



Operations And Logistics Management

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Abstract:

The overall association and integration of online and offline policy have brought different challenges to the logistics industry. Thus, smart logistics has grown into a bright solution for administrating the increasing in complexity and amount of logistics operations. Technologies, such as the Internet, intelligence communication technology, and artificial intelligence, empower more adequate service into logistics operations. After all, they also modify the narrative of logistics management. Scholars in the field of engineering, logistics, transportation, and management are attracted by this innovation. Operations management analysis on smart logistics mainly concerns the function of basic machinery, business logic, enterprise framework, related administration system, and optimization problems under definite scenarios. To analyze this paper, the related literature has been consistently reviewed in this work.

Introduction:

Management adopt various business enhancement methodologies to boost business achievement. Logistics as well as supply chain management has been marked to be the essential factor for the association to earn competitive edge. In fact, logistics as well as supply chain management has received consideration since the early 1980s, yet conceptually the administration of supply chains is not especially well understood, and many creators have highlighted the requirement of clear definitional constructs and conceptual plan on supply chain management. In this research, it provides a guidance on the modern analysis of operations administration of logistics and supply chain.

The focus of this research is that it provides several hot argument in this field with examples to show how these analysis add from different research angles. Finally, I conclude this research paper with the intuition collected from my analysis and future study directions in this field.

This research paper is organized as follows. In the next part, we specify the explanation of the terms of logistics and supply chain used in our paper, with a comparison between these two famous conceptions.

Literature Review:

1) Conception and Scope

1.1) What is logistics?

- Logistics is the administration of the flow of goods between the mark of origin and the point of utilization in order to meet some condition, for example consumers or company. The resources handled in logistics can add real items, such as food, machinery, creatures, equipment, and liquids, as well as abstract items, such as time, knowledge, particles, and power. The logistics of natural items usually involves the assimilation of instruction flow, element handling, manufacturing, packaging, inventory, shipping, warehousing, and often security. The complication of logistics can be shaped, investigate, visualized, and optimized by committed simulation software.

The approach of logistics targets on the product flow, which is the meaning by which this word has been translated. It also emphasises on the action of handling product, which includes the storage, shipment, distribution, packaging and processing. Although business logistics engages many action, the traditional analysis of operations management on logistics mainly relates to the fields of logistics facility, shipment, and inventory planning.

1.2) What is Supply Chain?

- Supply chain management is defined as the fundamental, strategic analysis of the traditional employment business and the tactics across these employment functions within a particular group and across employments within the supply chain, for the desire of developing the long-term achievement of the individual companies and the supply chain as a whole.

The terms of “logistics” and “supply chain” are generally comparative in institute and business, since both of them are closely related to the brand circulation during its whole life cycle, and the two have been regarded as the basic unit of competitive study of model management science. Generally speaking, supply chain is a more expanded concept with a higher range which can be associated with other related subjects, such as network sourcing, inventory management etc.

In inclusion, we can see that the impression of logistics has no relationship with the management, which is the opposite of supply chain, since supply chain is made up of different institutions, usually business. A critical point in supply chain management is that business will not seek to attain cost reductions or profit improvement at the budget of their supply chain partners but fairly seek to make the supply chain as a whole more competitive.

Research Methodology:

There are various research available to meet the research objectives of this paper and none is inherently superior or inferior to the other. Thus, there is no clear law for one to pursue in choosing one organization over another and the choice may vary according to certain factors such as the nature and any other constraints affecting the selection of facts and figures.

For the purpose of the paper, both primary and secondary figures were used. Questionnaire was used to assemble responses from respondents. A questionnaire was developed to look for the respondent’s understanding of Operations and logistics management.

The questionnaire had two sections:

Part-1 identifies the respondents, their current position and their age

Part-2 concentrates on Operations and logistic management.

The information was input into the software and it was also used to make the pie chart which aided in the interpretation of the conclusion obtained.

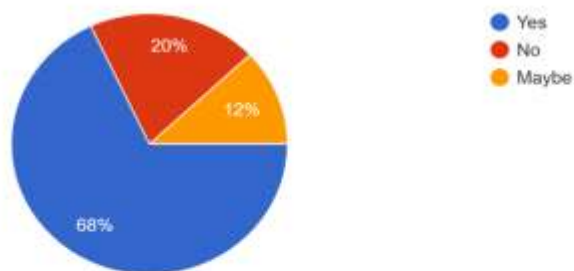
Research Findings:

This branch of the research work presents study and analysis of the information collected from the data collection method. Thirty (30) questionnaires were given to some employees; however 25 responded questionnaires were obtained representing an 83% response.

In the set of investigation that sought to analyze the organizational ability of the organization in relation to risk authority, the institution is realized to target and offer a lot of commitment to the evolution.

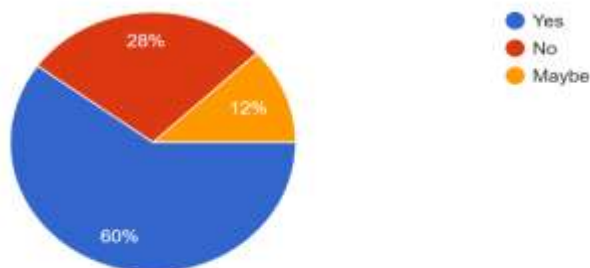
DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF THE RESPONDENTS:

Is your organization/business unit concerned about supply chain risks?
25 responses



Interpretation: Out of 25 responses, 68% of the respondents say that their organization unit is concerned about supply chain whereas 20% say that their organization is not concerned about supply chain and 12% of them are not sure about it.

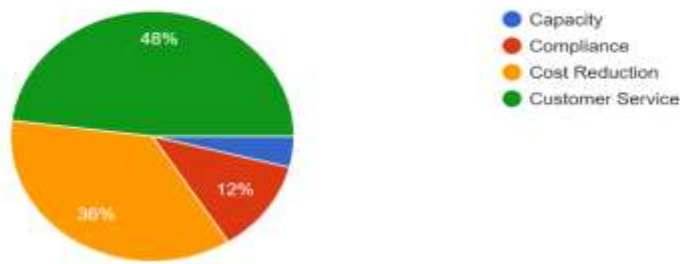
Do you know who your critical suppliers are what exposures they face for at least one product line?
25 responses



Interpretation: 60% of them are aware that who their suppliers are and what exposure they face while 28% of them are unaware about this fact.

Which transportation and logistics challenges are the most critical for customers?

25 responses

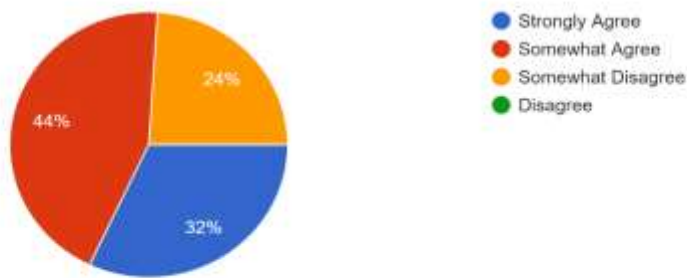


Interpretation: Here, out of 25 respondents 48% feel that customer service is more critical for customers whereas 36% of them feel that cost reduction is critical for customers.

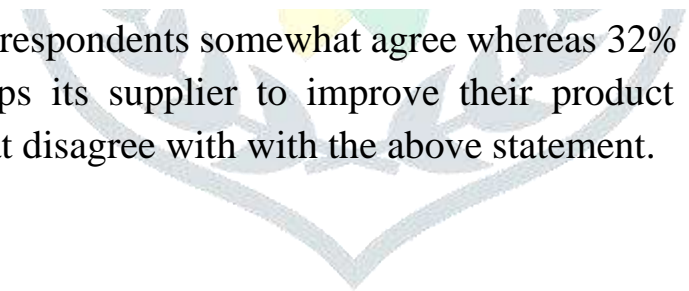


Organization helps its supplier to improve their product quality

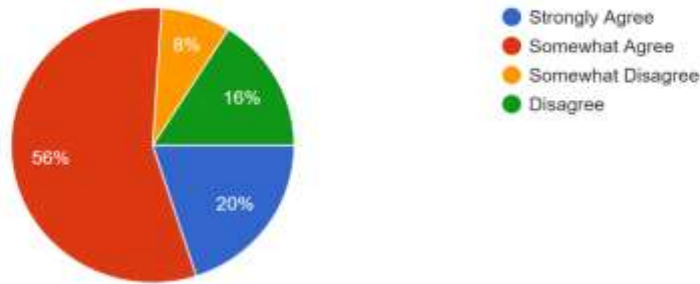
25 responses



Interpretation: 44% respondents somewhat agree whereas 32% of them strongly agree that organization helps its supplier to improve their product quality whereas 24% respondents somewhat disagree with with the above statement.

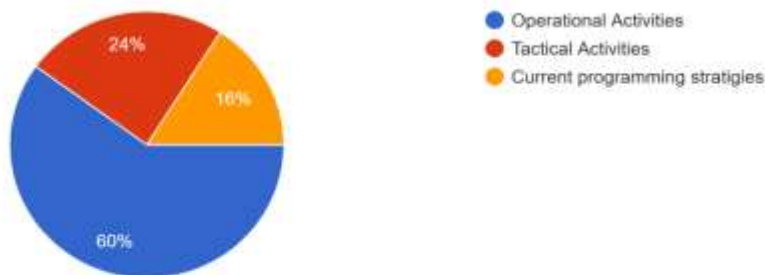


Firms in logistics have to establish more frequent contact with each other
25 responses



Interpretation: 56% of them somewhat agree and 20% of them strongly agree that firms in logistics have to establish more frequent contact with each other whereas 16% of them disagree with the above statement.

According to the current growth process of the organization, which of the following needs much attention and progress to boost the production?
25 responses



Interpretation: Here, 60% of them feel that operational activities needs much attention and progress to boost the production whereas 24% say that tactical activities needs attention and progress and 16% feel that current programming strategies needs much attention and progress to boost the production.

Conclusion:

From the above investigation, we can absorb the following judgment and future guidance in the field of operations research of logistics and supply chain management.

The logistics controversy regarding the livelihood of the community becomes a hotspot. The historic research in this view is related to perishable commodities, fashion commodities, and electronic commodities, which have shortened life cycle.

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