

NAROTTAM MORARJEE INSTITUTE OF SHIPPING

MUMBAI

Main + 3 No. of Supplement = 3

Candidate's Roll No.

Examination :- PGDSM - FIRST YR./ FINAL YR./ ASSOCIATESHIP / FELLOWSHIP

Month March Year 20 25

TOTAL MARKS

Subject Logistics Management

51/25

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
M	11	12	11		11	12							57

WRITE BELOW

- Q1.) Ans) 1) If a local manufacturer wants to export his or her goods to foreign country, he need needs to understanding want is cost of exporting a commodity.
- 2) After analysis of the cost of a exporting commodity he needs to identify a potential buyer for the product.
- 3) He needs to also analysis the quality of his product because, there is certain grade or quality which is required for exporting products.
- 4) Then he needs to obtain a certificat of quality and certificate of origin to show -cas and prove that product is originally made in india.
- 5) After identifying various thing he also needs to think about packaging and packagin cost it is important save and sustainable packaging should be there.

- 6.) He also need to market research of the demand for which product is high after the understanding trend on the demand he can choose a product to export.
- 7.) He also needs to financially secure himself for manufacturing product and exporting also. He needs to understand incoterm.
- 8.) Because incoterms plays important role while exporting the product for the first time on the basis of the incoterm which incoterm is safe for the owner or seller point of view he needs to choose.
- 9.) After careful selecting the incoterm he also have make sure that his cargo is insured through the transport.
- 10.) A local manufacturer should always think about good quality raw material also while making a export quality products.
- 11.) After insuring the cargo he need to make sure of the proper storage until it is not ready for the export.
- 12.) And he can choose to make a export shipment through letter of credit as well as it will guarantee.

the payment. If it he is exporting for the first time.

- 13.) He should know about the letter of credit terms so, that the payment will be guaranteed by the bank.
- 14.) From the manufacturing point of view he should also think about purchasing right product, right quality and in right quantity.
- 15.) This will help him managing the cost and improve his quality of goods in the international market.
- 16.) A local manufacturer also needs to test his products before exporting his products so, that the defective product will not be exported.
- 17.) AP needs to invest in lot of machinery and tools to upscale his manufacturing to level up with the other international exporters.
- 18.) There fore, These are ~~no~~ some of the guidance points that I would have guided so, that he can simple start exporting his products.

(Q2)

Answer in brief

(2)

- 1) Custom Broker:- A custom broker is a person who has knowledge and experience in customs and tariffs.
- 2) Custom brokers have the knowledge of filling of customs entry in the system and generate appointment for customs examination.
- 3) The custom brokers have an idea for what commodity which documents are required and what is the tariff on each commodity.
- 4) The custom brokers have license to have authorisation to file the custom entry and in-depth information of the customs procedure.
- 5) Custom brokers also having knowledge of how much the tariff is charged and how the custom payment can be made.
- 6) Custom brokers are important and crucial person if a person is importing any commodity or range of goods.
- 7) Custom brokers are designated for the clearance purpose and they are experts.

12) 3) Total Quality Management:- The TQM that total quality management is concept which was coined by the Japanese for the quality improvement.

2) TQM is a concept by which the quality of a product can be made and under how the managing it throughout the production.

3) Total Quality management is a useful tool when it comes to the manufacturing the product.

4) Through implementation of TQM the product can be efficient and quality is also maintained.

5) TQM is used in many automotive manufacturing industry to improve the quality of products.

6) TQM can help reduce cost, reduce time and improve the overall creation of the product.

7) TQM is the important part of logistic and in manufacturing for better and reliable making of products.

Q2) 3) Supply Chain Management

Ans 1) The supply chain management that is SCM is the whole operation and ~~man~~management of product that plan, develop, make, delivers, return.

2) Supply chain Management is wider and more broader concept from Purchasing to material handling to inventory to the deliver and Reverse logistics every thing is a part of supply chain.

3) The handling of the goods, forecasting of the demand and supply of better quality product at right time, right place and at right cost.

4) Supply chain management is not all about the logistic and handling it is more over a very complex form of the chain that is created for better quality product. ✓

5) Supply chain also looks out the shipping of the goods in proper manner and also see through the ~~packaging~~ packaging of the products.

6) Since world war II the SCM is has be played a crucial role in the manufacturing emerging economies.

Q2) 2) Advantages of sea transport:-

Ans: 1) There are many advantages of sea transport they are 1) Cheap transport cost other mode
 2) No weight restriction
 3) ^{No} standard size any cargo type be exported
 4) No volume restriction
 5) Economies of Scale
 6) Oldest and Reliable mode to transport

1) Cheap cost:- Relatively than other mode of transport transporting through sea is much cheaper than air, road etc.

2) No weight Restriction:- In sea transport there is no weight as such as far as we compare it to Rail, road or air transport all have weight restriction. In sea you can take as much as ship can take.

3) No size Restriction:- In sea transport over dimensional cargo and various other type cargo can be shipped but in rail road and air there many restriction.

4) No volume restriction:- In sea transport you can take as much volume as you can depends on ship size. ✓

5) Economies of Scale:- The large ship can take many more cargo than any other combined transport.

6) Oldest and Reliable mode:- Sea transport is oldest and reliable way to export goods.

Q3) Expand and explain the following

- i) JIT:- That is Just In Time is a concept termed by the Toyota Motors company to reduce the cost and improve the quality of the manufacturing. Just in time means in limited time, place, no less, no more, is what it means. That will improve quality and reduce cost and better product will be manufactured in time.
- ii) LPL:- That is 4th party logistic that handles everything from cargo handling, transporting, storage, warehousing, custom clearing and shipping & deliveries as well. There are many who provide 4th party logistics they provide end to end services to customers.
- iii) RR:- Railway Receipt that a Receipt given by the railways while accepting the cargo. It is kind of invoice that mentions everything that is loaded on rail ramp that is essential containers and commodity and weight details.

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No. of Supplement : 1

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Shen
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WRITE BELOW

Q3 b) Write Short note

1) Packaging

Ans) 1) The packaging is important when it comes to transporting of the goods or a machinery delicate part.

2) The amount of packaging the secure will be the cargo but packaging needs to be natural and does not damage the cargo itself we have to make sure packaging is designed and modified as per the product.

3) There are 4 types of packaging

1) Containers

2) Dunnage

3) Pallets

4) Unitization.

1) Containers :- If a product is packed in container box. The packaging should be good internal and outer pack also needs to be properly packaged using bubble wrap and containers also should be packed properly so, the cargo inside does not get damaged due to packaging.

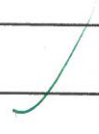
2) Dunnage:- Now the dunnage means support on the cargo has to be packed in such a form that it requires cardboard support and various other type of packaging support to pack in a particular size. So, dunnage is required for that proper packaging.

3) pallets:- The pallets are racks on which the boxes are stacked one after the another so, this pallets are lifted directly and stuffed in the container it is type of packaging used for various product especially glass and fragile products.

4) Unitization:- The goods are packed in units and they are stuffed inside as units as one whole piece or unit is stuffed inside the container unit can be for auto parts, Machinery.

4.) The packaging is very important while transporting goods for very far. better packaging will benefit the end consumers.

5) Therefore, these were some of the types of packaging and packaging is crucial in logistics and transport.



Q3 b) ii) Global logistics:-

Ans 1) The global logistics means handling and moving the goods national and internationally. There are over decades several global logistics services are developed and served in market.

2) Global logistics market is increasing as there are more consumption and more need of goods and services. Logistics providers are key players.

3) Global logistics plays an important role in the economy and to the GDP of the country. By providing and promoting it, it will create a chain of services.

4) Global logistics creates new opportunities and create more ways of employment and in terms of blue economy. It has a fair share.

5) In the globalised and more liberalised world there is more and more need of good and sustainable global logistics providers. That will help trade flow and economy grow.

6) Therefore, Global logistic has an important role in the economies that it will create opportunities and building of better infrastructure for the country.

6

Q5) b) Explain the different types of cold storage.

Ans.) 1) The cold storage is the facility or storage place where perishable goods are kept in a temperature controlled environment.

2) There are different types of cold storage.

- 1.) Cold Room
- 2.) Blast Blast freezer
- 3.) Temperature controlled storage/rooms
- 4.) Cold chain storage
- 5.) Pharma grade storage
- 6.)

1) Cold Room :- Now these are one type of cold storage which are have pre-condition cooled room in which cargo is stored.

2) Blast freezers :- These are type of storage which are very cold and it cools down the commodity or the temperature of the cargo very quickly to the set temperature they used for special commodity exported out of the country.

3) Temperature controlled rooms :- In this type storage temperature is controlled and these are controlled based on which cargo it's storing and what is minimum temperature at which it should be brought down to usually they can be upto -18 to -24 also.

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No. of Supplement : 2.....

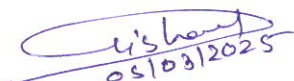
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05/03/2025

WRITE BELOW

4) Cold chain storage :- The cold chain storage are basically kept for the perishable items or goods that needs to be exported and not to be decay or get damaged during transit. These are government owned cold storage or privately owned also that. It will help the exporters till the shipment is not ready to export.

5) Pharma grade cold storage :- The pharma grade cold storage are specifically made for the storage of pharma products and related the goods in making medicine and also vaccines are also kept in this kind of the storage. The temperature in these storage area are maintained upto -80 to -95 also for the specific pharma products so that it will not get damaged or contaminated due to improper temperatures.

3) Therefore, These were some of the type of cold storage that are used to store perishable and high value goods.

✓

Q5) a.) Discuss the documentation required in international logistics

Ans. 1.) In international logistics there are different types of documents required while transporting various goods.

2.) The list of documents are as follows

- 1.) Bill of lading
- 2.) Airway Bill
- 3.) Seaway Bill
- 4.) Airway House Bill
- 5.) House Bill of lading
- 6.) Lorry Receipt
- 7.) Rail Receipt
- 8.) Letter of credit
- 9.) Certificate of origin
- 10.) fumigation certificate
- 11.) Commercial Invoice / Packaging list

1.) Bill of lading :- The Bill of lading is evidence of cargo receipt and it is title of the document which is issued by the carrier to the shipper or the export after the sailing of the vessel. It is the most important document while transporting goods through sea.

2.) Airway bill :- The airway bill is issued by carrier or the airline from which the cargo is transported through air. It is an important document while transporting cargo through air.

- 3.) Seaway Bill :- This is a type of document issued when the seller and buyer are the known party there dealing in the business for longer period. It is issued by the carrier on basis of the understanding of the each other parties.
- 4.) Airway House Bill :- This type of document is issued by the Air freight forwarder that is having dealing with the 3rd party carrier the shipper is not directly involved in the carrier he is booking via Air freight company.
- 5.) House Bill of lading :- The HBL is issued by the freight forwarder that is when the shipment is booked by the freight forwarding company not by the actual shipper everything on the Master bill will be information about the freight forwarding company on shipper side and destination side and on the actual House bill the actual shipper and consignee will be mentioned.
- 6.) Lorry Receipt :- This is a receipt issued by the transporter company or trucking company which is taking container to the requested place or on the port.
- 7.) Rail Receipt :- This is a receipt issued by the Railways for the received container or cargo on the rail ramp it has basic details on the cargo and locations.

8.) Letter of ^{credit} ~~condition~~ :- That is LC is type of document issued by the Bank of the buyer to the seller's bank to guarantee the payment. Bank will guarantee that payment will be made on behalf of the buyer's bank.

9.) Certificate of origin :- This document is required if the commodity is actually made in that actual country. This certificate is ~~iss~~ issued by the chamber of commerce to authenticate the origin of goods.

10.) Fumigation certification :- This is a very important certificate when the goods are transported in the wooden box or wooden pallets. This certificate is important while exporting goods that have wooden packaging.

11.) Commercial Invoice :- The commercial invoice is an important document that consists of the value of the goods that are being exported or imported. It is an essential and primary document.

12.) Packaging list :- The packaging list is also an essential document that consists of what type of packaging is used and how it is packed. That is crucial for exporting the commodity.

3.) Therefore, these were some of the documents used in international logistics.



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No. of Supplement : 3

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Subject Logistics Management

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5/3/25

WRITE BELOW

Q.6) Transportation economies is driven by many factors. List the factors and explain their relevance.

Ans 1) Transportation is driven by various factors also, the rates also plays a major role in driving up the cost of transport.

2.) The list of factors are as follows

- 1) weight
- 2) Density
- 3) Stowability
- 4) Distance
- 5) Liability
- 6) Financial
- 7)

1) Weight:- The weight of the cargo. It is important that the weight of cargo is defined and they must be precaution taken to carry such heavy and huge. That is also very important that route which they are choosing is also important the road the terrain also can affect the vehicle due to the weight of the cargo.

2.) Density:- The density of the cargo does matter a lot when it comes to transportation be if the cargo is dense it will take more weight or will be heavy or if it is lighter not that dense it will have more space taken for less cargo. That very important space utilization has to proper for the transportation. that will also define, the revenue.

3.) Stowability:- The Stowage or the Storing factor also play an crucial role in transportation of the cargo. If the cargo unit wise is heavier than the other difficult it is to arrange the more and more cargo in one truck load that is important. Stowability is important and while transportation

4.) Distance:- The distance also play crucial role in transportation if more the distance the consumption of fuel is also more and if the weight and cargo is dense it will take more fuel for the shorter route to transport as well. So, distance is important factor in the transportation.

5.) Liability:- The transportation has many liability the accidents or the damage of the cargo during transit or the tragic death of the driver who is transporting the cargo, it is very important to know the value of the cargo which is being transported.

6.) financial:- The transporter has to look financial also that the way in which the cargo is transport is covering the costs or not if there is financial implication of any kind the transportation company has to bare the costs for losses. he has to check the financial condition of the market and company.

3) Therefore, These were the factors that might drive the economy of the transportation.