

Assessment # 1

Q 1. Give short answers for the following questions.

Q i. outline the main benefits of a supply chain.

Ans: - the main benefits of a supply chain are as follows :-

- ① Supply chains are developed to beat the gaps, which are formed when suppliers are some distance away from consumers.
- ② They permit for operations that are best completed - or can simply be done - locations that are far - away from sources of materials or customers.

Q ii. Companies in any supply chain can make their decisions individually and collectively in five areas. What are these areas?

Ans: These areas are :-

- ① Production
- ② Inventory
- ③ Location
- ④ Transportation
- ⑤ Information

Q iii. How is a modern supply chain different from that of the past?

Ans: - There are some considerations in old supply chain compare to new supply chain. Old supply chain mainly based on money making scheme, where new supply chain concentrates on consumers' requirements and quality. In new supply chain make products separately to specific items and concern company only. Concentration in particular items only when in old supply chain was not running based on this concept old supply chain works on vertical integrated business policy but new supply chain works on virtual integration concept.

Q IV. what is inventory management.

Ans: - inventory is spread throughout the entire supply chain and consists of everything from raw material to work in process. to finished goods that are detained by the manufacturer, distributors, and retailers in a supply chain. chain administration must choose where they want to place themselves in the trade-off between efficiency and responsiveness. holding large sum of inventory allows a business or a whole supply chain to be extremely responsive to variations in customer demand. however, the formation and storage of stock is a cost. and to attain high levels of efficiency, the outlay of inventory should be reserved as low as possible.

Q V. Information is one of the five drivers of supply chain. Discuss the purpose of information in a supply chain.

Ans: - Information is the foundation upon which to make decision concerning the other four supply chain drivers. it is the link between all of the operations and activities in a supply chain. to the degree this link is a strong one (i.e., the data is precise, well timed, and complete), the companies in a supply chain will each be able to make fine decisions for their own operations.

Information is utilized for two purpose in organization's supply chain.

- ① coordinating only activities
- ② Forecasting and planning

Q. vi Name various types of inventory.

Ans: - The name of various types of inventory follows:-

- ① cycle inventory.
- ② Safety inventory.
- ③ Seasonal inventory.

Q. ② "Location decisions have strong impacts on the cost and performance characteristics of a supply chain." Discuss.

Ans: - Location means the geographical setting of supply chain facilities. It also consists of decisions that are related to the activities. When making location based decisions, managers are required to consider various factors that relate to a given site including the cost of facilities, labour cost, skills available in the workforce, transportation conditions, taxes and ~~tariffs~~ tariffs, and the nearness to suppliers and consumers.

Location decisions are fairly strategic decisions as they involve large amounts of money to long-term plans. Location decisions have powerful impacts on the performance and cost characteristics of a supply chain.

Location decisions depict a company's fundamental strategy.

Q. ③ Write short notes on the following participants of supply chain.

- a. Producers.
- b. Distributors.
- c. Retailers.

Ans: - Producers: - Short notes on the following these are the organizations that make a product. ③

Ans:- This includes business that are producers of raw materials and corporations that are makers of finished goods. Producers of raw materials are business that drill for oil and gas, mine for minerals, and cut timber. It also consists of organization that raise animals, farm the land, or catch seafood. Producers of finished goods utilize the raw materials and subassemblies produced by other producers to make their products. Producers can make products that are not tangible items like music, software, entertainment, or designs. Producers in the developed world of Europe, north America, and parts of Asia are increasingly producers of non-tangible items services.

Ans:- Distributors: - Short notes on the following  
Distributors are business that take inventory in mass from producers and supply a bundle of associated products lines to consumers. Distributors are termed as wholesalers. They usually sell to other business and they sell products in bigger quantities than an individual customer would generally buy. Distributors cushion the producers from variations in product demand by stocking inventory and doing a lot of sales work to discover and service consumers. Distributors complete the "time and place" function - they supply products when and where the consumer wants them. A distributor is normally a business that takes possession of important inventories of products that they purchase from producers and sell to customers in addition to product. Distributor carries out core inventory administration, ~~the~~ warehouse operations and product transportation.

along with customer support and post-Sales Service a distributor may also be a business that only brokers a product between the manufacturer and the consumer and never takes possession of that product.

Ans: - Retailers: - Short notes on the following:

Retailers stock inventory and sell in lesser quantities to the common public. This business also closely tracks the demands and preferences of the consumer that it sells to it. advertised to its consumers and often utilizes some blend of price service convenience and product selection.

- Case Study: -

Q: 1 - Describe the supply chain for milk.

Ans: - In supply chain for milk there are dairy farms. From where raw milk available in bulk quantity and put it to dairy process to set cream, whey, yogurt, cheese, juices, baby food, etc. at these are distributed to dairy products factories and secondary dairy processors.

Q: 2 - Where does PE Dairies fit into this? What specific activities from the logistics in PE Dairies?

Ans: - PE Dairies fit into secondary dairy processors. PE Dairies from this processors distributes milk, dairy products and related goods like yogurt, cheese, juices, baby foods and milk. (5)

Ans:- In different. flavours to direct consumers by providing door to door services.

Q: 3 - What are the main problems that PE dairies has with logistics?

Ans:- The main problems PE dairies has faced are mainly for different demands of consumers. Like quantity and items, PE dairies has to keep more quantity of milk products and milk based on assumption or requirement but some times due to not enough demand base on assumption reach. PE dairies throw away surplus quantity of milk and milk products have limited expiry duration.

  
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