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International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

Shipping and Logistics ERP System

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ABSTRACT

Cargo manager requires user entry of container and product dimensions,together with information on weight and orientation constraint. Cargo Management System is used to book cargo. User can login into cargo management system for booking the cargo. User can mentioned about their items in cargo management and alsothey can calculate the cost automatically. There is different cost for different delivery places like inracity, intrazone, rest of India, out of India. It is automatically calculated service taxes depend on delivery places. There are banned on some items for cargo like Acids, Batteries, Bleach, Compresses Gas, Explosives, Flammable Liquids, Ignitable Gas, Incapacitating Sprays, Matches Lighters, and Poisons. Cargo manager will not transport any good that are prohibited by law. There is feedback option for user that they can describe about our cargo i.e. negative and positive points. The first of these will attempt to pack as much of the cargo using any of the packing methods available to cargo manager. This may be a loading from the floor or from the end of the container.The second and third options are self explanatory and the one most appropriate to the practical circumstances should be selected. Once input is complete, a summary of input information is provided (which might result in a user deciding to return to add items to the consignment), before the (optional) saving of the data file, and the subsequent packing of the cargo is carried out.

Keywords:erp system, logistics system.

INTRODUCTION

Every business has its own set of methods, products and services that makes it different. Nowadays, logistics industry is one of the largest growing industries in the world. More than 90% of transportation and trade is carried via shipping and logistics. The logistics industry, which exhibited great development during recent years globally, is defined as the lifeblood of the all economies (Sezer and Abasiz, 2017). Moreover, logistics industry plays an extremely important role in the development of the economy and society and has a great impact on growth and employment. The logistics industry directly employs around 11 million people and accounts for about 10% of gross domestic product (GDP) in Europe Union (EU). Effective logistics systems are fundamental for the European companies' ability to compete in the world economy.

Logistics account for 10–15% of the cost of a finished product for European Union companies1.

The main fundamental logistics services include transportation, customs clearance, storage, handling, insurance, packaging, stocks and inventory management, customer relations management and customer specific services. These services increased the significance of the logistics industry and thus, the industry became the sector with the highest share in services sector in several countries (Sezer and Abasiz, 2017). However, such a huge business faces similar operational problems and challenges as they grow. In their daily routine expenses like labor cost, material cost, freight cost,

fuel cost, follow up with clients for payments, maintenance cost, assets, import export duties, high valuation asset tracking, maintaining stock records of materials, record of damaged goods, etc. leads to implementation of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) in an organization2. By using an ERP system, an enterprise can plan, execute and control effectively and efficiently its logistics resources and processes. Logistics integration is crucial for an organization as it creates opportunities to cut costs, increase revenues and improve utilization of assets thereby allowing organizationsto avoid duplication of resources and giving them anopportunity to improve their profits (Folinas and Daniel, 2012).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Packing problem is traced back to one-dimensional bin packing or partitioning problem, in which a set of n associated sizes must be divided into the minimum number of subsets so that the sum of sizes in each subset does not exceed a given capacity [6]. Later on, many researchers addressed two-dimensions packing problem with exact approaches and heuristics approaches. The problem is to allocate a set of heterogeneous rectangular items, defined by width and height, to a minimum number of identical rectangularbins, with the edges of items paralleling to those of the bins but without overlapping [7]. Examples of exactapproaches for two dimensional packing problem can be found in studies [8]; [9]; [10] and [11]. Efficient heuristics approaches were presented in [12]. Recently, three dimensional packing problems have drawn moreattentionresearchers. Among huge amount of research on packing problems, to the best of our knowledge, there is a little research with mathematical models which can be solved by standard software package. The first three dimensional packing model was to load boxes of different sizes into a pallet without overlapping [13]. In 1995, Chen

and his colleagues proposed a mixed integer linear programming model to solve 3D container loading problem. The problem is raised to pack a set of non-uniform cartons into unequal-sized containers (Multi-Container Loading Problem-MCLP) with carton orientation and overlapping constraints [14].

EXISTING SYSTEM

- There are lot of existing system in market now. i've done my research Shipping and logistics ERP System in internet

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Existing System Disadvantage:

- Keeping recording for every transaction in the registers takes.
- More time & is a tedious job.
- Calculations are done manually which may lead to errors.
- If there is network failure due to environment hazardous, system will fail.
- For all these reasons computerized system is the best solution.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

Admin/user can login via their user name and password. After login, they can book the cargo. User can fill their details and weight, number of pieces of goods for booking the cargo. The branch acts as Destination branch, and then here the branch received Consignments & Manifest. Then it prepares Delivery Run Sheet according to Manifest. It fills information about

- Branch Name \ Regional office
- Consignment No
- Date
- Pieces
- Name & address of consignee

CONCLUSIONS

The current research provided an empirical analysis for the three crucial aspects of financial management represented by green supply chain management practices, competitive advantage and financial performance. The adoption of these critical aspects of financial management all combined in one model differentiates the current work from the previous studies and highlights a significant contribution to the literature. Three main questions have been considered: 1) What are the most common green supply chain management practices? 2) What are the effects of the green supply chain management practices on the competitive advantage? and 3) What are the effects of the green supply chain management practices on the financial performance that are moderated by the
competitive advantage? Specifically, the three most common green supply chain management practices (suppliers' partnerships, lean manufacturing, and customers' expectations) have been retrieved through an inclusive review of the literature.

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