

LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

UNIT-1

INTRODUCTION TO LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

PART -A

1. What is Logistics and how it works?

Logistics refers to the movement of goods from Point A to Point B. which entails two functions: transport and warehousing.

2. Definition of Logistics?

Logistics refers to the process of managing resources, including how they are transported, stored and received. Logistics often goes hand in hand with the global supply chain.

3. Basic concepts of Logistics and SCM.

- Inventory Planning
- Transportation
- Packaging
- Warehousing

4. What are the benefits of logistics management?

- Reduce operational overheads
- Efficient product delivery
- Improved customer experience
- Demand forecasting

5. What is the scope of supply and logistics management?

Thus Supply Chain Management includes managing supply and demand, sourcing raw materials and parts, manufacturing and assembly, warehousing and inventory tracking, order entry and order management, distribution across all channels, and delivery to the customer.

6. What are the primary purposes of logistics management?

The primary goal of logistics management is to provide better customer service. Logistics management aims to eliminate processing errors by establishing a streamlined process flow. Process errors occur due to inefficiencies or discrepancies in the procedure.

7. What are the primary challenges faced in global logistics?

Common challenges in international logistics management include infrastructure constraints, customs and regulatory compliance issues, documentation complexities, last-mile connectivity challenges, trade finance limitations, supply chain visibility gaps, and talent shortages.

8. What are the importances of logistics management?

Logistics centre on the movement of goods, but its effects extend much further. In business, success in logistics translates to increased efficiencies, lower costs, higher production rates, better inventory control, smarter use of warehouse space, increased customer and supplier satisfaction, and an improved customer experience.

9. How does logistics integrate with supply chain management?

Integrated logistics is a business management model that is increasingly used to accelerate product delivery and improve customer service. In this model, all departments, processes and resources are aligned to work in perfect sync and operate as one cohesive unit.

10. How does automation impact warehouse operations?

Automated systems can help your company make better use of your warehouse space, leading to more efficient operations and minimising the need for more real estate.

11. List out the different types of logistics.

- Inbound Logistics
- Outbound Logistics
- Third-Party Logistics (3PL)
- Fourth-Party Logistics (4PL)
- Reverse Logistics.

12. List out the major components of logistics.

- Transportation
- Warehousing
- Inventory Management
- Order Fulfillment
- Supply Chain Management
- Procurement
- Distribution Management
- Packaging
- Logistics Information Systems
- Customs and Compliance.
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13. What is the role of logistics in economy?

Logistics plays a crucial role in the economy by ensuring efficient movement and distribution of goods, which reduces costs and enhances productivity. It also supports global trade and supply chain integration, contributing to economic growth and competitiveness.

14. Why logistics is important to an economy?

Logistics is important to the economy because it connects businesses, consumers, and nations by efficiently moving goods and services. Logistics plays a vital role in economic growth, trade, and sustainable development.

15. Recall some ways logistics contributes to an economy.

- Access to international markets
- Meeting regulatory requirements
- Timely delivery
- Circular economy
- GDP.

16. Define e-commerce logistics.

E-commerce logistics involves managing the storage, handling, and delivery of goods ordered online, ensuring timely and accurate fulfillment of customer orders. It includes order processing, inventory management, and last-mile delivery, crucial for enhancing the efficiency and customer experience in online retail.

17. What are the inbound and outbound logistics refers to?

- Inbound logistics refers to the management of the flow of raw materials, components, and supplies from suppliers to a company, focusing on activities like transportation, warehousing, and inventory management before production.
- Outbound logistics deals with the distribution of finished products from a company to end customers, encompassing activities such as order fulfillment, packaging, and delivery.

18. Tell the principles of logistics management.

The principles of logistics management were integration, anticipation, responsiveness, simplicity, economy, survivability, continuity, and improvisation are essential to maintaining combat power, enabling strategic and operational reach, and providing Army forces with endurance.

19. How were the materials handled in logistics?

In logistics, materials are handled through systematic processes including transportation, warehousing, and inventory management. This involves receiving, storing, moving, and tracking goods efficiently to ensure timely delivery and maintain optimal stock levels.

20. What are the objectives of logistics management?

The objectives of logistics management are to optimize the flow of goods and materials, minimize costs, and ensure timely delivery. This involves effective coordination of transportation, warehousing, and inventory to enhance customer satisfaction and operational efficiency.

21. Define global logistics.

Global logistics manages the international movement and distribution of goods, involving complex coordination of transportation, customs, and supply chain processes across different countries. It supports global trade by optimizing cross-border operations and ensuring timely delivery of products worldwide.