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UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER I
SESSION 2021/2022**

COURSE NAME : LOGISTIC MANAGEMENT
COURSE CODE : BWB 44103
PROGRAMME CODE : BWQ
EXAMINATION DATE : JANUARY/ FEBRUARY 2022
DURATION : 3 HOURS
INSTRUCTION : 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
2. THIS FINAL EXAMINATION IS AN
ONLINE ASSESSMENT AND
CONDUCTED VIA OPEN BOOK

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONSISTS OF FIVE (5) PAGES

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Q1 Read each statement and determine your answer **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

- (a) The conventional approach to planning assumes that some demand for a product is made up of individual demands from many separate customers. These demands are independent of each other, so the demand from one customer is not related to the demand from another customer.

(1 mark)
- (b) Material requirements planning uses the master schedule, along with other relevant information, to plan the supply of materials. It is used for independent demand.

(1 mark)
- (c) Supply chain length is the number of tiers, or intermediaries, that materials flow through between source and destination. We might think of a supply chain in terms of suppliers, wholesalers and retailers.

(1 mark)
- (d) When you don't want a delivery, you always order this amount, and put any spare in stock.

(1 mark)
- (e) Some people prefer the term global logistics, to suggest integrated operations in domestic setting.

(1 mark)
- (f) Typically they look for the combination of orders that gives the highest overall cost. In practice, this can be quite a difficult scheduling problem.

(1 mark)
- (g) Batching rules – which uses a specific procedure to calculate the best pattern of orders.

(1 mark)
- (h) Concentrate production in one centre but buy materials and components from around the world. Materials are now collected from distant customers, and products sold to distant supplies. This gives, perhaps, the most difficult logistics with

potential problems for both inward and outward logistics. It gives more widespread economic benefits, but the main value-adding activities are still concentrated in one location.

(1 mark)

- (i) Operating as a local company, buying a significant proportion of materials from local suppliers. The inward movement of materials is easier, as it becomes a local matter. Of course, this means that it may be vulnerable to changing local conditions. The products might be destined for local markets, or operations could be big enough to export to international customers. This is the most popular approach with host countries as it develops local skills and brings considerable economic benefit

(1 mark)

- (j) Specialized support: As we have already seen with warehousing and transport, many organizations are concentrating on their core competencies and are outsourcing other activities.

(1 mark)

- Q2** (a) A supermarket sells loaves of bread one at a time and delivered them by the truckload. Discuss **FIVE (5)** the problem by using Just in Time (JIT) view of stock.

(10 marks)

- (b) Outline **FOUR (5)** method of using *kanbans* that uses most common distinct types of card, a *production kanban* and a *movement kanban*.

(10 marks)

- (c) Master schedule gives a timetable for activities. Using flow chart show the step that may involve the tactical planning.

(5 marks)

- Q3** (a) Just-in-time, or JIT, is an inventory management method in which goods are received from suppliers only as they are needed. The main objective of this method is to reduce inventory holding costs and increase inventory turnover. Describe **SIX (6)** specific problems of Just in Time (JIT).
(12 marks)
- (b) Porter looked at the reasons why nations are prosperous and said that ‘a nation’s ability to upgrade its existing advantages to the next level of technology and productivity is the key to its international success’. Explain **FOUR (4)** of the important factors key to its international success.
(8 marks)
- Q4** (a) Some products are more suited to the international trade than others, but there are factors that encourage local business, rather than international. Discuss **SIX (6)** reasons local business are more selected by customers.
(12 marks)
- (b) Discuss **FOUR (4)** reasons that some countries not in favor in removing barrier at international borders.
(8 marks)
- Q5** (a) Global operation provides its goods or services to customers in all areas of the world. Outline the possible **FIVE (5)** reasons most of organizations considered difficult to implement the strategies needed to achieve global operations.
(10 marks)
- (b) Explain **FIVE (5)** common models for global logistic appropriately.
(10 marks)

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- (c) The main factors to choose transportation mode are the nature of materials to move, the volume and distance. Draw a fish bone diagram to show the **FIVE (5)** other factors of mode of transport.
(5 marks)

- END OF QUESTIONS -

