

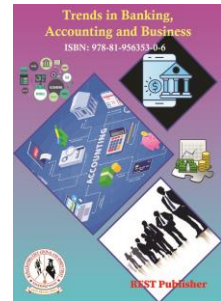


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## **In A Study on Risk Management in Delivery Goods and Service at Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages Pvt Ltd**

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**Abstract:** *The concept of the article, the authors consider the problem of identifying and assessing the risks that arise when organizing the delivery of construction goods using the example of one of the main materials - concrete mixture for transport and civil construction facilities. The relevance of this topic is due to the complexity and dynamism of the concrete mixture delivery system, during the functioning of which the emerging risks directly affect the quality of the supplied concrete mixture and technological processes. In this regard, the FMEA calculation and analytical method is propose, adapted to identify risks in the concrete mixture delivery system, which allows you to assess the criticality and significance of each identified type of risk (failure). Accounting, analysis and risk assessment constitute the toolkit of the risk management system - risk management - aimed at increasing the efficiency of business processes by reducing the likelihood of adverse events and minimizing possible losses. At the same time, risk management is directly related to making management decisions, often in conditions of uncertainty. Risk management plays a vital role in effectively operating supply chains in the presence of a variety of uncertainties. Over the years, many researchers have focused on supply chain risk management (SCRM) by contributing in the areas of defining, operationalizing and mitigating risks. In this paper, we review and synthesize the extant literature in SCRM in the past decade in a comprehensive manner. The purpose of this paper is threefold. First, we present and categorize SCRM research appearing between 2003 and 2013.*

**Key words:** *Risk management, supply chains, SCRM, risks, uncertainty*

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Recently, risk management has been widely discussed especially when many disturbance events happened such as earthquakes, Iceland's volcano eruption, labor wage increasing in China, or Boil leak and so on. Each disturbance may affect business operations and need to adjust their logistics system to deal with it. The impact of accidental events can be controlled if the enterprise has a plan put in place already. In general, risk management can be classified into two approaches, one is mitigation strategy and another is contingency strategy. Mitigation action is managing the risk sources and contingency action is handling the risk consequences. Risk is understood as the likelihood of damage or loss of income, the likelihood of which can be calculated. The probability of risk event is definable; therefore, we can predict the onset of risky event and apply various methods of control to prevent it or at least to solve the problems resulted.

### **2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

A study on Risk Management in Logistics Secondary Objective.

To reduce the cost of operations.

To maintain transparency in operations.

Reliable and consistent delivery performance.

Freight economy.  
 Minimum product damage.  
 Quick response.

### 3. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

It is difficult to check the accuracy of information provide The secondary data collected may vary. only 141 numbers of respondents were considered

### 4. NEED FOR THE STUDY

Logistics can be demanding, yet it offers a rewarding work environment that highlights both teamwork and community. And because more and more logistics providers are offering job training and career development See the most common problems in logistics and supply chain! This is exactly the purpose of a risk management process: identifying your business' risks and developing the most adequate strategy to manage each one, providing a safe and productive workplace – even in the worst-case scenarios.

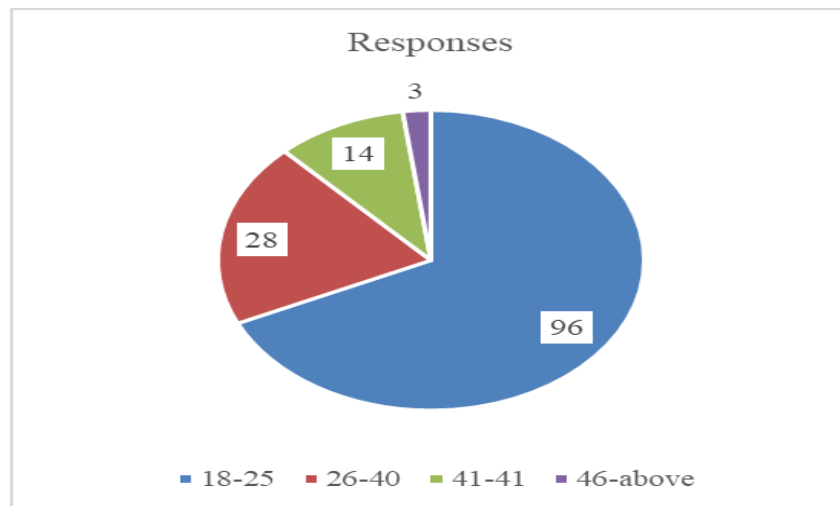
### 5. SCOPE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

Logistics is playing an important role to sustain business competency through customer satisfaction as well as reduce cost by process efficiency improvement. Moreover, logistics is linking internal functions and collaborate with external upstream and downstream partners for achieving a synergistic result under its operational constrains. Nevertheless, globalization movement drives enterprise to compromise between customer satisfaction and the complexity of logistics network operations. But, at the same time, the constantly progress of information technology enhanced the capability to handle the complexity driven by market demand.

### 6. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

S.No	Particulars	Responses	Percentage%
1	18-25	96	68
2	26-40	28	19
3	41-41	14	9.9
4	46-above	3	2.1
Total		141	99

CHART:



**Interpretation:** From the above table it is interpreted that the number of respondents between 18-25 is 68.1%, 26-40 is 19.9%, 41-55 is 9.9%, above 45 is 2.1%.

**Inference:** Majority (68.1%) of the respondents fall in the age category of 18 to 25 years.

## 7. FINDINGS

1. Majority (70.2%) of the respondents are Male.
2. Majority (68.1%) of the respondents fall in the age category of 18 to 25 years.
3. Majority (55.3%) of respondents Education Level Was Graduate.
4. Majority (49.6%) of respondents Occupation Was Student
5. Majority (65.2%) of respondent's organization concerned about logistics risks
6. Majority (60.3%) of respondents Organization had at least preliminary discussions with logistics management about the risks.

## 8. SUGGESTIONS

In order to stay risk-free, you must identify the areas of the risk first. Have a close look at different aspects of your business and understand the areas of high-risk exposure. Through this, you will be able to understand the different potential supply risks and will be able to manage your work process accordingly. By following a certain growth path, you will also be able to understand the financial impact, the frequency and the ways to minimize supply chain risk. Other than this employee retention is a big-time factor for quality maintenance of an organization. This helps in keeping all risks at bay, and also helps a company to grow better. Therefore, it is very important to make everyone contribute to your supply chain risk planning. Through this way, you will be able to keep everyone on the same page, and it will become easier to cope with various risks that might come on the way.

## 9. CONCLUSION

Logistics systems and transportation consist of interdependent relationships that logistics management requires transportation to perform its day-to-day activities and meanwhile, a good logistics system can efficiently improve transportation development traffic environment. Since transportation contribute the highest cost among the related elements in logistics systems, the improvement of transport efficiency can change the overall performance of a logistics system. Transportation plays an important role in logistics system and its activities appear in various sections of logistics processes. the linking of transportation, a powerful logistics strategy cannot bring its capacity into full play. If you wish to trump over your competitors, you should adapt the latest technology and innovative approach. The aim of effective logistics management is to improve the efficiency of the operations, ensuring customer satisfaction, and increase productivity.

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