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| **SESSION** | **JUL - AUG 2024** |
| **PROGRAM** | **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (MBA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **3** |
| **COURSE CODE & NAME** | **DOMS303 LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT** |
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**Assignment Set – 1**

**1. Explain the meaning of supply chain and supply chain management. Also explain the various parties that are involve in a supply chain.**

**Ans 1.**

**Supply Chain and Supply Chain Management**

**Meaning of Supply Chain**

A supply chain refers to the interconnected network of organizations, activities, resources, and technologies involved in the production and distribution of a product or service. It encompasses every stage from sourcing raw materials to delivering the final product to the end customer. The primary goal of a supply chain is to ensure the seamless flow of goods, services, information, and finances to meet consumer demands efficiently.

**Meaning of Supply Chain Management**

Supply chain management (SCM) is the strategic coordination of all supply chain activities to

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**2. “Logistics is an integrated part of supply chain”, explain. Differentiate between domestic and international logistics.**

**Ans 2.**

**Meaning of Logistics in Supply Chain**

Logistics refers to the detailed planning, implementation, and management of the movement and storage of goods, services, and information from the point of origin to the point of consumption. It includes activities such as transportation, warehousing, inventory management, packaging, and order processing.

As an integrated part of the supply chain, logistics ensures the efficient flow of materials and products across various stages. It connects suppliers, manufacturers, distributors, and customers, enabling smooth operations and timely deliveries. Without effective logistics, even

**3. Write a note on CPFR. 10**

**Ans 3.**

Collaborative Planning, Forecasting, and Replenishment (CPFR) is a strategic framework designed to enhance supply chain efficiency by fostering collaboration among trading partners. It emphasizes joint planning, demand forecasting, and inventory replenishment to align supply chain processes and improve overall performance. By sharing data and coordinating activities, CPFR helps reduce inefficiencies and ensures that the supply chain responds effectively to market demands.

The concept of CPFR is built on the principle that collaboration between supply chain partners yields better results than operating independently. Traditional supply chains often face

**Assignment Set – 2**

**4 Explain the different ways for conducting assessments of the Supply Chain Management process. 10**

**Ans 4.**

Assessing the supply chain management (SCM) process is crucial for identifying inefficiencies, improving performance, and achieving organizational goals. Various methods provide insights into different aspects of the supply chain to ensure it operates efficiently and aligns with business objectives.

One key approach is performance metrics analysis, which involves tracking key performance indicators (KPIs) such as on-time delivery, inventory turnover, and supply chain cycle time.

**5. Explain the role of Information Systems in the supply chain**

**Ans 5.**

**Role of Information Systems in the Supply Chain**

Information systems (IS) play a crucial role in modern supply chain management (SCM) by integrating and streamlining processes, enhancing visibility, and enabling data-driven decision-making. These systems facilitate the smooth flow of information across the supply chain, connecting all stakeholders, from suppliers to customers.

One significant role of information systems is enhancing visibility and transparency across the supply chain. IS tools, such as Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems and Supply Chain

**6. Explain concept, need for and importance of Reverse Supply Chain Management (RSCM).**

**Ans 6.**

**Concept of Reverse Supply Chain Management (RSCM):**

Reverse Supply Chain Management (RSCM) refers to the process of managing the flow of goods from the end consumer back to the manufacturer or supplier. Unlike traditional supply chains that focus on moving products forward, RSCM deals with returns, recycling, refurbishing, and disposal of products. It encompasses activities like collecting used products, inspecting their condition, and determining their disposition—whether to reuse, repair, recycle,