www.ijprems.com
editor@ijprems.com

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PROGRESSIVE RESEARCH IN ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT AND SCIENCE (IJPREMS)

Vol. 03, Issue 04, April 2023, pp : 891-895

e-ISSN : 2583-1062

Impact Factor : 5.725

A STUDY ON WAREHOUSE MANAGEMENT TOWARDS SUNBRIGHT TEXTILES PVT LTD WITH REFERENCE TO CHENNAI

Ms. Nirmala. C[1], Mr. Sree Sudharsan[2]

[1,2]Faculty Of Management Studies, Karpagam College Of Engineering, Coimbatore , India.

ABSTRACT

The Warehouse Management System is a real-time warehouse database capable of handling large inventories of an organization. This can be used to track the inventory of a single store, or to manage the distribution of stock between several stores of a larger franchise. However, the system merely records sales and restocking data and provides notification of low stock at any location at a specified interval. The goal is to reduce the strain oftracking rather than to handle all store maintenance. The main goal of Warehouse Management System is to ensure consistent availability of supplies for consumers. Thus, Warehouse Management System is directed toward owners of small to large stores and stock managers who are responsible of maintaining sufficient goods on hand in a retail or manufacturing business. It can scale from a single computer running both client and server software up to multiple stores and warehouses.

Keywords: Consumers, stores, Stocks, Client, track.

1. INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY

A warehouse management system (WMS) is software and processes that allow organizations to control and administer warehouse operations from the time goods or materials enter a warehouse until they move out. Operations in a warehouse include inventorymanagement, picking processes and auditing.For example, a WMS can provide visibility into an organization's inventory at any time and location, whether in a facility or in transit. It can also manage warehouse management operations from the manufacturer or wholesaler to the warehouse, then to a retailer or distribution centre. A WMS is often used alongside or integrated with a transportation management system (TMS) or an inventory management system.

2. TYPES OF WAREHOUSE MANAGEMENT

Warehouse management come in a variety of types and implementation methods, and the type typically depends on the size and nature of the organization. They can be stand-alone systems or modules in a larger enterprise resource planning (ERP) system or warehouse management execution suite.They can also vary widely in complexity. Some small organizations may use a simple series of hard copy documents or spread sheet files, but larger organizations -- from small to medium-sized businesses (SMBs) to enterprise companies -- use complex WM software. Some WMS setups are designed specifically for the size of the organization, and many vendors have versions of WMS products that can scale to different organizational sizes. Some organizations build their own WMS from scratch, but it's more common to implement a WMS from an established vendor.A WM can also be designed or configured for the organization's specificrequirements; for example, an e-commerce vendor might use a WM that has different functions than a brick-and-mortar retailer. Additionally, a WM may also be designed or configured specifically for the types of goods the organization sells; for example, a sporting goods retailer would have different requirements than a grocery chain.

3. WAREHOUSE MANAGEMENT BENEFITS

Although a WM is complex and expensive to implement and run, organizations gain benefits that can justify the complexity and costs. Implementing a WMS can help an organization reduce labour costs, improve inventory accuracy, improve flexibility and responsiveness, decrease errors in picking and shipping goods, and improve customer service. Modern warehouse management systems operate with real-time data, allowing the organization to manage the most current information on activities like orders, shipments, receipts and any movement of goods.

4. FEATURES OF WAREHOUSE MANAGEMENT

Many features are common to WM products, including the following:

- **Warehouse design**, which enables organizations to customize workflow and picking logic to make sure that the warehouse, is designed for optimized inventory allocation.

  The WM establishes bin slotting that maximizes storage space and accounts for variancesin seasonal inventory.
- **Inventory tracking**, which enables the use of advanced tracking systems, including radio-frequency identification (RFID), automatic identification and datacapture (AIDC) and barcode scanners to make sure that goods can be found easily when they need to move.
- **Receiving and put away**, which allows inventory put away and retrieval, often with pick-to-light or pick-

to-voice technology to help warehouse workers locate goods.

- **Picking and packing goods**, including zone picking, wave picking and batch picking. Warehouse workers can also use lot zoning and task interleaving functions to guide the pick-and-pack tasks in the most efficient way.
- **Shipping**, which enables the WMS to send bills-of-lading (B/L) ahead of the shipment, generate packing lists and invoices for the shipment and send advance shipment notifications to recipients.
- **Labour management**, which helps warehouse managers monitor workers' performance by using key performance indicators (KPIs) that indicate workers who perform above or below standards.

5. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The creation normal Textile industry in Chennai is expanding yet the Warehouse the board cost of creation is additionally expanding at a high rate. The cost is diminishing or in any event, fluctuating and the issue of getting tapping representatives is another issue defied by the cultivators. Strength of little holding area needs best farming and promoting rehearses. The Textile industry cultivators left undiscovered because of ugly costs, lack of tappers and high activity cost. On account of huge estates there are work issues by virtue of assortment ofassociations. All these remain as obstruction that impedes the producers/grower to improve their advantages and henceforth the current investigation looks at the issues and prospects of Textile industry ranch businesses in Chennai.

6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To discover the issues in the development of sun bright Textile industry ranch crops and toconsider the Warehouse the board.
- To evaluate the issues in the promoting of sun bright Textile industry in Chennai and todissect the value patterns.
- To assess the expense and advantage of the Textile industry in Chennai.
- To consider the distribution centre administration of the Textile industry manor industry inChennai

7. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- The research must be implementing for Management safety of Textile industry products and service in at Chennai.
- The research find out employee opinion for how to warehousing the warehouse goods which ever secure for demandable level.
- The scope of the study analyse production and operation level of logistic and workingenvironment conditions to the employee performance.
- The study will be obtaining stock level of warehouse goods about future reference.

8. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Respondents are not willing to fill the questionnaire.
- Very often the respondent do not express their true feelings, in such case their habit,preference, practice, cannot be assessed correctly.
- Some of the respondents refuse to give the information best known to them.
- Time was a limiting factor for the study

9. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ushadevi (2017)[1] has analysed the institutional and organizational arrangements in the development of technology adoption in textile cultivation in Chennai, effect of technical adoption in yield and cost and evolution of natural textile marketing, its structure and implications in technical adoptions. The study concluded that the diffusion and adoption of modern technology in textile cultivation has played a significant role in the development of the Chennai economy, especially simplifying the problems of small growers.

[1] Jacob Mani Mannothra (207), “New Technologies Promise Higher Yield”, Textile Asia, July-Aug

Jacob Mani Mannothra (2017)[2] has stressed the utmost significance in India of farm research, technological advancement and scientific methods of tapping system for achieving higher level of productivity and better yield from natural textile, by way of scientific methods of cultivation and tapping. According to textile plantations are in the declining stage. The study has proved that even though cultivation of textile is viable for the time being, its future needs a careful watch due to the entry of synthetic textile and other substitutes.

I. Mansouri (2018)[3] There are several challenges to wide-spread commercialisation of the technology hydrogen fuel-cell technology; including reliability and cost implications, infrastructure requirements, and safety aspects of the upcoming technology. Targeted policy initiatives are required to address two significant bottlenecks; reliability and cost constraints. Such policy measures and financial mechanisms providing incentives for manufacturers and end-users of the novel technology create an initial impetus for the introduction of the forthcoming technology into the market place.

Kavitha K Mydin, Alice John and C Narayanan (2020)[4] in an investigation on "Long haul Yield of Textile and Timber in Some Promising Prang Besar clones in India" analyses the security of yield of various clones of Hevea Brasiliensis. The promising yielders from the current examination are clones PB280, PB312and PB314 demonstrated extremely low occurrence of pink illness in the youthful stage with just 1.5 to1.7 percent trees influenced. The examination shows the extension for additional up degree of clones PB280, PB312 and PB314 in the planting proposals for the conventional textile developing locales of India.

P.K (2020)[5] in a report on "More Women Need to Enter Plantation Jobs" evaluated thatladies cooperation in textile smallholding area is exceptionally low and says that more ladies ought to get in to the textile ranch occupations after ability improvement in tapping, latex assortment, handling, and sheet making so the estates can conquer the current work deficiency issues.

Mesike (2021)[6] in his study entitled "Analysis of Determinants of Textile Export Supply in Nigeria", observed that there is a negative relationship between exchange rate and textile

[2] Ushadevi (2017), “Travails of Kerala’s Textile Economy”, Textile, Jan-Feb, pp. 99-100

[3] I. Mansouri (2018) - Energy Procedia, ‘Materials Handling Vehicles’, Volume 29, 2012, Pages 384–393.

[4] Kavitha K. Mydin, Alice John and C .Narayanan "Long haul Yield of Textile and Timber in Some Promising Prang Besar Clones in India." Journal of Plantation Crops Vol .43(2) 2015 pp. 97-104

[5] Dr Viswanathan P K "More Women need to enter Plantation jobs"Textile Asia, Nov-Dec vol. 30 issue No.6, 2015pp.68-71 [6] Mesike, "Analysis of Determinants of Textile Export Supply in Nigeria", M.Sc. Thesis, Ibadan: University of Ibadan, pp. 94-98.

exports. The imports are increased due to the lower exchange rate and other policy. Standards” to Increase Productivity of Textile Small Holdings by Improving Tapping. Examined the merits of scientific tapping .They adopted experimental methods for arriving ata conclusion that the yield per tree varies according to tapping methods

Fugazza (2022)[7] in her study entitled " Export Performance and Its Determinants: Supply and Demand Constraints" stated that some of the exponential factors that influence the export behavior are policies of government, export of textile plantation has contributed a lot for the country's GDP. Foreign direct investment donates to capital formation and assist by promoting the upliftment of knowledge based industry.

10. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY MEANING

It refers to the process used to collect information and data for the purpose of making business decision. The methodology may include publication research, interview, surveys and other research techniques, and could include both present and historical information.

DEFINITION

According to industrial research institute in research methodology, research always tries to search the given question systematically in our own way and find out all the answers till conclusion. If research does not work systematically on problem, there would be less possibility to find out the final result. For finding or exploring research questions, a researcher faces lot of problems that can be effectively resolved with using correct researchmethodology.

RESEARCH DESIGN

To make the research systemized the researcher has to adopted certain method. Themethod adopted by the researcher for completing the project is called research methodology. Research is a process in which the researcher wishes to find out the end

[7] Fugazza, "Export Performance and Its Determinants: Supply and Demand Constraints", Study No. 26. UNCTAD. 2022

result for a given problem and thus the solution helps in future course action. The research has been defined as “A careful investigation or enquire especially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge”. To give more additional to the old research new ones are conducted.

www.ijprems.com
editor@ijprems.com

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PROGRESSIVE RESEARCH IN ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT AND SCIENCE (IJPREMS)

Vol. 03, Issue 04, April 2023, pp : 891-895

e-ISSN : 2583-1062

Impact Factor : 5.725

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

Disproportionate stratified random sampling techniques have been used insampling due to the following reasons:

- It provides information about parts of the all the area of Chennai.
- It provides help in gaining Sunbright textile industry through employee.

SAMPLING SIZE

A sample size is guaranteed to its temperament of information assortment. Information assortment depends on the essential information is 110 respondents are taken as the example for this investigation.

DATA COLLECION

The following techniques were adopted for data collection.

Primary data

Primary data was collected through face to face interviews while filling up questionnaires. (110 respondents)

Secondary data

Relevant information was gathered from magazines, newspapers and project reportsthat formed the secondary data.

Statistical Tools Used For Analysis

- Percentage Analysis
- Chi – square Analysis
- Correlation Analysis
- Anova

Simple percentage

In this project percentage analysis test was use. The percentage method is used to know the accurate percentage of the data we took. The following formula was used

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

Chi-square analysis

The Chi- square test is one of the simplest and most wickedly used non-parametric tests in statistical work. The quantity x^2 describes the magnitude at the discrepancybetween theory and observation.

Chi – square test

$$x^2 = \sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

O = Observed Frequency, E = Expected Frequency

In generated expected frequency for any cell can be calculated from the followingequation.

E =

E = Expected frequenciesRT* CTN

RT = The Row Total for the Row containing the cell

CT = The Column Total for the Column containing the cell.N = The total number of observation.

The calculated value at Chi-square. Is compacted with the table value x^2given degrees of freedom at a creation specific level of significance. If at the stated level the calculated value x^2 is more than the table value of x^2, the difference between to besignificant, otherwise it is insignificant.

Correlation:

Correlation is computed into what is known as the correlation coefficient, which ranges between -1 and +1. Perfect positive correlation (a correlation co-efficient of +1) implies that as one security moves, either up or down, the other security will move in lockstep, in the same direction. Alternatively, perfect negative correlation means that if one security moves in either direction the security that is perfectly negatively correlated will move in the opposite direction. If the correlation is 0, the movements of the securities are said to have no correlation; they are completely random.

www.ijprems.com
editor@ijprems.com

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PROGRESSIVE RESEARCH IN ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT AND SCIENCE (IJPREMS)

Vol. 03, Issue 04, April 2023, pp : 891-895

e-ISSN : 2583-1062

Impact Factor : 5.725

$$r = \frac{\sum XY}{\sqrt{(\sum X^2)(\sum Y^2)}}$$

Anova

Appraisal of progress, or ANOVA, is a solid certified method that is utilized to show capability between at any rate two systems or parts through importance tests. It likewise shows us an approach to manage make various appraisals a few group induces. The Anova test is performed by seeing two sorts of grouping, the variety between the model derives, comparatively as the combination inside the entirety of the models. Under alluded to equation watches out for one way Anova test encounters:

$$F = \frac{MST}{MSE}$$

11. SUGGESTIONS

- Warehouse management is a vital function that helps and ensures the success of manufacturing companies.
- A Successful implementation of inventory will improve the entire business significantly. Modern inventory management processes utilize new and more refined techniques that provide for dynamic optimization of inventories to maximize customer service with decreased inventory and lower cost.
- The goal of good warehouse management is not perfection but improvement. These improvements should not be viewed as a short term effort but should continue on a permanent basis.
- A truly effective warehouse management system will minimize the complexitiesinvolved in planning, executing and controlling a supply chain network which is critical to business success.
- The effective warehouse management is directly measurable by how successful a company is in providing high level of customer services with low inventory investment.

12. CONCLUSION

Warehouse management has databases in which information can be entered easily. warehouse management provides a central hub to find out information about inventory of a firm. This is quite useful for the firm to decide how much additional inventory they have to purchase. management is the least liquid and the most risky of the current assets. Excess warehouse position may expose firms to risk of loss. The company viewed with alarmand referred to as system accessories. Based on the observations relating to the study, the following measures are suggested which would go a long way to improve management of inventory in the industry. During the course of investigation it has been found that management of firm had not paid their due attention to warehouse management function. The problem of excessive investment in inventory can be tackled through effective purchase policies, procedures,methods, inventory control, stores management etc.

13. REFERENCE

[1] Ballou, R.H., Gilbert, S.M. and Mukherjee, A. (2000), "New Managerial Challenges from Supply Chain Opportunities," Industrial Marketing Management, 29, 7–18.

[2] Bell, S.J., Whitewall, G.J. and Lukas, B.A. (2002), "Schools of Thought in Organizational Learning," Academy of Marketing Science, 30(1), 70–86.

[3] Booz & Company (2007), Keeping Inventory—and Profits—Off the Discount Rack: Merchandise Strategies to Improve Apparel Margins, Unpublished Report, San Francisco, CA: Booz Allen and Hamilton.

[4] Bowersox, D.J. and Closs, D.J. (1996), Logistical Management: The Integrated Supply Chain Process, New York, NY: The McGraw-Hill Company, Inc.

WEBSITES

www.warehousemanagement.inwww.sunbrighttextilesindia.com