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A STUDY ON WAREHOUSE MANAGEMENT ON SAILINK LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED, CHENNAI

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ABSTRACT

The importance of logistics operations in the processes has started to increase each passing day with the increasing competitive conditions. Logistics processes enable organizations to take a step forward by creating a difference in the competitive environment. One of the most important goal of the logistics operation processes is to ensure that the right product is found in the right quantity, at the desired time and to be undamaged. It is very important to manage warehouse processes efficiently in meeting all these criteria. Since the transportation and distribution processes are the continuation of the warehouse processes, a small problem in warehouse management processes affects the whole logistics service. In order to manage warehouse processes in logistics services efficiently, many factors must be taken into consideration. In this study, field surveys were conducted to determine the factors that should be considered for efficient warehouse management in logistics services. After performing the required field research, a list of questions was developed to measure the efficient warehouse management. The survey was applied to the logistic companies serving the industry.

Keywords: logistics, warehouse management, efficient warehouse management

INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY

Warehouse can plays- key role in the integrated logistics strategy and its building andmaintaining good relationships between supply chain partners. Warehousing affects customerservice stock out rate and firm's sale and marketing success. A warehouse smoothens out market supply and demand fluctuation. When supply exceeds demand, a demand warehouse stores product in anticipation of customer's requirements when Demand exceeds supply the warehouse can speed product movement to the customer performing additional services like marking prices, packing products or final assembling etc.

Warehousing is an integral part of any logistics system. The warehouse is a like between producer and customer. Out-bound warehouse help consumer buy on demand without a near for by production plant warehousing cost are about 10%of total integrated costs for most companies

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Inefficient warehouse management at Sailink Logistics Private Limited in Chennai is leading to increased operational costs, delayed deliveries, and reduced Employee's satisfaction. Therefore, this study aims to identify the current challenges and opportunities in warehouse management, evaluate the effectiveness of the existing processes, and propose recommendations to improve the efficiency of warehouse operations and enhance Employee's satisfaction

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE:

- A study on warehouse management of Sailink Logistics Pvt.Ltd,Chennai.

SECONDARY OBJECTIVE:

- To identify the efficient use of warehouse facilities.
- To analyse the warehousing network strategies of Sailink Logistics
- To analyse the efficient storage, handling, protection measures of goodsadopted by Sailink logistics.
- To find and suggest the effectiveness of warehouse management

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- The main aim of the study is to know about effective warehousing and distributionsystem of Sailink Logistics Warehouse.
- This study is covered with view and opinion on warehouse
- This study helps in analyzing the extent of awareness among the warehouse of Sailink Logistics Warehouse.
- This study can be used for future reference and can be used as secondary data forfurther development.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- As it is a warehouse many details are not revealed because of confidentiality.
- The sample size is not adequately representing the study.
- Non respondents are also considered as one of the major constraint.
- The study covered a wide concept hence wide collection and coverage of informationwas not easily possible.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. THE USE OF QUANTITATIVE IN WAREHOUSE LOCATION

Meidan

As logistics and distribution emerge as major disciplines, more rigorous and advanced analysis is required on each of the major decision areas within the total logistic and distribution systems. This article concentrates on the warehouse location problem, reviewing comparatively a taxonomy of quantitative methods applied in logistics management.

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research is defined as, it is often described as an active, diligent & systematic process of inquiry aimed at discovering, interpreting & revising facts. This intellectual investigation produces a greater knowledge‟s application possible.

Methodology is defined as, “A body of method, rules & postulates employed by discipline”. “A particular procedure or set of procedure” Or “The analysis of the principle or procedure of inquiry in a particular field”.

RESEARCH DESIGN

A research project conducted scientifically has a specific frame of research from the problem identification to the presentation of the research project. This framework of conducting research is known as the research design.

The study is based on. A research design is purely a framework & a plan for study thatguides the collection & analysis of data. It is a blue print followed in the completion of the study.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

The examining procedure utilized in this examination is accommodation inspecting, when the populace components for consideration in the example dependent on the straightforward entry, it tends to be called as comfort,

CONVENIENCE SAMPLING

In this research the research has followed non-probability sampling method and used the convenience sampling technique. The samples are selected on the basis of the convenience to the investigator.

TEST DESIGN

An extent of 120 respondents are picked by utilizing Multistage Stratified Purposive Sampling procedure

DATA SOURCES

The essential information for the current assessment are amassed from both major and accomplice information.

Primary Data

- The data which are collected fresh for the first time & thus happen to be the originalin character is referred as Primary Data.
- Primary Data Collection is the data which is collected by the researcher by himself.

SECONDARY DATA

These are the data that are gathered from journals, books & web sites.

SATISTICAL TOOLS

- Simple percentage method,
- Chi square test

1. SIMPLE PERCENTAGE

Percentage is referring to a special kind of ratio. Percentage is used in making comparisons between two or more series of data.

$$\text{Percentage of respondents} = \frac{\text{No of respondents}}{\text{Total no of respondents}} \times 100$$

2. CHI SQUARE TEST

Chi – Square (χ 2) is an important non – parametric test as such no rigid assumptions are necessary in respect of the type of population. Degrees of freedom are the only requirement of this test. As a non – parametric test, chi – square can be used i) as a test of goodness of fit and ii) as a test of independence. As a goodness of fit, chi –square enables the researcher to know whether the assumed theoretical distribution fit to the observed data. If the calculated value of χ 2 is less than the table value at a certain level of significance, the fit is considered to be a good one which means the divergence between the observed and expected frequencies is attributable to fluctuations of sampling.

Where O = Observed FrequencyE = Expected Frequency.

$$\chi_c^2 = \sum \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$$

SUGGESTIONS

- To have proper distribution network system. So that the materials will be reach intime to the customers.
- To have proper checking of quality process in warehouse so that accuracy of weightand volumetric dimensions would be properly measured.
- To deliver the materials without damages with the help of proper cargo bars by addingone more on it.
- To make proper cleaning process in liner hauls vehicles to ensure that leakages will not be found.

CONCLUSION

This study helps to understand how the warehouse and warehouse function, distribution system of Sailink logistics private limited taking necessary decision regarding the network routes. Warehousing is an integral part of any logistics system. Regardless of the product, every warehouse moves things, stores them, keeps track of them, and sends them out. Those four functions result in our four essential categories of equipment, storage, material handling, packing and shipping, and barcode equipment. The warehouse is a like between producer and customer. Out-bound warehouse help consumer buy on demand without a near for by production plant warehousing cost are about 10%of total integrated costs for most companies Delivering goods in time according to client promised date made satisfaction to the customers and let to grow the business**.**

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WEBSITE

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