

CHAPTER – II
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 Introduction**
- 2.2 Objectives of the Study**
- 2.3 Scope of the Study**
- 2.4 Methodology Adopted**
- 2.5 Sources of Data Collection**
- 2.6 Limitations**
- 2.7 Outline of the Study**

CHAPTER – II

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION –

Co-operative processing helps economic development in general. It is essential for the development of co-operative marketing, co-operative credit and also consumer's co-operation. Co-operative marketing of cash crops can be effective only if their processing is undertaken by co-operative institutions. Well-established co-operative processing units can effectively undertake to recover the loans provided by co-operative credit institutions for agricultural production. This has been tried with a large measure of success in co-operative sugar factories which recover loans advanced by the primary credit societies for raising the sugarcane crop.

One of the most powerful developments in the field of co-operative processing has been the rapid establishment of co-operative sugar industries in the country. SHKSSKN, Sankeshwar is one of the pioneers in the co-operative sugar industries in the state of Karnataka, being on the boundary of Karnataka – Maharashtra states. The social status of the agricultural community has improved largely and Sankeshwar town is made visible on the Karnataka map, significantly. This resulted in recognizing the Belgaum District as **“Sweet Sugar District”**.

The researcher therefore felt that it is necessary to study the cost of logistics with reference to SHKSSKN, Sankeshwar. It is an attempt to study and evaluate the factors that make the cost of logistics.

Hence the subject is entitled –

“An Analytical Study of Cost of Logistics with Reference to Shree Hiranyakeshi Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Niyamit, Sankeshwar,(Dist-Belgaum)”

2.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY –

Every organization wants to sell its products or render services at lowest possible cost. At every stage, care is taken to control and manage cost and if possible, to reduce cost.

The following objectives are kept in mind for the research work.

- 1) To study logistics of the organization.
- 2) To know the cost of logistics.
- 3) To know the cost of transport services.
- 4) To find out the third party logistics.
- 5) To know the certain and uncertain transit loss and damage.
- 6) To know warehousing of the organization.
- 7) To study inventory levels.
- 8) To study the order processing cycle.

2.3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY-

The area of investigation is considered to the cost of logistics of the organization. The period covered under the study is of five years i.e. 2002-2008.

The emphasis is given more on the study of cost of logistics and a bit on cost reduction, cost management and cost control. Therefore there is further scope for development of studies.

2.4 METHODOLOGY ADOPTED –

The above objectives are sought to be examined with the help of the following methodology.

1) Survey Method

In order to collect relevant information pertaining to the trucks, tractors and bullocks-carts, a survey method was adopted. At the out set, a pilot survey was conducted to clarify and finalize certain key issues. After the pilot survey, the researcher met few persons and responses were collected. In order to collect responses a comprehensive questionnaire administered by the researcher with vehicle owners/drivers and factory authorities.

2) Observation Method

This method implies the collection of information by way of investigator's own observation, without interviewing the respondents. To have a microscopic view of the study, the researcher has adopted an observation method. The objective of this observation method was to find out the relationship of gang-men and there work force. To know the approach of field-men with the respective village farmers.

2.5 SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION –

In order to collect the required information, the researcher has used the survey method which was carried out by discussion with selected few staff members/officers of the organization. Two different sources are considered in this research for collection of the required data.

- 1) Primary data
- 2) Secondary data

1) Primary Data

The primary data are those which are collected a fresh and for the first time and thus happen to be original in character.

These were collected through the use of structured questionnaire, informal discussion and personal observation.

i) Questionnaire –

A detailed and comprehensive questionnaire was prepared and pre-tested and then suitable amendments were made. Thus the questionnaire was administered by personal visit to the different respondents. Respondents were selected on convince sampling method. This method of sampling is adopted because, most of the respondents were available at one place.

While preparing the questionnaire care was taken to develop certain questions, where the objectivity of the responses were more important than the subjective responses.

To achieve given objectives; only one set of uniformed questionnaire was administered to all the truck and tractor operator respondents. The questions were set in such a manner that they were applicable to all the types of respondents.

In case of bullock-carts respondents a different uniformed questionnaire was administered. The questions were set in such a manner that they were applicable to all of them.

ii) Informal Discussion – Structured and Unstructured Interview

After the administration of questionnaire it was felt that to have a detailed investigation for certain issues which could not be adequately covered in the questionnaire. The questions which were open ended in nature or area in which a further investigation was required. An interview was taken up and the information was solicited through informal discussion or through structured or unstructured interviews.

iii) Observation –

During the visit researcher observed different types of displays on the notice boards of different departments in the organization.

2) Secondary Data –

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

For the critical framework secondary data was made use of by the researcher which has been collected through –

- a) Office documents and official records of warehouse department.
- b) Official records of stores department.
- c) Official records of agricultural department.
- d) Annual reports of the factory.
- e) Visit to library to refer the theoretical concepts, published sources in various libraries, the following libraries were used.
 - i) Barr. Khardekar Library, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.
 - ii) Central Library, Shri S.S. Arts College and T.P.Science Institute, Sankeshwar.
 - iii) College of Business Administration, Sankeshwar.
 - iv) Dr. Ghali College, Gadhinglaj.

3) Sampling Method –

The sample size was selected on the basis of stratified random sampling method. Sample size was restricted to respondents in case of Tractors; 58 respondents, in case of trucks; 20 respondents and 50 respondents in case of bullock-carts.

The researcher has approached different respondents at different time in the factory.

In simple words the researcher has used simple quota random sampling method in the study.

Out of the population, the researcher has selected 15% of the population as sample size for her study. Considering the limitations of the study the researcher has used stratified random sampling method for data collection.

2.6 LIMITATIONS –

The researcher has the following limitations –

1. The researcher has limited period for this study.
2. The researcher's study mainly depends upon the available information and data.
3. The study is limited only to SHSSKH., Sankeshwar.
4. Technical factors are not considered.

2.7 OUTLINE OF THE STUDY –

In brief the outline of the chapters in which the present study is divided is as follows:-

Chapter – I : Introduction

This chapter covers information about co-operative sugar factories and SHSSKN, SKV.

Chapter – II : Research Methodology

This chapter covers the methodology of data collection, sources of data collection - primary and secondary data collection methods, scope of the study, etc.

Chapter – III : Theoretical Background

This chapter covers the theory of factors determining cost of logistics.

Chapter – IV-A : Data Presentation and Analysis

In this chapter collected data will be presented, tabulated and analyzed with

respect to store keeping, warehousing, transportation, etc.

Chapter – IV-B : Data Presentation and Analysis

In this chapter collected data will be presented, tabulated and analyzed with respect to cost of logistics.

Chapter – V : Suggestions and Conclusion

: Bibliography