258

258

strategies?

| 258 | | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 |
|-----|-----|----------|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | j) k) | Explain various types of What do you mean by flows from the strategic | 'strategic control in any | ntrol'? Explain, ho organization? | w operational o | control logically | |
| | | I) | Give your comments a while implementing a un | animously ch | osen a strategy? | | | 0.50 |
| 258 | | 258 | Only Long Answer Typ | 258 | Part-III | 258 | 258 | 258 |
| | Q3 | | What are the draw-ba addressed by GE bus rudimental in nature so | acks of BCG siness screer | matrix? Explain? Explain, how | , how these of these port-folio | | (16) |
| 258 | Q4 | 258 | Make the logical relati strategies, and functions | | | | business level | (16) 258 |
| | Q5 | | What do you mean I characteristics of an ide formulating the 'mission' | al mission sta | atement? Explain t | | | (16) |
| | Q6 | | Explain, how the organi growth with 'diversificati | | | | m organization | (16) |
| 258 | . * | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 |
| | | | | | | | | |
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| 258 | | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 |
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| 258 | | 258 | 258 | . 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 |
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| Ansv | 4 th Semester Regular / Back Examination 2017-18 STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT BRANCH: MBA Time: 3 Hours Max Marks: 100 Q.CODE: C126 wer Question No.1 and 2 which are compulsory and any four from the rest. The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks. |
| | (2 x 10) |
| Q1 a) | ABC Corp. is centering on the objective of low cost, high quality, on time production by curtailing idle productive facilities and workers. The ABC corp. |
| 154 | is taking advantage of asystem. i) JIT ii) LIFO iii) FIFO |
| b) | The "balanced scorecard "supplies top managers with a business. i) Long term financial ii) Detailed and complex iii) Simple and routine |
| c) | When a company controls and integrates more than one stage of the supply chain, is known as |
| d) e) | In BCG matrix, the cell representing high industry growth rate with low relative market share is known as i) Star ii) Cash cow iii) Problem child iv) Dog |
| e) | present product portfolio. i) Concentric diversification ii) Conglomerate diversification\ iii) Horizontal diversification iv) Vertical diversification |

| f) Arrangement where one party gives another party the rights to uses its trademark as well as shares technical know how to operate business and in returns takes royalty is known as | | | | |
|--|-------|------|--|----------|
| trademark as well as shares technical know how to operate business and in returns takes royalty is known as | | f) | Arrangement where one party gives another party the rights to uses its | |
| ii) Franchising iii) Qutsourcing iiii) Retailing iv) None of the above g) A firm outsources many of its value chain activities compared to a firm that does everything in-house, this is likely to incur i.) High transaction cost, lower control ii) Higher transaction cost, higher control iii) Lower transaction cost, higher control iv) Lower transaction cost, lower control iv) Competitive advantage ii) Synergy iii) Exchange of technical know-how iv) All the above iv) All the above iv) Low price, differentiation, focus iv) Cost leadership, differentiation, focus iv) None of the above jv) Low price, differentiation, focus iv) None of the above jv) None of the above jv) Premise control iv) None of the above jv) Premise control iv) Retailed to the above jv) Retailed to the above retailed to a firm that does not retailed to the above retailed to a firm that does not retailed to a firm that doe | | , | trademark as well as shares technical know how to operate business and in | |
| iii) Outsourcing iii) Retailing iv) None of the above g) A firm outsources many of its value chain activities compared to a firm that does everything in-house, this is likely to incur— .i) High transaction cost, lower control iii) Lower transaction cost, higher control iii) Lower transaction cost, higher control iv) Lower transaction cost, higher control iv) Lower transaction cost, lower control iv) Competitive advantage ii) Synergy iii) Exchange of technical know-how iv) All the above iv) Porter's generic strategy encompasses— i) Low price, differentiation, focus iii) Price leadership, differentiation, focus iv) None of the above j) ———————————————————————————————————— | | | returns takes royalty is known as | |
| iii) Retailing iv) None of the above g) A firm outsources many of its value chain activities compared to a firm that does everything in-house, this is likely to incur———————————————————————————————————— | | | i) Franchising | |
| iii) Retailing iv) None of the above g) A firm outsources many of its value chain activities compared to a firm that does everything in-house, this is likely to incur | 258 | | ii) Outsourcing | |
| g) A firm outsources many of its value chain activities compared to a firm that does everything in-house, this is likely to incur———————————————————————————————————— | | | | |
| g) A firm outsources many of its value chain activities compared to a firm that does everything in-house, this is likely to incur | | | iv) None of the above | |
| does everything in-house , this is likely to incuri) High transaction cost, lower control ii) Higher transaction cost, higher control iii) Lower transaction cost, higher control iv) Lower transaction cost, higher control iv) Lower transaction cost, lower control iv) Competitive advantage ii) Synergy iii) Exchange of technical know-how iv) All the above ii) Porter's generic strategy encompasses ii) Low price, differentiation, focus iii) Price leadership, differentiation, focus iv) None of the above ji) Premise control iv) None of the above ji) Premise control iii) Inventory control iii) Inventory control iii) Budgetary control iv) Quality control v) Quality control v) Quality control c) What do you understand by strategic intent? b) What problems can an imprecise and unclear mission create for an organization? c) Why strategic alliances are formed? d) Propose the factors to be taken into account while setting objectives. e) What do you mean by implementation control? f) Write the hierarchical levels of strategic management. State the two dimensions used to build a GE nine cell matrix? h) How core competence leads to competitive advantage? i) What do you mean by consolidation? j) What is cost leadership? | | a) | | |
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| iii) Higher transaction cost, higher control iii) Lower transaction cost, higher control lv) Lower transaction cost, lower control lv) Lower transaction cost, lower control h) Strategic alliances are formed to gain———————————————————————————————————— | | | | |
| iii) Lower transaction cost, higher control v Lower transaction cost, lower control v Lower transaction cost, lower control v Competitive advantage i Synergy ii Exchange of technical know-how v All the above i Porter's generic strategy encompasses | | | | |
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| lii) Price leadership, differentiation, focus v) None of the above i) None of the above ii) Premise control iii) Inventory control iii) Budgetary control iv) Quality control v) Quality control | | | | |
| Iv) None of the above j) ——————————————————————————————————— | | | | |
| j) ————is a type of strategic control. l) Premise control li) Inventory control lii) Budgetary control lv) Quality control lv) Quality control Answer the following questions: a) What do you understand by strategic intent? b) What problems can an imprecise and unclear mission create for an organization? c) Why strategic alliances are formed? d) Propose the factors to be taken into account while setting objectives. e) What do you mean by implementation control? f) Write the hierarchical levels of strategic management. g) State the two dimensions used to build a GE nine cell matrix? h) How core competence leads to competitive advantage? i) What do you mean by consolidation? j) What is cost leadership? Discuss the conditions under which joint ventures are created, what strategic (15) | | | | |
| I) Premise control ii) Inventory control iii) Budgetary control iv) Quality control vi) Quality control vii) Quality control viii) Budgetary control viiii) Budgetary control viiiii) Budgetary control viiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii | | i۱ | | |
| li) Inventory control lii) Budgetary control lv) Quality control Q2 Answer the following questions: a) What do you understand by strategic intent? b) What problems can an imprecise and unclear mission create for an organization? c) Why strategic alliances are formed? d) Propose the factors to be taken into account while setting objectives. e) What do you mean by implementation control? f) Write the hierarchical levels of strategic management. g) State the two dimensions used to build a GE nine cell matrix? h) How core competence leads to competitive advantage? i) What do you mean by consolidation? j) What is cost leadership? Discuss the conditions under which joint ventures are created, what strategic (15) | | 1) | | |
| lii) Budgetary control v) Quality control v) Qu | | | li) Inventory control | |
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| Answer the following questions: a) What do you understand by strategic intent? b) What problems can an imprecise and unclear mission create for an organization? c) Why strategic alliances are formed? d) Propose the factors to be taken into account while setting objectives. e) What do you mean by implementation control? f) Write the hierarchical levels of strategic management. g) State the two dimensions used to build a GE nine cell matrix? h) How core competence leads to competitive advantage? i) What do you mean by consolidation? j) What is cost leadership? Discuss the conditions under which joint ventures are created, what strategic (15) | | | | |
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| a) What do you understand by strategic intent? b) What problems can an imprecise and unclear mission create for an organization? c) Why strategic alliances are formed? d) Propose the factors to be taken into account while setting objectives. e) What do you mean by implementation control? f) Write the hierarchical levels of strategic management. g) State the two dimensions used to build a GE nine cell matrix? h) How core competence leads to competitive advantage? i) What do you mean by consolidation? b) What is cost leadership? Discuss the conditions under which joint ventures are created, what strategic (15) | 02 | | Answer the following questions: | (2 x 10) |
| b) What problems can an imprecise and unclear mission create for an organization? c) Why strategic alliances are formed? d) Propose the factors to be taken into account while setting objectives. e) What do you mean by implementation control? f) Write the hierarchical levels of strategic management. g) State the two dimensions used to build a GE nine cell matrix? h) How core competence leads to competitive advantage? i) What do you mean by consolidation? b) What is cost leadership? Discuss the conditions under which joint ventures are created, what strategic (15) | QZ | -1 | | , |
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| e) What do you mean by implementation control? f) Write the hierarchical levels of strategic management. g) State the two dimensions used to build a GE nine cell matrix? h) How core competence leads to competitive advantage? i) What do you mean by consolidation? j) What is cost leadership? Discuss the conditions under which joint ventures are created, what strategic (15) | Z DII | , | Why strategic alliances are formed? | |
| f) Write the hierarchical levels of strategic management. g) State the two dimensions used to build a GE nine cell matrix? h) How core competence leads to competitive advantage? i) What do you mean by consolidation? j) What is cost leadership? Discuss the conditions under which joint ventures are created, what strategic (15) | | - 50 | Propose the factors to be taken into account while setting objectives. | |
| g) State the two dimensions used to build a GE nine cell matrix? h) How core competence leads to competitive advantage? i) What do you mean by consolidation? j) What is cost leadership? Discuss the conditions under which joint ventures are created, what strategic (15) | | | | |
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| j) What is cost leadership? Discuss the conditions under which joint ventures are created, what strategic (15) | | h) | | |
| j) What is cost leadership? Discuss the conditions under which joint ventures are created, what strategic (15) | | i) | | |
| Discuss the conditions under which joint ventures are created, what strategic (15) | | j) | What is cost leadership? | |
| Q3 Discuss the conditions under which joint ventures are created, what strategic (15) issues are involved and the benefits and drawbacks in joint venture. | | , | | |
| issues are involved and the benefits and drawbacks in joint venture. | Q3 | | Discuss the conditions under which joint ventures are created, what strategic | (15) |
| | | | issues are involved and the benefits and drawbacks in joint venture. | |

| Q4 | A bank wishes to review its marketing plans and policies in order to make them compatible with its business strategy of focused differentiation on corporate customers and high net worth individuals in urban centres in India. Suggest the major elements of the marketing plans and policies the bank should consider implementing. | (15) |
|-------|--|---------|
| Q5 | With the help of a schematic diagram explain the various components of a Value chain Analysis in detail. | (15) |
| Q6 | Why strategic evaluation is important to organizations? What types of barriers are commonly faced during evaluation? Discuss a few strategic control techniques usually adopted by corporate. | (15) |
| Q7 | Outline the prime objectives behind Business Portfolio management. Discuss GE nine cell matrix with a schematic diagram. | (15) |
| Q8 | Write short notes on any TWO : | (5 x 3) |
| а |) Vertical integration | |
| b |) Mckinsey 7-s Framework | |
| 258 C |) Franchising 258 268 259 | |

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| | | Answer Questio | n No 1and | | | | ary and any | four from th | |
| | , | | | | | | | | ie rest. |
| Q1 | | Fill up the gap | | | | | n indicate m | iarks. | (0, 10) |
| QΙ | a) | Developing a vision | | | | | n's external onr | ortunities and | (2x 10) |
| | u) | threats, and dete | | | | | | | |
| | | activities of an org | | | | | | | |
| | 258 | Strategy formulat | | rategy imp | | | 258 | 258 | 258 |
| | | iii) Long- range pla | anning iv) Sh | ort – range | e plannir | ng | | | |
| | b) | The | answor | s the gues | tions" w | hat da wa | want to become | oo?" whoreas | |
| | D) | | nswers the qu | | | | | ier whereas | |
| | | | | | | 240111655 | | | |
| | | Vision; Mission sta | atement ii) | Short tern | n object | ve ; long | term objective | | |
| | 258 | iii) Objective; stra | | 50 | | ia . | 258 | 258 | 258 |
| | | iv) Goals; objectiv | es | | | | | | |
| | c) | All of these , exce | nt an | e the nart | of Porte | r's compe | atitive forces in i | ndustry | |
| | 0) | Potential entry of | | | orrorte | 1 3 compe | titive forces iii i | nuustry | |
| | | Bargaining power | | | | | | | |
| | | Development of s | ubstitute prod | lucts | | | | 1 m 21 | |
| | 200 | Bargaining power | of the unions | | | | | | |
| | 258 | 258 | | | | | -58 | 258 | 258 |
| | d) | | ng new unrela | ated produ | acts or se | ervices to | the product por | | |
| | | company | | | | | | | |
| | | Concentric diversi | fication i | i) Conglon | nerate di | versificati | on | | |
| | | iii) Horizontal | | | | ntegration | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | e) 8 | | | | | | ucts have a cour | nter cyclical sale | 258 258 |
| | | patterns compare | a to an organi | zation pre | sent pro | ducts | | | |
| | | i) Forward integra | tion ii) Re | trenchme | nt | | | | |
| | | iii) Horizontal div | | | | ation | | | |

In _____ scenario , a joint venture is likely to be more attractive than acquisition

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ii) Vertical integration

iv) Large resource pool

g) Divestment is a _____ kind of strategy
i) An asset reduction strategy ii) A weakness reduction strategy

i) Horizontal integration

iii) New market entry

f)

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iii) A product reduction strategy iv) A cost reduction strategy

| | h) | Turnaround strategy involve change at | level of str | rategy | | |
|-----|------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------|
| | • | i) Corporate ii) Functional | | | and a second | |
| 120 | 258 | iii) Operational iv) All levels | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 |
| | i) | Core competence leads to | | | | |
| | | i) Competitive advantage ii) Synergy | | | | |
| | | iii) Cost leadership iv) None | | | | |
| : | j) | is one of the four quadrants | of the BCG grov | wth- share Matrix. | where a SBU | |
| | 1/ | has a small market share in a rapidly growing | | | | |
| | 258 | i) Star ii) Cash cow | 256 | 258 | 258 | 258 |
| | | iii) Problem child iv) Dog | | | | |
| Q2 | | Answer briefly the following questions | production. | | | (2x10) |
| ~- | a) | State the competitive forces that a firm faces | | | | (2/120) |
| | b) | Why a clear strategic intent is desirable? | | | | |
| | (2) | | agamant | | | |
| | C) ₅₈ | Write the hierarchical levels of strategic man | lagerment. | 258 | 258 | 258 |
| | d) | Why does strategic management fail? | | | | |
| | e) | Differentiate between conglomerate and cor | | ication. | | |
| | f) | Outline the hierarchy of strategic management | ent | | | |
| | g) | Why strategic alliances are formed? | | | | |
| | h) | Define cash cow. | | | | |
| | i) 258 | What is entrepreneurial mode of strategic de | ecisions making? | ? | 258 | 500 |
| | j) 250 | Name the 7s of Mckinsey 7-S framework. | | | 200 | 258 |
| Q3 | | Discuss the rationale behind Mergers and Ac | quisitions. Takir | ng the help of a re | cent M & A, | (15) |
| | | explain the various issues pertaining to the s | | oo wan la pitas h | | (/ |
| 04 | | Discuss the importance and relevance of Bus | inoss nortfolio r | managament Wit | h a schamatic | (15) |
| Q4 | | Discuss the importance and relevance of Bus diagram explain GE nine cell matrix. | iness portiono i | nanagement. wit | n a schematic | (15) |
| | 258 | 258 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 |
| Q5 | | How strategic management process can be c in it. | arried out smoo | othly? Discuss the | steps involved | (15) |
| | | | | | | |
| Q6 | | With a schematic diagram explain value chair | n analysis. Enum | nerate the various | steps involved | (15) |
| | | in it. | | | | |
| Q7 | 258 | Explain the barriers to strategic evaluation pr | rocess. How tha | t can be overcome | e? Discuss a | (15)58 |
| | | few controlling techniques frequently used in | n the sphere of s | strategic manager | nent. | |
| Q8 | | Write short notes on- (any three) | | | | (5x3) |
| | | a) Balance score card | | | | |
| | | b) Competitive advantage | | | | |
| | | c) Joint venture | | | | |
| | 258 | d) Diversification | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 |

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| | | FOURTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2016 | |
| | 258 | STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT 258 258 258 258 258 | |
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| , | | Time: 3 Hours | |
| | | Max Marks: 70 | |
| | 258 | Q. CODE: MGT-401 | |
| | | Answer Question No.1 which is compulsory and any five from the re | 258 St. |
| | | The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks. | |
| | | | |
| | Q1 | Answer briefly the following questions: | (2 x 10) |
| | | a) State the characteristics of an SBU falling under cash cow category. | |
| | | b) Write the hierarchical levels of strategic management.c) Why is concentric diversification strategy adopted? | |
| | | c) Why is concentric diversification strategy adopted?d) Name the competitive forces that a firm faces. | |
| | | e) How cost leadership can be attained? | |
| | | f) How core competence leads to competitive advantage? | 3 |
| | | g) Why a clear strategic intent is desirable?h) What is de-merger? Cite two examples for it. | |
| | | i) Differentiate between goals and objectives of a company. | |
| | | j) State the various modes of strategic decision making. | |
| | Q2 | Select a company which is a market leader in a competitive industry in India (You could , for instance, take Hindustan Unilever in the FMCG industry). Identify the sources of competitive advantage of your chosen company. | (10) , |
| | Q3 | Discuss the rationale behind Business portfolio management. With a schematic diagram explain GE nine cell matrix. | (10) |
| | Q4 | Why mergers & acquisitions take place? Discuss the various issues pertaining to M & A. | (10) |

| Q5 | Explain the barriers to strategic evaluation process. How that can be overcome? Discuss a few controlling techniques frequently used in the sphere of strategic management. | (10) |
|----|---|---------|
| Q6 | Suggest an approach through which strategists could narrow down the range of the environmental factors they have to focus upon. | (10) |
| Q7 | With the help of a schematic diagram explain the various components of Value chain Analysis in detail | (10) |
| Q8 | Write short notes on- a) Vertical Integration b) Balance score card. | (5 x 2) |

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MGT 401

Fourth Semester Regular Examination - 2015 STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

BRANCH: MBAR

QUESTION CODE: J 121

Full Marks - 70

Time: 3 Hours

Answer Question No. 1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest. The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

Answer the following questions:

- What are the possible strengths of an organization identified as part of the SWOT analysis?
- State the options for achieving cost competitiveness. (b)
- What is value chain partnership?
- What are the generic building blocks of competitive advantage? (d)
- How conglomerate diversification is different from concentric diversification?
- Name the generic strategies suggested by Porter. (f)
 - Why joint ventures are formed? (g)
 - What are the various levels of strategy that firms should consider? (h)
 - State the parameters used in balanced score card in evaluating projects. (i)
 - What role strategic intent plays in the formulation of a corporate level strategy?

Read the following case study carefully and answer the following questions. 2.

10

GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare is leveraging on Horlicks' brand equity to get into new categories. The company has decided to use the brand to get into new categories. In these recent times, it has launched biscuits for children, a nutrition drink for women, an energy bar and chilled milk. This company has succeeded in segmenting the customer base by catering for specific needs of women at the same time cashing in on the increasing population of children with Horlicks. More could follow in the days to come. GSK Consumer Healthcare Managing Director Zubair Ahmed believes the new products will make a meaningful contribution to the company's top line in the next few years.

65 percentage of India is less than 30 years of age. With Junior Horlicks, launched in 1995, GSK Consumer Healthcare had positioned a product exclusively for children between the ages of two and five. The Junior Horlicks brand has grown to become a Rs.150 crore brand. The company launched Junior Horlicks biscuits subsequently. Later, the company had reached out to pregnant and lactating mothers with Mother's Horlicks; last year it came up with Women's Horlicks catering for women across age groups. "The idea is to address all age groups". There is Horlicks Lite for the elderly who often have a sugar problem and for the youth we have Horlicks Nutribar which we launched in recently." Says Ahmed.

With Horlicks Nutribar, positioned on the twin planks of health and convenience, GSK Consumer Healthcare has leveraged the brand to venture into an entirely new product category- energy cereal bars. While the company hopes that Horlicks Nutribar will chip in with about Rs.100-150 crore of revenues in five years, it hasn't stopped there. In April this year, it invited consumers to taste its summer drink called horlicks Chilled Doodh(milk), available in four flavors. It is conceded that the product will be up against some keen competition in the Rs.45 crore chilled milk category from Amul Kool and strong regional players like MAFCO in Mumbai, but it is anticipated that the

brand can pull in revenues of Rs.50-100 crore in about five years-more than the current market size.

- (a) Explain the brand extension strategies adopted by GSK.
- (b) If you are appointed as a brand manager in GSK what strategies you would craft to retain the leadership position?
- "Strategies most often fail because they aren't executed well". Discuss the critical components of the strategy execution process.
- "Strategic alliance is difficult cooperative strategy to manage. Yet, like most things difficult to manage, the ultimate rewards are enticing". Justify the statement with suitable corporate examples.
- Discuss how BCG growth share matrices can be used effectively by firms to allocate resources.
- Enumerate the reasons for mergers and acquisitions. Discuss the pivotal issues in M and A to be addressed by the corporate.
- 7. What do you understand by SAP and ETOP analysis? Discuss the various environmental components to be scanned before formulating a strategy. 10
- Identify the use and purpose of qualitative standards in strategic evaluation.
 Discuss the steps in evaluation process highlighting the evaluation barriers and the ways to overcome such barriers.

| Registration No.: | |
|---|----------------|
| Total number of printed pages – 2 | MBA MBA 402 |
| Fourth Semester Regular Examination - 2014 | |
| STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT | |
| BRANCH : MBA | |
| QUESTION CODE: F 431 | |
| Full Marks - 70 | |
| Time: 3 Hours | |
| Answer Question No. 1 & 2 which are compulsory and any four from The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks. | the rest. |
| 1. Answer the following questions : | 2×10 |
| (a) What is an SBU? | |
| (b) What is understood by retrenchment? | |
| (c) Differentiate between objective and goal. | |
| (d) What is understood by stability? (e) What do you understand by acquisition? | |
| (f) What is value chain? | |
| (g) What is understood by strategic choice? | |

(h) What is understood by strategic alliance?

What does BCG stand for?

(i)

(j)

What do you understand by generic strategies?

DTO

2 Case Study:

Rival Technologies of Singapore is a software development company dealing with clients mostly based in USA. Many of the clients are Fortune 500 companies. This only goes on to prove that Rival Technologies is considered as one of the top notch companies in the industry, even by its rivals across the world. Over only last five years of its existence, Rival Technologies has become a multibillion dollar company of repute and has truly become a rival for others in the industry. The key to its success has been getting the job always done on time with almost no flaw. The dedication and hard work of its intelligent employees have been the corner stone of the success story written by the company. The company has recently bagged a huge order from a Fortune 500 company to add another feather to its already colorful cap. More orders are in the pipe line for Rival Technologies, as its dynamic marketing team has been in the hunt for the same with their guns all set to hit the bull's eye and grab the kill.

Analyze the case of Rival Technologies well, and write befitting vision and mission statements for the company.

- What is strategic management process? Explain it in detail with example. 3. 10
- Differentiate between vertical and horizontal integration. Take the example of a 4. corn flakes manufacturer and explain the concepts elaborately.
- What is a Balance Score Card? Explain it in detail, and lay down a situation to 5. further corroborate your answer. 10
- How is corporate planning done? Explain it with an appropriate example. 6. 10
- Why is environmental analysis required? Explain internal and external 7. environmental analyses with the example of a company. Do use the same in the form of an example. 10
- Explain the BCG Matrix thoroughly well. Explain through the matrix when a 8. product should be continued, when should it be given further boost, and when should it be discarded. Give your reasons for the same. 10

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MBA 402

Fourth Semester Examination – 2013 STRATEGIC MANGEMENT QUESTION CODE: A 416

Full Marks - 70

Time: 3 Hours

Answer Question No.1 & 2 which are compulsory and any four from the rest.

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

Answer briefly the following questions :

2×10

- (a) What is strategic intent?
- (b) Define cash cow.
- (c) Why strategic alliances are formed?
- (d) What is competitive advantage?
- (e) Differentiate between vision and mission.
- (f) Write the hierarchical levels of strategic management.
- (g) What is Conglomerate diversification?
- (h) Define SBU.
- (i) What is de-merger?
- (j) What is cost leadership?
- Stylex Textile Pvt Ltd. is a vertically integrated textile manufacturer, covering value chain operations ranging from spinning, weaving, and processing to finished readymade garments. It consolidated its core business of textiles and divested its non-related businesses of steel, oil, and soap and integrated forward into retailing. All this required embarking on an expansion strategy through integration, added focus in internationalization and future diversification into the related field of textile e-commerce.

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| For putting its integration strategy into action an expenditure of about Rs. 80 | 0 |
|---|----------|
| crores has to be incurred. The finance for putting strategies into action is source | d |
| through long term loan, foreign currency, convertible bonds and internal accruals | 3. |
| Critically analyze and comment on the corporate strategy adopted by STPL | - |
| that is exiting from non-core businesses and focusing on textiles only through | h |
| forward integration. | 0 |
| Describe the strategic management process. What mechanism would yo | u |
| suggest so that the right strategic plan is formulated? | 0 |
| Discuss McKinsey's 7-S framework, highlighting its importance and scope in | n |
| corporate strategy. | 0 |
| Why strategic evaluation and control is carried out 2 Discuss a few controlling | a |

10

10

5×2

What is de-merger

techniques frequently used in the sphere of strategic management.

process, taking into account both external and internal environment.

Explain BCG matrix, highlighting its importance as well as its limitations if any.

Why SAP and ETOP analysis is done? Discuss the environmental scanning

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

MBA 402

Write short notes on:

Diversification

Amalgamation

Total number of printed pages - 3

MBA 402

Fourth Semester Examination – 2012 STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

Full Marks - 70

Time: 3 Hours

Answer Question No. 1 and 2 which are compulsory and any four from the rest.

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

1. Answer the following questions briefly:

2×10

- (a) What is a winning strategy?
- (b) Define mission statement.
- (c) What are the uses of balanced scorecard?
- (d) What is the difference between business strategy and corporate strategy?
- (e) What are the factors through which industry dominated economic forces can be identified?
- (f) What is unrelated diversification?
- (g) What are the factors that are useful to implement BCG matrix?
- (h) What is corporate culture?
- (i) State two barriers for strategic evaluation.
- (j) State two benefits of using BCG matrix.

CASE STUDY

10

Hyundai Motor Co., poised to earn the most profit among Asian carmakers this year, will step up its campaign to weaken Suzuki Motor Corp.'s loosening grip on India's automobile market with a new hatchback. The Seoul-based company has introduced the Eon, its cheapest model in India so far, with a price starting from 269,999 rupees (\$5,496). Maruti Suzuki India Ltd., which

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sells the nation's best-selling Alto car starting from 235,413 rupees, unveiled a version of the model with features including leather seats and an upgraded audio system.

Hyundai, led by Chairman Chung Mong-Koo, has gained market share worldwide from Toyota Motor Corp. and Honda Motor Co. as Japanese carmakers reel from a strong yen and disruptions stemming from the record earthquake that devastated the country in March. The move raises the pressure on Maruti Suzuki, which has seen its share of Asia's third-largest car market drop amid mounting competition and a labor strike that's hobbled output.

"The Eon is going to be the biggest headache for Maruti," said Deepesh Rathore, the New Delhi-based India head of IHS Automotive. "It is unfortunate timing for Maruti as they're struggling with the labor issue. The Eon is going to add to those problems." Maruti declined 2.5 percent to 1,058.25 rupees, the lowest since July 2009, at the close in Mumbai trading. Hyundai gained 2.2 percent to 212,000 won, the highest since Aug. 3, in Seoul. Hyundai expects to sell 140,000 to 150,000 Eon cars a year, Arvind Saxena, Hyundai's India director for sales and marketing, said at a press conference in New Delhi today.

Compacts and mini-cars accounted for more than 75 percent of total passenger-car sales in the nation in the year ended March 31, according to data released by the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers. Maruti had 43 percent of the total Indian passenger-car market in the six months ended September, compared with 20 percent for Hyundai, the data show. The industry group lowered its growth forecast to as low as 2 percent for the year ending March 31. In July, the group said it expected sales to rise 10 percent to 12 percent. Deliveries are forecast to grow at the slowest pace in three years after the Reserve Bank of India raised interest rates 12 times since mid-March 2010 to rein in inflation, driving down demand for cars in a country where about 80 percent of purchases are funded by loans. "With rising interest rates and fuel prices, people will opt for cheaper and more fuel efficient cars," Saxena said. "The Eon should be the best-selling model in the near future." The Korean automaker's India passenger-car sales rose

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5 percent to 180,616 in the first six months of the fiscal year, bucking a 1.4 percent industry swide sales decline, according to data from the industry group. The Indian unit of Suzuki Motor Corp. stopped production at its factory in Manesar, near New Delhi, on Oct. 7, the third time since June, 2011 when the workers went on strike for 11 days to demand recognition of an employees' union and better working conditions. The disruptions have taken a toll on deliveries, which fell 12 percent to 390,878 cars in the April to September period, according to the industry group. The introduction of the Eon "will increase the competition in the segment," said Yaresh Kothari, an analyst with Angel Broking Ltd. in Mumbai who has an "accumulate" rating on Maruti. "Hyundai still doesn't have the kind of reach Maruti has, but it will be tough for Maruti."

- (i) "The Eon is going to be the biggest headache for Maruti" Critically analyze and comment on the statement.
- (ii) Considering the present scenarios suggest some competitive strategies that Maruti should follow in order to retain its market share.
- Explain the concept of strategy and its implications in the present economic scenario.
- Discuss with a schematic diagram, the various components of value chain analysis.
- 5. Discuss the various types of mergers and acquisitions. Explain the financial and managerial issues related to M and A.
- 6. Why and how strategic alliance is advantageous? Is it applicable to all the sectors of the economy?
- Explain the importance of studying business portfolio analysis. Discuss BCG matrix in detail.
- Explain strategic evaluation and discuss the controlling techniques usually implemented in corporate.

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Total Number of Pages: 1

MBC 601

MBA MBC 601

Special Examination – 2011 STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 70

Answer Question No.1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest.

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

| | | The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks. | |
|----|---------------|--|----------------|
| 1. | Ansv | wer the following questions briefly.: | 2x10 |
| | (a) | Write the qualities of a successful entrepreneur. | |
| | (b) | Ifferentiate between Vision and mission of a company. | |
| | (c) | What is joint venture? Cite one example for it. | |
| | (d) | Explain the prime objectives of EDP. | |
| | (e) | What is relative market share? How is it different from market share? | |
| | (f) | What is SBU? | |
| | (g) | What is the fundamental difference between strategies and tactics? | |
| | (h) | What do you mean by amalgamation? | |
| | (i) | What is the meaning of inbound logistics in a value chain? | |
| | (j) | Name the generic strategies suggested by Porter. | |
| 2. | Expl | ain porter's five forces model with suitable corporate examples. | 10 |
| 3. | | at is Entrepreneurial motivation? Discuss the factors responsible for Entrepre- vation. | neurial 10 |
| 4. | With in de | the help of a schematic diagram explain the various components of a Value chain Astail. | Analysis 10 |
| 5. | Write | e short notes on- | 5x2 |
| | (a) | Core Competence and Competitive advantage. | |
| | (b) | SWOT analysis | |
| 6. | Expl | ain BCG matrix with the help of a 2x2 matrix diagram. | 10 |
| 7. | | at is Strategic management process? Explain briefly the steps involved in a stagement process. | trategic 10 |
| 8. | Disc | suss the relevance of EDP. Discuss the steps of EDP process. | 10 |

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| Registration Number: | | | | | | 82 | |
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| Total No. of pages: 2 | | 1 | | Time! | CHILI | | |

MBA MBC601

Special Examination – 2010 STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Full Marks - 70

Time: 3 hrs

Answer Question No. 1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest.

The figures in the right- hand margin indicate marks

The figures in the right- hand margin indicate marks Answer the following questions briefly: 1. 2×10 Mention the two dimensions used to build a GE nine cell Matrix. Differentiate between Vision and Mission of a company. (b) (c) What is Strategic Advantage Profile (SAP)? Highlight a few reasons for forming strategic alliances. (d) How differentiation strategy can enhance the competitive advantage of a (e). company? (f) What leads Entrepreneurial Mobility? What is the difference between a market share and a relative market share? (g) How entrepreneurial competencies on traits, help the entrepreneur to deliver (h) superior performance? Differentiate between concentric and conglomerate diversification. (i) (i) Define SBU. 2. What is Strategic Management? Explain the steps involved in a Strategic Management Process. 10 Explain Porter's five forces model, considering any organization in an industry of 3. your choice. 10 Write notes on any two: 4. 5×2 Value Chain Analysis. (b) Entrepreneurial Motivation. Vertical Integration What is Entrepreneurship? Explain the essential characteristics and functions of an 5.

(1)

Entrepreneur.

(Turn Over)

- Discuss the nature of the inter-relationship that exists between the formulation and implementation of strategy. Provide examples of such an inter-relationship.
- 7. Highlight the main objectives of an Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP). Also explain the steps and strategies involved in an EDP process.
- What is Business Portfolio Analysis? Why is it carried out? Construct a BCG Matrix and explain the steps involved in it.

Total number of printed pages – 3 MBA (New)
MBE 621

Sixth Trimester Examination – 2010 STRATEGIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Full Marks - 70

Time: 3 Hours

Answer Question No. 1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest.

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

- Answer the following questions: 2×10
 - (a) Write two activities that are not called "Corporate Restructuring".
 - (b) What is buyback of shares? Why companies re-purchase its own share?
 - (c) What is Value chain analysis?

P.T.O.

- (d) What is cost reduction?
 (e) What are the tools used in Financial Engineering?
 (f) What do you mean by absolute control over a company in acquisition?
 (g) What is a special purpose vehicle? How it
 - (g) What is a special purpose vehicle? How it is used in Leverage buyout?
 - (h) What is kaizen? Write down its utilization.
 - (i) Why companies go for international merger and acquisition?
 - (j) Write down two limitations of balance scorecard.
- What is activity based costing? What are its objectives? Discuss the steps involved in installation of ABC system.
- 3. What is balanced scorecard? How does it help in financial planning?
- What is Economic Value Added? Discuss its procedure, merits and demerits?

MBE 621 2 Contd.

- What do you mean by benchmarking? What are the pre-requisites of benchmarking? 10
- What do you understand by the term "Leverage buyout"? Explain the steps in it with suitable example.
- 7. What are the various methods of acquiring control over a target company?
- 8. Write short notes on any two: 5×2
 - (a) Target Costing
 - (b) Cost pool
 - (c) Balance score card
 - (d) Total Quality Management.