

Centre of Excellence in Logistics Supply Chain Management



Internship Modules for Engineering students

- M1. We are buying material as per the forecast. Lead time of Semiconductor have increased to the tune of 36-48 weeks. Long term purchase orders are released to supplier to take care of lead time. This is resulting in accumulation of raw material stock as forecast in longer horizon is very poor. End result is increase in inventory
- M2. Our WIP on shop floor is to the tune of 8-9 days on weekly basis and are targeting 4-5 days. This we have been trying for many months, but not able to achieve it.
- M3. Stocks produced to take care of “ship to order” and “customized to order” (CS2O) business sometimes run out of stocks resulting in lost sale. We are either have large raw material stocks (stock kept in advance to build product for CS2O process) and finished goods stocks or stock out situation. Requirement from market is to have delivery of product in 1 or 2 days for quantity as high as 1000 per day for 50 different product put together with minimum inventory
- M4. We have many component which are having single source defined. How to handle this situation as many times we land up in delivery issues with single supplier
- M5. In case of Export of products to our customers and import of components from suppliers, we are using single airline and shipping lines to take care of cost advantage. Single source many times create issues like delay in transit time shipment, non-availability of shipping lines on desired timings etc.
- M6. Inventory aging on increasing trend. Aging buckets are divided into years as 4-6, 7-9, 10-12 and > 12 months. Inventory > 12 months are identified as inventory at risk. We need to see how can be reduce inventory aging.
- M7. Many of the products are being migrated to newer products. Because of this we are procuring material for newly introduced products but at the same time inventory is lying for older version of products. These are left over inventory because of product migration which we are not able to use it anymore and ultimately resulting in inventory obsolescence
- M8. Suppliers at times discontinue components and come up with new version. Old version becomes last time buy. This has big impact on supply chain. We are not able to match inventory with respect to old component product design
- M9. Developing a quantitative performance management framework for assessing omnichannel retail supply chains
- M10. Designing a conceptual framework for deploying Digital supply chain technologies in omnichannel retail
- M11. Conceptualization of hyperconnected network and facility design for Omnichannel Business-to-Consumer Logistics and Supply Chains
- M12. Synchronized barriers for circular supply chains in industry 3.5/industry 4.0 transition for sustainable resource management
- M13. Product-service systems business models for circular supply chains
- M14. Redesigning Supply Chains using Blockchain-Enabled Circular Economy and COVID-19 Experiences
- M15. The self-thinking supply chain
- M16. Post Covid-19 value chains: options for reshoring production back to local in a globalised economy



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- M17.Designing Intelligent Control Tower for Autonomous Problem-Solving in Supply Chain Sense Demand and Supply Changes and Respond in Real time with Optimal, Automated
- M18.Decisions to balance demand and supply in near term horizon – supply chain control tower.
- M19.Elastic logistics - Logistics of Things; companies must be able to quickly expand or shrink their capabilities to meet the demand within the supply chain.
- M20.Challenges and Solutions in Last Mile Delivery e-commerce supply chain
- M21.Demand-driven Supply Chains: align their supply chain processes to match the production capacity and market demand to reduce cost
- M22.Dynamic Synchronization: manufacturing companies are moving towards dynamically synchronized supply chains to boost their overall productivity.
- M23.Chatbot for tracking Procurement information systems of Supply chain
- M24.Application of Big data analytics and IoT in supply chain management
- M25.The impact of data analytics on supply chain performance
- M26.Implementation of IoT in 3PL/4PL Industry – Challenges; enablers & Success Factors
- M27.To create an interactive dashboard for tracking productivity and various Distribution Center parameter of every process occurring in the Distribution Center
- M28.An analysis of use of AR smart apps or tools to to increase customer footfall in supermarkets
- M29.A digital supply chain twin for managing the disruption risks and resilience in the era of Industry 4.0
- M30.Transformation strategies for the supply chain: the impact of industry 4.0 and digital transformation
- M31.Smart supply chain and firm performance: the role of digital technologies
- M32.Food retail supply chain resilience and the COVID-19 pandemic: A digital twin-based impact analysis and improvement directions
- M33.5G technology for future supply chain management
- M34.Effect of 3D printing on supply chain management
- M35.Impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the supply chain in healthcare
- M36.E-Agricultural Supply Chain Management Coupled with Blockchain Effect and Cooperative Strategies
- M37.Impact of COVID-19 on manufacturing and supply networks—The case for AI-inspired digital transformation

For Further Information Contact:

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