

MBA
(LOGISTIC AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT)

Semester

(With Effect from the Academic Year 2013-14)

ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION

Candidates who apply for the degree of MBA shall possess the following qualifications.

(a) AGE LIMIT:

There is no upper Age Limit.

(b) QUALIFICATION:

Any Degree

3. DURATION OF THE COURSE

The course will be conducted for Two years under Semester pattern.

On completion of two years, the students will be awarded **MBA with Respective Specialisation.**

3.1. EXAM : There will be an examination conducted by the University at the end of each Semester.

3.2. PASSING MINIMUM : 50 marks

3.3. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: The Medium of instruction will be English.

LIST OF SUBJECTS AND DETAILED SYLLABUS

SEMESTER	S.No	Title of the Subject
I	1.	Management Theory and Practice
	2.	Organisational Behavior
	3.	Accountancy for Managers
	4.	Managerial Economics
	5.	Statistics for Managers
II	6.	Marketing Management
	7.	Financial Management
	8.	Human Resource Management
	9.	Operations Management
	10.	Research Methods for Business
III	11.	Operations Research
	12.	Strategic Management
	13.	Supply Chain Management
	14.	Storekeeping & Warehousing
	15.	Logistics Management
IV	16.	Entrepreneurship
	17.	Total Quality Management
	18.	Purchasing & Inventory Management
	19.	Technology Management
	20.	Enterprise Resource Planning
	21.	Final Project Report

21. PROJECT REPORT

Students are required to undertake a Research for in a relevant specialization. They must submit a research report on the relevant specialization guided by the Qualified External Examiner before the end of IV semester. The maximum mark for the research report is 100. The Minimum mark required to pass the Research Report is 50 Percent.

SEMESTER I

PAPER 1 MANAGEMENT: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Objectives: To help students understand Evolution of Management Thought, Concepts, basic functions and recent trends managerial concepts and practices for better business decisions.

UNIT I: Evolution of Management thoughts – Contribution of Selected Management Thinkers

– Various approaches to management – contemporary management practice – Managing in global environment – Managerial functions.

UNIT II: Importance of planning – Types of planning – decision making process – Approaches to decision making – Decision models – Pay off Matrices – Decision trees – Break Even Analysis.

UNIT III: Departmentation – Span of Control – Delegation – Centralisation and Decentralisation – Committees – Line and Staff relationships – Recent trends in organisation structures.

UNIT IV: Process of Recruitment, Selection, Induction Training – Motivation – Leading – Leadership styles and qualities – Communication – process and barriers.

UNIT V: Managements control systems – techniques – Types of control.

REFERENCES

1. Bateman Snell, Management: Competing in the new era, McGraw-Hill Irwin, 2002.
2. Chandan J.S., Management Concepts and Strategies, Vikas Publishing House, 2002.
3. Hellriegel, Jackson and Slocum, Management: A Competency-Based Approach, South Western, 9th edition, 2002.
4. Koontz, Essentials of Management, Tata McGraw-Hill, 5th Edition, 2001.
5. Stephen P. Robbins and David A. Decenzo, Fundamentals of Management, Pearson Education, Third Edition, 2001.
6. Tim Hannagan, Management Concepts and Practices, Macmillan India Ltd., 1997.

PAPER II ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

Objectives: To introduce students to framework that are useful for diagnosing problems involving human behaviour, to increase students understanding of psychological and sociological phenomenon that regularly occur in organizations. To understand the dynamics of human organizations and concepts of individual as well as the group level.

UNIT I: Definition, need and importance of organizational behaviour – nature and scope – frame work – organizational behaviour models.

UNIT II: Personality – types – factors influencing personality – theories – learning – types of learners – the learning process – learning theories – organizational behaviour modification. Attitudes – characteristics – components – formation – measurement. Perceptions – importance – factors influencing perception – interpersonal perception. Motivation – importance – types – effects on work behavior.

UNIT III: Organization structure – formation – groups in organizations – influence – group dynamics – emergence of informal leaders and working norms – group decision making techniques – interpersonal relations – communication – control.

UNIT IV: Meaning – importance – leadership styles – theories – leaders Vs managers – sources of power – power centers – power and politics.

UNIT V : Organizational climate – factors affecting organizational climate – importance. Job satisfaction – determinants – measurements – influence on behavior. Organizational change – importance – stability Vs change – proactive Vs reactive change – the change process – resistance to change – managing change. Organizational development – characteristics – objectives – team building. Organizational effectiveness – perspective – effectiveness Vs efficiency – approaches – the time dimension – achieving organizational effectiveness.

REFERENCES

1. Hellriegel, Slocum and Woodman, Organisational Behavior, South-Western, Thomson Learning, 9th edition, 2001
2. Stephen P.Robins, Organisational Behavior, Prentice Hall of India, 9th edition, 2001

PAPER III ACCOUNTANCY FOR MANAGERS

Objectives: To familiarize the students with basic Accounting concepts and Conventions, to make the students understand Financial Statements, to familiarize with the intricacies of accounting, planning and Management and to make them aware about the tools for decision making.

UNIT I: Introduction to Financial, Cost and Management Accounting – Accounting Conventions and Concepts- IFRS-Preparation of financial statements: Income statements and Balance sheet – Segmental Reporting

UNIT II: Financial statement analysis – Ratio analysis-Preparation of Cash Flow Statement-cash flow and funds flow statement analysis

UNIT III: Elements of Cost - Cost Classification - Cost Control & Cost reduction – Methods of costing - Preparation of cost sheet – Activity based costing.

UNIT IV: Basics of Cost Volume Profit (CVP) analysis – BEP analysis- Application of marginal costing in decisionmaking - Basic framework of budgeting-Preparation of Master, flexible and cash budgets- Zero based budgeting

UNIT V: Standard costing-Setting standard costs - Analysis of variance - Significance of Computerized Accounting System

REFERENCES

1. Bhattacharyya, Management Accounting, Pearson, 2010
2. Khan, Jain, Management Accounting : Text, Problems and Cases Tata McGraw Hill
3. Kuppapally, Accounting for Managers, Prentice Hall of India, 2009
4. Maheswari, Maheswari Accounting for Management Vikas Publishing 2009
5. Pandikumar, Management Accounting-Theory and Practice, Excel Books 2009
6. Vijayakumar, Accounting for Management, Tata McGraw Hill, 2009

PAPER IV MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

Objectives: To impart knowledge and understanding to students on managerial economics and their application to business decision making.

UNIT I: Meaning and Scope of managerial Economics-Role and Responsibility of A managerial Economist-Fundamentals- concepts - Demand & Supply: Law of Demand-Types of Demand-Elasticity of demand-Demand forecasting, Law of Supply, Elasticity of Supply

UNIT II :Macro economic variables – national income, investment, savings, employment, inflation, balance of payment, exchange rate – circular flow of income – national income concepts – measurement of national income – role of economic planning – Indian economic planning.

UNIT :Determination of national income – Keynesian perspective - multiplier – accelerator – business cycle – the role of fiscal policy – Indian fiscal policy and experiences.Demand and supply of money – money market equilibrium – the role of money - monetary policy – Indian perspectives.

UNIT IV: Analysis of inflation and unemployment – the role of economic policies – Indian experiences.

UNIT V: International trade – trade multiplier – linkage model – the role of trade policy – analysis of performance of Indian economy in external sector.

REFERENCES

1. Geetika, Ghosh, Choudhury, Managerial Economics, Tata McGraw Hill 2009
2. Gupta, G.S. Macroeconomics, Theory and Applications, Tata McGraw-Hill
3. Hirschey, Managerial Economics- An integrative Approach, Cengage,2009
4. Mankar ,Business Economics Macmillan India Ltd 2009

PAPER V: STATISTICS FOR MANAGERS

Objectives: To help students understand application of statistics, probability Concepts, basic functions and practical usage for better business decisions.

UNITI: Basic definitions and rules for probability, conditional probability, independent of events, Baye’s theorem, random variables, Probability distributions: Binomial, Poisson, Uniform and Normal distributions.

UNIT II Introduction to sampling distributions, sampling techniques, sampling distribution of mean and proportion, application of central limit theorem. Estimation: Point and Interval estimates for population parameters of large sample and small samples, determining the sample size.

UNIT III TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS - Hypothesis testing: one sample and two samples tests for means and proportions of large samples (z-test), one sample and two sample tests for means of small samples (t-test), F-test for two sample standard deviations, Chisquare test for single samples standard deviation. Chi-square tests for independence of attributes and goodness of fit.

UNIT IV NON-PARAMETRIC METHODS - Sign test for paired data. Rank sum test: Mann – Whitney U test and Kruskal Wallis test. One sample run test, rank correlation.

UNIT V CORRELATION, REGRESSION AND TIME SERIES ANALYSIS -

Correlation analysis, estimation of regression line. Time series analysis: Variations in time series, trend analysis, cyclical variations, seasonal variations and irregular variations.

REFERENCES

1. Aczel A.D. and Sounderpandian J., “Complete Business Statistics”, Tata McGrawHill
2. Levin R.I. and Rubin D.S., “Statistics for management”, Prentice Hall of India

SEMESTER II

PAPER I MARKETING MANAGEMENT

Objectives: It helps students to understand the basic concepts of Marketing Management, understand various marketing tools/models for solving marketing problems and to comprehend various situations and marketing terminologies.

UNIT I: Marketing conceptual frame work – marketing environment – customer oriented organization – marketing interface with other functional areas, marketing in a globalized environment.

UNIT II: Understanding Industrial and individual buyer behavior – influencing factors– responding to buyer behaviour – building customer satisfaction – marketing to organizations and marketing of services Market segmentation – targeting and positioning, developing marketing mix,

UNIT III: Product planning and development – product life cycle – brand management, developing new product -Pricing decisions – channel design and management – retailing and wholesaling – promotion methods. Advertisement and personal selling, public relations.

UNIT IV: Marketing Research- Types, process – tools and techniques – application of marketing research – product launching, demand estimation, advertising, brand preferences, customer satisfaction, retail stores image, customer perception, distribution, customer relationship, competitor analysis and related aspects

UNIT V: Online marketing – web based marketing programmes – emerging now trends and challenges to marketers.

REFERENCES

1. Aakar Day, Kumar, Essential of Marketing Research.
2. Boyd Walker, Marketing Management, McGraw Hill, 2002.
3. Keith Flether, Marketing Management and Information Technology Prentice Hall, 1998
4. Phlip Kortler: Marketing management (Millenium edidtion), Prentice hall of India.
5. Zikmand d’ Amico, Marketing South western, Thomson Learning, 2000.

PAPER II FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Objectives: Imbibing knowledge about the decisions and decision variables involved in building the asset side of balance sheet of the firm and developing the analytical skills by associating the tools and techniques with the situation and to develop skills for interpretation business information and application of financial theory in corporate investment decisions.

UNIT I: Financial management – An overview, time value of money. Introduction to the concept of risk and return of a single asset and of a portfolio, valuation of bonds and shares option valuation.

UNIT II: Capital Budgeting: Principles and techniques, Nature of capital budgeting, Identifying relevant cash flows, Evaluation Techniques, Payback, Accounting Rate of Return, Net Present Value, Internal Rate of Return, Profitability Index, Comparison of DCF techniques, Project

selection under capital rationing, Inflation and capital budgeting. Concept and measurement of cost of capital, Specific costs and overall cost of capital.

UNIT III: Financial and operating leverage, capital structure, Cost of capital and revaluation, designing capital structure. Dividend policy, Aspects of dividend policy, practical consideration, forms of dividend policy, practical considerations, forms of dividends, share splits.

UNIT IV: Principles of working capital: Concepts, need; Determinants, issues and estimation of working capital, Accounts Receivables Management and factoring, Inventory management, Cash management, Working capital finance, Trade credit, Bank finance and Commercial paper.

UNIT V: Indian capital and stock market, New issues market. Long term finance: Shares debentures and term loans, lease, hire purchase, project financing, venture capital financing.

REFERENCES

1.. Khan M.Y and.Jain P.K, Financial Management, Text, Problems and Cases - Tata McGraw 2. Pandey I.M , Financial Management, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.,

PAPER III HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Objectives: To provide the future manager with inputs with a view to Enhancing the appreciation of the Human Resources function as a potential career option, Understanding the interface of the Human Resources function with Operations, Marketing, and Finance functions

UNIT I : Human Resource Philosophy - Changing environments of HRM - Strategic human resource management - Using HRM to attain competitive advantage - Trends in HRM - Organisation of HR departments - Line and staff functions - Role of HR Managers.

UNIT II: Employment planning and forecasting – Recruitment, selection process- Building employee commitment : Promotion from within – Sources- Induction.

UNIT III : Orientation & Training : Orienting the employees, the training process, need analysis, Training -techniques, Developing Managers : Management Development - On-the-job and off-the-job Development techniques using HR to build a responsive organisation. Management Developments - Performance appraisal in practice. Managing careers : Career planning and development - Managing promotions and transfers.

UNIT IV : Establishing Pay plans : Basics of compensation - factors determining pay rate - Current trends in compensation - Job evaluation – Incentives- Practices in Indian organisations.

Statutory benefits - non-statutory (voluntary) benefits - Insurance benefits - retirement benefits and other welfare measures to build employee commitment.

UNIT V : Labour relations -Employee security - Industrial relation-Collective bargaining : future of trade unionism. Discipline administration - grievances handling - managing dismissals and separation. Labour Welfare : Importance & Implications of labour legislations - Employee health - Auditing -Future of HRM function.

REFERENCES

1. Gary Dessler, "Human Resource Management", Seventh edition, Prentice-Hall of India
2. Venkatapathy R.& Assissi Mencheri, Industrial Relations & Labour Welfare, Adithya Publications, CBE, 2001.
3. VSP Roa, Human Resource Management : Text and cases, First edition, Excel Books,

PAPER IV OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT

Objectives: To understand the concepts of Operation Management and its applications in industrial situations and to familiarize the students with various concepts of Operation Planning and Management.

UNIT I Production and Operations Management (POM) – Need, History, System, Types, functions and communication in POM. Computer Integrated Manufacturing and Services Systems. Global /trade operations and supply network applications.

UNIT II: Facility Location Decisions (FLcD) – Selections of country, region and site. Facility Layout Decision (FlyD) – Types (Fixed Position, and Production, Process, Flexible), Methodologies (Distance Minimising, Computer software systems (CRAFT, CORELAP, ALDEP),

UNIT III: Forecasting – Types, Methods (Qualitative and Quantitative), Types of variation in data, Minimising forecasting errors and selection of forecasting methods. Capacity Planning-MRP and MRP II systems Introduction to ERP Line Balancing and performance ratios,

UNIT IV: Material Management (MM) – Handling Technology (Robots, Automated storage and retrieval systems (ASRS) and methods (JIT, / Kanban, ABC Systems).Independent Demand Inventory Models – Fixed order system, Basic EOQ, EBQ Models, Quantity discount models. Dependent Demand Inventory models

UNIT V: Johnson's Algorithm for job sequencing -Use of Gantt charts, Queuing analysis and Critical Ratios as methods for job scheduling. work measurement methods (WM) - Time study, methods-time measurement, Work Sampling, White color measurement and learning curves, Using WM to increase productivity- PERT / CPM – Drawing the network, computation of processing time, floats and critical path. Resource leveling techniques.

REFERENCES

1. Paneer Selvam R., Production and Operations Management, Prentice Hall of India.
2. Sang M Lee and Marc J Schniederjans, Operation Management, All India Publishers

PAPER V RESEARCH METHODS FOR BUSINESS

Objectives: To impart knowledge to evaluate and conduct research on management problems/issues, to provide skills necessary for the conduct of student research projects as a part of the programme requirement and to highlight importance of research in management

UNIT I: Business Research – Definition and Significance – the research process – Types of Research –Research questions / Problems – Research objectives – Research hypotheses – characteristics – Research in an evolutionary perspective – the role of theory in research.

UNIT II: Research Process- Research design – Definition – types of research design – exploratory and causal research design – Descriptive and experimental design – different types of experimental design – Validity of findings – internal and external validity – Variables in Research – Measurement and scaling – Different scales – Construction of instrument – Validity and Reliability of instrument.

UNIT III: Types of data – Primary Vs Secondary data – Methods of primary data collection – Survey Vs Observation – Experiments – Construction of questionnaire and instrument – Validation of questionnaire – Sampling plan – Sample size – determinants optimal sample size – sampling techniques – Probability Vs Non-probability sampling methods.

UNIT IV: Data Preparation – editing – Coding –Data entry – Validity of data – Qualitative Vs Quantitative data analyses – Bivariate and Multivariate statistical techniques – Factor Analysis - multiple regression and correlation –Application of statistical software for data analysis.

UNIT V Research report – Different types – Contents of report – need of executive summary – chapterization – contents of chapter – report writing – the role of audience – readability – comprehension –report format – title of the report – ethics in research – ethical behaviour of research

REFERENCES

1. Alan Bryman and Emma Bell, Business Research methods, OUP.
2. Cooper and Pamela Business Research methods , Tata Mc Graw Hill, 2006.
3. Uma Sekaran, Research methods for Business, Wiley India, New Delhi, 2006.

SEMESTER III

PAPER I OPERATIONS RESEARCH

Objectives: To provide a formal quantitative approach to problem solving and an intuition about situations where such an approach is appropriate, to introduce some widely-used mathematical models. The understanding of these models will allow the students to communicate with persons who run them and to evaluate the results they present and to provide a tool that the students can use to solve management problems.

UNIT I: Introduction to applications of operations research in functional areas of management.

Linear programming- Formulation, Solution by graphical and simplex methods, Special cases, Dual simplex method, Principles of duality, Sensitivity analysis.

UNIT II: Transportation models (minimizing and maximizing cases) –Balanced and unbalanced cases –Initial basic feasible solution by N-W corner rule, least cost and Vogel’s approximation methods. Check for optimality. Solution by MODI /Stepping stone method. Cases of degeneracy. Transshipment models.

UNIT III: Solution to pure and mixed integer programming problem by Branch and bound and cutting plane algorithms. Game theory-Two person zero sum games-saddle point, Dominance Rule, Convex Linear combination (averages), methods of matrices, graphical and LP solutions.

UNIT IV: Dynamic programming (DP) – Deterministic cases – Maximizing and minimizing problems. DP techniques for LP problems. Decision making under risk – Decision trees – Decision making under uncertainty. Application of simulation techniques for decision making.

UNIT V QUEUING THEORY AND REPLACEMENT MODELS -Queuing theory – single and multi-channel models – Infinite number of customers and infinite calling source. Replacement models –Individual replacement models (with and without time value of money) – Group replacement models.

REFERENCES

1. Paneerselvam R., Operations Research, Prentice Hall of India,
2. Toha, "Operations Research", Tata Mc Graw Hill

PAPER II STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

Objectives: The Objective of the course is to enable students have a grasp of various business strategies in general and functional management areas. It will provide a strategic orientation in conduct of the business.

UNIT I: Conceptual framework for strategic management, the Concept of Strategy and the Strategy Formation Process – Stakeholders in business – Vision, Mission and Purpose – Business definition, Objectives and Goals - Corporate Governance and Social responsibility

UNIT II External Environment - Environmental Threat and Opportunity Profile (ETOP) – SWOT- Porter's Five Forces Model-Strategic Groups Competitive Changes during Industry Evolution- Globalisation and Industry Structure - National Context and Competitive advantage Resources- Avoiding failures and sustaining competitive advantage-

UNIT III The generic strategic alternatives – Stability, Expansion, Retrenchment and Combination strategies - Business level strategy- Strategic analysis and choice -OCP - Strategic Advantage Profile - Corporate Portfolio Analysis - SWOT Analysis - GAP Analysis - Mc Kinsey's 7s Framework - GE 9 Cell Model - Distinctive competitiveness - Selection of matrix - Balance Score Card

UNIT IV : The implementation process, Resource allocation, Designing organisational structure-Designing Strategic Control Systems- Matching structure and control to strategy-Implementing Strategic change-Politics-Power and Conflict-Techniques of strategic evaluation & control

UNIT V: Managing Technology and Innovation- Strategic issues for Non Profit organizations- New Business Models and strategies for Internet Economy

REFERENCES

1. Azhar Kazmi, Strategic Management & Business Policy, Tata McGraw Hill, Third Edition
2. Thomas L. Wheelen, J.David Hunger and Krish Rangarajan, Strategic Management and Business policy, Pearson Education., 2006

PAPER III SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Objectives: To impart knowledge and understanding to students on Supply Chain Management and its relevance to today's business decision making.

UNIT I: Supply Chain definition – Objectives – Types – Various definitions – Drivers – Need for SCM – SCM as a profession – SCM decisions and skills – Strategy formulation in SCM – Value in Supply Chain – Tradeoffs – CRM Strategy relationship matrix

UNIT II: Strategic Sourcing – Source evaluation – collaborative perspective – Buyer-Supplier Relationship – Partner Selection – develop of Partnership – importance of inventory – imbalances – uncertainties – inventory costs – inventory turnover ration

UNIT III: Transportation Selection – Tradeoff – modes of transportation – models for transportation and distribution – factors affecting network effectiveness – 3 PL advantages – Indian transport infrastructure – IT solutions – EDI, e-Commerce, e-Procurement – Bar Coding and RFID technology

UNIT IV: Critical business processes and information systems – DBMS – benefits of ERP – information system and bull whip effect – SCM software packages – modeling concepts – Vendor analysis model – Coordinated SCM – Simulation modeling- Reverse Vs forward supply chain – types of reverse flows – collaborative SCM's and CPFR – agile systems – sources of variability – characteristics – supplier interface – internal processes

Unit V: Supply Chain Management and profitability – quality management – mass customization and globalization – ethical Supply Chains – e-business and SCM – Balanced Score Card – Benchmarking, Performance measurement

REFERENCE

Mohanty R.P, S.G Deshmuki “Supply Chain Management” Biztantra, New Delhi

PAPER IV STORE KEEPING AND WAREHOUSING

Objectives: To familiarize the students with Warehousing, its importance, valuation, inventory stores management to provide adequate knowledge to minimize the cost and improve the overall efficiency of the operation.

UNIT I: Warehousing Management - Objectives of Stores – Location and Layout – Prevention – Management of Receipts – Issue Control – Stores Documentation

UNIT II: Stock Valuation And Verification - Need for Valuation – Methods of Valuation – FIFO – LIFO – Average Price – Weighted Average – Standard Cost – Replacement Price – Stock Verification – Process of Verification

UNIT III: Disposal of Obsolete and Scrap items - Management of SOS – Categorization of Obsolete/Surplus – Reasons for Obsolescence – Control of Obsolescence – Control of Scrap – Responsibility for Disposal – Disposal Methods

UNIT IV: Insurance: Risk Management - Buyer's Interest – Marine Insurance – Inland Transit Insurance – Stores Insurance – Contractors All Risk Insurance – Miscellaneous Insurance – A to Z Claims Procedure – Loss Minimization- Spare Parts Management - Salient Features of Spares – Inventory Control of Spares – Categorization of Spares – Provisioning of Spares – Pricing of Spares – Relevance of Maintenance – Maintenance Costs

UNIT V: Ethics In Materials Management - Importance of Ethics – Business Ethics – Ethics in Buying – Code of Ethics – Problems in Ethics – Backdoor Selling – A to Z Tips for Ethical Buying – Professionalization.

REFERENCE

Gopalakrishnan P.– Purchasing and Materials management – Tata McGraw Hill – 23rd Edition – 2008.

PAPER V LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

Objectives: The Objective of this course is to gain the knowledge of possibilities of efficient optimization and management of operation in Logistics Management and also the ability to apply them in the enterprise reality.

UNIT I: The Logistics of Business – The Logistical Value Proposition – The Work of Logistics – Logistical Operating Arrangements – Flexible Structure – Supply Chain Synchronization,

UNIT II: Transport Functionality, Principles and Participants – Transportation Service – Transportation Economics and Pricing – Transport Administration – Documentation

UNIT III: International Logistics and Supply Chain Management: Meaning and objectives, importance in global economy, Characteristics of global supply chains,: Global Supply Chain Integration – Supply Chain Security – International Sourcing – Role of Government in controlling international trade and its impact on Logistics and Supply Chain.

UNIT IV: International Insurance – Cargo movements – water damage – Theft – Privacy – pilferage – Other risk – perils with air shipments – Risk Retention – Risk Transfer – Marine Cargo Insurance – Coverage A,B,C classes – Elements of air freight Policy – Commercial Credit Insurance – Size of Vessels, Tonnage, Types of vessels- Container, Combination ships – Non vessel operating carriers

UNIT V: International Air transportation – Types of aircrafts – Air cargo Regulations – Truck and Rail Transportation – Inter model – pipe lines – Packaging objectives – TCL,LCC – Refrigerator – goods – customs duty – Non Traffic barriers – customs cleaning process – International logistics Infrastructure

References:

1. Bowersox, Closs, Cooper, Supply Chain Logistics Management, McGraw Hill.
2. Burt, Dobbler, Starling, World Class Supply Management, TMH.
3. Donald J Bowersox, David J Closs, Logistical Management, TMH
4. Pierre David, “International Logistics”, Biztantra.
5. Sunil Chopra, Peter Meindl, Supply Chain Management ,Pearson Education, India.

SEMESTER IV

PAPER I : ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Objectives: To enable the students have entrepreneurial motivation by providing the basic idea of entrepreneurship, business ideas, project writing and new venture creation

UNIT I: Entrepreneurship concept – Entrepreneurship as a Career – Entrepreneurial Personality - Characteristics of Successful, Entrepreneur – Knowledge and Skills of Entrepreneur.

UNIT II: Business Environment - Role of Family and Society - Entrepreneurship Development Training and Other Support Organisational Services - Central and State Government Industrial Policies and Regulations - International Business.

UNIT III : Business Idea- Idea generating Techniques- Sources of Product for Business - Prefeasibility Study - Criteria for Selection of Product - Ownership - Capital - Budgeting Project Profile Preparation - Matching Entrepreneur with the Project - Feasibility Report Preparation and Evaluation Criteria- Venture Creation.

UNIT IV: Finance and Human Resource Mobilization Operations Planning - Market and Channel Selection - Growth Strategies - Product Launching- Role of Venture Capitalists and Angel Investors in promoting entrepreneurship.

UNIT V: Monitoring and Evaluation of Business - Preventing Sickness and Rehabilitation of Business Units- Effective Management of small Business.

REFERENCES

1. Hisrich, Entrepreneurship, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 2001.
2. Khanka S.S., Entrepreneurial Development, S.Chand and Company Limited
- 3.Mathew Manimala, Entrepreneurship Theory at the Crossroads, Paradigms & Praxis, Biztrantra ,2nd Edition ,2005

PAPER II: TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Objectives: The Objective of this course is to gain the knowledge of possibilities of efficient optimization and management of operation using TQM to improve the overall efficiency of the firm.

UNIT I: Total Quality Management Evolution – Definition of Quality – Dimensions – QC- QA – QP Concepts –Quality Management – Cost of Quality Failure Cost – Reducing Costs – Juran’s model – Analysis of COQ for improvement .

UNIT II: Definition of TQM – Elements – Deming’s 14 points – TQM tools and techniques – Planning phase of TQM – Barriers to TQM implementations.

UNIT III: Service quality – Features- customers delight – Kano model – Perceived Quality – Employee Involvement –Employee Motivation –Team work – Effective Communication – Training and Motivation -Performance Appraisal.

UNIT IV: Continuous process improvement – Juran’s Trilogy – Kaizen – BPR and TQM – supplier importance Selections. Standards – Quality audit –supplier rating systems – Balanced score card. - Process Control –Flow Charts – Scatter Diagram –Pareto Chart – Control Chart – Central Limit Theorem – Six Sigma , Definitions, Origin ,Process Models

UNIT V: Benchmarking – Type, Process – QFD – Taguchi’s Loss Function – Total Productive Maintenance- Quality systems – ISO 900 – QMS – Management responsibility – Environmental management systems 14001 –Quality awards – Deming price European and Indian quality awards.

REFERENCE

Dale H. Besterfield, Carol Besterfield, Glen Besterfield and Mary Besterfield – Total Quality Management – Prentice Hall of India – Third Edition – 2007

PAPER III: PURCHASING AND INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

Objectives: The Objective of this course is to gain the knowledge of possibilities of efficient optimization and management of operation in Purchasing and Inventory Management and also the ability to apply them in the enterprise reality to improve the overall efficiency of the firm.

UNIT I: Purchase policy- Rate and Running Contract – Subcontracting- Systems Contract – Stockless purchase –Buying seasonal items – Forward Buying – Hedging – Purchasing Activities – Indent Status – A to Z of Purchase Order –Transportation – Incoming Inspection – Bill settlement –Documentation.

UNIT II: Meaning of Right Price – Price Analysis – Determination of Right Price – Influencing Factors on Pricing – Classification of Pricing – Price Forecasting - Right Place – Purchase Budgets – Budgetary control – Need Identification Problems – Definition of lead time Elements- Cost Reduction and Lead time.

UNIT III: Relevance of Good Supplier - Advantages of Good Relations –Prerequisites – Evaluation of Suppliers – The Buyers Role – Role of the Vendor –Relevance of Good Suppliers – Need for vendor evaluation – Goals of Vendor Rating – Advantages of Vendor Rating – Parameters of Vendor Rating.

UNIT IV: Role of Material Management – Classes of Material – Materials and Profitability – Profit Center Concept – Material Objective –Centralized Purchasing- Decentralizing – Delegation of Powers – Definition of Material Planning –Bill of Material – Material Requirement Planning – Importance of Material Research- Definition – Advantages of Materials Information System .

UNIT V: Codification – Classification – Methodology–Requirement of codes – Coding Structure and Design –Advantages - International Codification – Cost and Consequences – Right Quantity – Economic Ordering Quantity – Derivations of EOQ.

REFERENCE

Gopalakrishnan P.– Purchasing and Materials management – Tata McGraw Hill

PAPER IV: TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT

Objectives: To help students understand Evolution of Technology, Concepts, basic functions and recent trends Technology Management concepts and practices for better business decisions.

UNIT I: Technology and Society – Technology in business context – Strategic technology process – Plan – Vision, Mission and Objectives

UNIT II Technology origin and evolution – Tailoring technology to fit specific industry requirements – Organization redesign – Organizational re-engineering – Financial considerations for technology Planning.

UNIT III: Technology Forecasting – Need – Methodologies: - Trend Analysis, Analogy, Delphi, Soft System Methodology, Mathematical Models, Simulation, System dynamic, S-curve, Role of Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC).

UNIT IV: Dissemination of technology information- and strategic planning - Technology choice and evaluation methods – Analysis of alternative technologies - Implementing technology programmes.

UNIT V: Intellectual Capital - An introduction to Intellectual Property Right - Patent - Copyrights - Trademarks and other issues.

REFERENCES

1. Betz, Frederic, 1996, Strategic Technology Management, New Delhi, McGraw Hill.
2. Gerard H. Gaynor, 1996, Handbook of Technology Management – McGraw-Hill.
3. Robbert Szakonyl, 2006, Handbook of Technology Management – Viva books private limited.
4. Vijay Kumar Khurana, 2007, Management of Technology and Innovation, Ane books India, Chennai

PAPER V ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING

Objectives: To familiarize the students with ERP, ERP Module, SCM and CRM and its application in business related decisions.

UNIT I: Overview of enterprise systems – Evolution - Risks and benefits - Fundamental technology - Issues to be consider in planning design and implementation of cross functional integrated ERP systems.

UNIT II; Overview of ERP software solutions- Small medium and large enterprise vendor solutions, BPR, Business Engineering and best Business practices - Business process Management. Overview of ERP modules -sales and Marketing, Accounting, Finance, Materials and Production management etc

UNIT III Planning Evaluation and selection of ERP systems-Implementation life cycle – ERP implementation, Methodology and Frame work- Training – Data Migration. People Organization in implementation-Consultants, Vendors and Employees-Case studies.

UNIT IV Maintenance of ERP- Organizational and Industrial impact; Success and Failure factors of and ERP Implementation -case studies.

UNIT V Extended ERP systems and ERP bolt –on -CRM, SCM, Business analytics etc-Future trends in ERP systems-web enabled, Wireless technologies so on-Case studies.

REFERENCES

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