BPAS-184: LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

Tutor Marked Assignments

Course Code: BPAS-184
Assignment code: ASST/TMA July-2026 & January-2027
Total Marks: 100

Assignment-A

Answer the following questions in about 500 words each.

1. Discuss the meaning, scope and significance of Logistics Management. 20
2. Describe the challenges to effective logistics management and efficient transportation. 20

Assignment-B

Answer the following questions in about 250 words each.

3. Explain the meaning and types of logistics. 10
4. Discuss the challenges of Supply Chain Management. 10
5. Explain the concept of green logistics and state its objectives. 10

Assignment-C

Answer the following questions in about 100 words each.

6. Describe the components of Logistics Management cycle. 6
7. Discuss the difference between procurement and purchase. 6
8. Describe the significance of Material Handling. 6
9. State the functions of warehouses. 6
10. Discuss the techniques of Inventory Control. 6

1. Discuss the meaning, scope and significance of Logistics Management. 20

Answer

Logistics management is the systematic planning, implementation and control of the movement and storage of goods, services and related information from the point of origin to the point of consumption. Its purpose is to make the right product available in the right quantity, condition, place and time, at a reasonable total cost. It joins physical activities such as transportation and warehousing with information systems, coordination, decision-making and customer service. In public administration, logistics also supports the delivery of medicines, textbooks, food grains, emergency supplies and other essential services. A well-designed system does not merely move items: it creates reliability and value for the recipient.

The scope of logistics begins with demand assessment and planning. Organisations forecast what customers or beneficiaries need, estimate quantities and locations, identify service standards and decide which facilities and resources will be required. Procurement and inbound logistics then arrange the sourcing and receipt of raw materials, components or finished goods. These operations include supplier coordination, transportation arrangements, shipment tracking, inspection and receiving. Purchasing a low-priced item is not automatically economical if late deliveries, damage or unnecessary handling raise the total cost.

Inventory management is another central function. Inventory provides a buffer against uncertainty, but excessive stock ties up working capital and increases storage, insurance and obsolescence costs. Logistics managers therefore determine safety stock, reorder levels and appropriate review intervals. Warehousing complements inventory decisions by providing secure storage, classification, picking, packing and dispatch. Facility location, layout, material handling equipment and stock records influence how quickly orders can be fulfilled. Modern warehouses may use barcodes, scanning, warehouse management systems and planned picking routes to reduce errors.

Transportation and distribution form the most visible part of the logistics system. Managers choose among road, rail, water and air services, or a combination, considering cost, distance, urgency, reliability, environmental impact and the type of cargo. Route planning, vehicle capacity, load consolidation, delivery scheduling, fleet maintenance and proof of delivery improve performance. Outbound logistics connects manufacturers or suppliers