 560004  
SEMESTER END EXAMINATION – MARCH/APRIL- 2023**

**M.Com. - III Semester**

**TRADE LOGISTICS & SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT**

**Course Code: MCM302T**

**Duration: 3 Hours**

**QP Code:13010**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**SECTION – A**

**Answer any 7 questions. Each question carries 2 marks.**

**(7X2=14)**

- a) Define Logistics.
- b) State any 4 points emphasizing the importance of “Logistics.”
- c) Define 4PLS in SCM.
- d) What is meant by controlling material flow?
- e) What are the objectives of Supply Chain Management?
- f) What is International Sourcing?
- g) What is global logistics?
- h) Mention different types of warehouses
- i) What is financial performance in SCM?
- j) What is inventory management in LSCM?

**SECTION – B**

**Answer any 4 questions. Each question carries 5 marks.**

**(4X5=20)**

2. Explain the functions of Logistic management.
3. Explain the different modes of transportation in LSCM.
4. Discuss the international supply chain management
5. Discuss the principles of Material handling.
6. Explain the role of supply chain management in the development of economics.

## SECTION – C

**Answer any 2 questions. Each question carries 12 marks.**

**(2X12=24)**

1. What is value chain? Explain in detail the primary and support activities of value chain
2. Elucidate about the emerging technologies in Logistics and Supply Chain Management.
3. Explain in detail the economic and service benefits of Warehousing and Packaging.
4. Enumerate the evolution of Logistics concept

## SECTION – D

**Compulsory skill based question.**

**(1X12=12)**

Intel One of the world's largest manufacturers of computer chips, Intel needs little introduction. However, the company needed to reduce supply chain expenditure significantly after bringing its low-cost "Atom" chip to market. Supply chain costs of around \$5.50 per chip were bearable for units selling for \$100, but the price of the new chip was a fraction of that, at about \$20.

Somehow, Intel had to reduce the supply chain costs for the Atom chip, but had only one area of leverage—inventory.

The chip had to work, so Intel could make no service trade-offs. With each Atom product being a single component, there was also no way to reduce duty payments. Intel had already whittled packaging down to a minimum, and with a high value-to-weight ratio, the chips' distribution costs could not be pared down any further.

The only option was to try to reduce levels of inventory, which, up to that point, had been kept very high to support a nine-week order cycle. The only way Intel could find to make supply chain cost reductions was to bring this cycle time down and therefore reduce inventory.

**Q1. Suggest suitable SCM Strategies to Intel to overcome its challenges.**

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