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A Study on Efficiency in Warehouse Management towards Sailink Logistics Private Limited at Chennai

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1.INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY

Warehouse management are essential centres in a store network as they perform significant limits that help the advancement of materials, taking care of product planning things, regrouping loads, making stock keeping unit collections, and accumulating shipments. In this paper, the expert glances at the impact of applying WMS on auto additional part stockrooms in Saudi Arabia market. The investigation is requested to four principal parts. Introductory fragment is composing study where the researcher discussed the meaning of auto additional part in Saudi Arabia, the meaning of industry in the store organization and the stockrooms activities, and industry organization system (WMS).

Warehouse management is the overall process of overseeing the day-to-day operations of a warehouse. This includes the major procedures involved in ensuring the smooth performance of activities such as receiving, inventory, storage, packing, and shipping of products out of warehouses. Warehouse managers, inventory managers, and logistics providers employ warehouse management to streamline product tracking, show accurate inventory levels, and increase warehouse efficiency.

MEASURING WAREHOUSE EFFECTIVENESS

There is only a limited amount of space in your warehouse and you will need to ensure that you are making best use of this space to make the highest profit. The business profits will be very closely linked to the efficiency of your warehouse, so analysing all of these key efficiency factors in detail is a very prudent move to make. Measuring the time it takes to complete each of these processes will help you to determine how efficient your warehousing system is. Delays in any of the steps listed below, can significantly impact the efficiency of your business because it will hold up the other processes within your warehouse.

- Product turnover time
- Unloading and recording the product
- Organising and storing the delivery
- Processing orders

1.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Primary objective:

- ❖ To study on efficiency in warehouse management towards Sailink logistics private limited at Chennai.

Secondary objectives:

- ❖ To analyse equipment automation to make tasks less difficult for the employees.
- ❖ To study data for short and long term planning and control of management.
- ❖ To analyse the material cost under control and low cost of production.
- ❖ To study the manufacturing process and division in storage level of firm.

1.2 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- This study is on the warehouse management examination by the business.

- This is an endeavour to discover the degree of fulfilment saw by the specialists of the organization in regards to the warehouse management.

- The investigation and discoveries will be valuable to improve the preparation advancement to the labourers uphold by the industry.

- The investigations add to general sensation of fulfilment with the organization and lessen representative's turnover.

1.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The representative didn't give the satisfactory data to consider.

- It was hard to gather the data from the worker, in light of the fact that the representative occupied with their plan for getting work done.

- The season of the examination was extremely brief period.

- The test size of the investigation was 120 respondents in particular.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Koumanakos (2022) This research will thus examine inventory management in both the literature and empirical aspects. Undeniably, inventory management has become widespread in retail outlets worldwide, owing to the multiple benefits a business has from regulating its inventories. Retail outlet manages inventory to determine and maintain the optimal stock rate investment for achieving the required operational quality. Retailers have continuously maintained inventories to enhance their operations and fulfil customer demand.

Rouwenhorst et al (2022) Warehouse resources are frequently understood to include personnel, material handling equipment, an information technology system, and a storage system. However, there is no full agreement on what constitutes a warehouse resource. For example, some view bar code scanners and carton boxes as resources. The inclusion or exclusion of resources from the warehouse resource lists seems to be arbitrary. An argument can easily be made to consider pen and paper as warehouse resources, as well as the lighting and ventilation systems. There does not appear to be a conceptual definition of warehouse resources based on their attributes which would allow grouping them into a useful typology.

Webster, Jane (2022)[i] The logistics and supply chain reliability aspects of being landlocked were explored on the logistics issue of landlocked countries and found that despite the enormous reduction in maritime transport costs and the development of logistics technology that reduces transport costs, the lack of direct sea access is a major challenge for transport costs Creation and development of land-locked developed countries (LLDCs) Multimodal transport and logistics are increasingly becoming a vital component for companies to becoming competitive in international trade. Therefore, the need for operators to satisfy the demand for quicker, safer and more efficient deliveries to the market has increased. However; most developing and landlocked countries have been left behind in accessing this service

Mohammed (2022) in their investigation named "Malaysian common logistics market model". It tracked down that later information is utilized and it is expected to analyze the normal logistics industry. 4 of every report on "More Women Need to Enter Plantation Jobs" surveyed that ladies interest in logistics   smallholding area is low and says that more ladies ought to get in to the logistics   manor occupations after ability improvement in tapping, latex assortment, preparing, and sheet making so the estates can conquer the current work lack issues.

Oskooee and Bourdon (2023) In an examination on Long haul Yield of Logistics and Timber in Some Promising Prang Besar clones in India looks at the dependability of yield of various clones of Hevea Brasiliensis. The promising yielders from the current investigation are clones PB280, PB312and PB314 showed exceptionally low occurrence of pink infection in the juvenile stage with just 1.5 to1.7 per cent trees influenced. The examination demonstrates the degree for additional up degree of clones PB280, PB312 and PB314 in the planting suggestions for the conventional logistics developing locales.

Budiman, A.F.S (2023) has considered the worldwide pattern in regard of the cost of industry. It has been pointed that the cost of characteristic is the main issue of the worldwide logistics industry and exchange, as regular has gotten to a greater extent a social ware influencing the job of more than 30 million little holders around the world. An extensive report on the advancement of logistics industry in India, capital construction, advertising of the industry, territory under little possessions and work has been done by the Plantation.

(Rouwenhorst et al., 2023) The consideration or avoidance of assets from the distribution center asset records is by all accounts self-assertive. A contention can undoubtedly be made to think about pen and paper as stockroom assets, just as the lighting and ventilation frameworks. There doesn't seem, by all accounts, to be an applied meaning of distribution center assets dependent on their characteristics which would permit gathering them into a helpful typology.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This assessment used the sensible way of thinking for research. This examination relies upon ETS method, giving sensible monetary ascribes rather than speculative credits. Using overwhelm spread sheet regard, we have gathered a money related appraisal model used in this assessment.

RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure.

Descriptive approach is one of the most popular approaches these days. In this approach, a problem is described by the researcher by using questionnaire or schedule. This approach enables a researcher to explore new areas of investigation.

SOURCES OF DATA

There are two types of data collection namely primary data collection and secondary data collection.

PRIMARY DATA

The primary data is defined as the data, which is collected for the first time and fresh in nature, and happen to be original in character through field survey.

SECONDARY DATA

The secondary data are those which have already been collected by someone else and have been passed through statistical process.

SAMPLE SIZE

Sample size means the number of sampling units selected from the population for investigation. The sample size taken for the study is 120.

SAMPLING METHOD

Sampling is that part of statistical practice concerned with the selection of individual observations intended to yield some knowledge about a population of concern, especially for the purposes of inference. In this study simple random sampling method is used in selecting the samples.

AREA OF THE STUDY

The targeted people are the employees in warehouse management of the Sailink logistics Pvt Ltd.

RESEARCH TOOL

A structured questionnaire has been prepared to get the relevant information from the respondents. The questionnaire consists of a variety of questions presented to the respondents for their despondence.

SATISTICAL TOOLS

- Simple percentage analysis
- Chi-square investigation
- Correlation
- Anova

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 CHI-SQUARE ANALYSIS

NULL HYPOTHESIS

HO: There is no significance between the age of the respondents and position of our organization.

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS

H1: There is significance between the age of the respondents and position of our organization.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
AGE GROUP OF THE RESPONDENTS * POSITION OF OUR ORGANIZATION	120	100.0%	0	.0%	120	100.0%

AGE GROUP OF THE RESPONDENTS * POSITION OF OUR ORGANIZATION

Cross tabulation

Count		POSITION OF OUR ORGANIZATION				Total
		Senior Management	Department Manager	Warehouse Manager	Consultant	
AGE GROUP OF THE RESPONDENTS	Below 30 years	17	0	0	0	17
	31-35 years	8	29	0	0	37
	36-40 years	0	12	31	3	46
	Above 40 years	0	0	0	20	20
Total		25	41	31	23	120

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.318E2[a]	9	.000
Likelihood Ratio	214.669	9	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	99.475	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	120		

a. 5 cells (31.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.26.

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error[a]	Approx. T[b]	Approx. Sig.
Ordinal by Ordinal	Gamma	1.000	.000	26.562	.000
Measure of Agreement	Kappa	.739	.049	13.903	.000
N of Valid Cases		120			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.318E2[a]	9	.000
Likelihood Ratio	214.669	9	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	99.475	1	.000

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

RESULT

The calculated values are greater than the table value. So we reject the null hypothesis. There is no significance between the age of the respondents and position of our organization.

4.2 CORRELATION

The table shows that relationships between monthly income of the respondents and no. of times shipment for received in last year

		Monthly income of the respondents	No. Of times shipment for received in last year
Monthly income of the respondents	Pearson correlation	1	.884[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	120	120
No. Of times shipment for received in last year	Pearson correlation	.884[**]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	120	120

Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

NON-PARAMETRIC CORRELATION

Correlations

			Monthly income of the respondents	No. Of times shipment for received in last year
Kendall's tau_b	Monthly income of the respondents	Correlation coefficient	1.000	.831[**]
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	120	120
	No. Of times shipment for received in last year	Correlation coefficient	.831[**]	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	120	120

Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

RESULT:

This is a positive correlation. There are relationships between monthly income of the respondents and no. of times shipment for received in last year.

4.3 ANOVA

NULL HYPOTHESIS

Ho: There is no significant relationship between occupation of the respondents and information provide for physical inventory process

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS

H₁: There is a significant relationship occupation of the respondents and information provide for physical inventory process

Occupation of the respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum	Between-Component Variance
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound			
Frequency of physical inventory	67	1.99	.807	.099	1.79	2.18	1	3	
Date of last physical inventory	42	3.50	.506	.078	3.34	3.66	3	4	
No physical inventory	11	4.00	.000	.000	4.00	4.00	4	4	
Total	120	2.70	1.058	.097	2.51	2.89	1	4	
Model Fixed Effects			.676	.062	2.58	2.82			
Random Effects				.725	-.42	5.82			1.178

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
15.809	2	117	.000

ANOVA

Occupation of the respondents			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	(Combined)		79.715	2	39.857	87.189	.000
	Linear Term	Unweighted	38.361	1	38.361	83.916	.000
		Weighted	74.592	1	74.592	163.172	.000
		Deviation	5.123	1	5.123	11.206	.001
Within Groups			53.485	117	.457		
Total			133.200	119			

HOMOGENEOUS

OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

	Information provide for physical inventory process	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
			1	2	3
Student-Newman-Keuls[a]	Frequency of physical inventory	67	1.99		
	Date of last physical inventory	42		3.50	
	No physical inventory	11			4.00
	Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 23.140.

RESULT

From the above analysis, we find that calculated value of the F-value is a positive 87.189 value, so H1 accept. Since the P value 0.000 is less than < 0.05 regarding there is a significant relationship between occupation of the respondents and information provide for physical inventory process. The results are significant at 4 % level.

CONCLUSION

This study has identified some important findings for efficient warehouse management operations. A warehouse acts as a supporting function for logistics and plays a key role in attaining the overall objective of the firm's logistical supply chain system. The performance of the warehouse is judged by its operations such as timely customer service, keeping track of items, lower operating costs, damage free delivery and higher inventory turnover. We conclude that the effectiveness of overall operations of a company can be considerably enhanced by proper decision on objectives for efficient warehousing. Warehousing network plays a major role in the success of the physical distribution of products. In the scenario of growing competition and to meet the customer expectations for cost and service, implementation of appropriate warehousing strategies play significant role.

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