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A Study on Cargo Handling in Raja Logistics

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Abstract: This study is about on Cargo Handling in Raja Logistics Freight forwarding is a service used by companies that deal in international or multi-national import and export. While the freight forwarder doesn't actually move the freight itself. It acts us an intermediate between the client and various transportation services. Sending products from one international destination to another can involve a multitude of carriers, requirements and legalities.

Keywords: Cargo, Cargo handling, Logistics, Shipping, Supply chain, Transportation.

1. Introduction

A freight forwarding services handles the considerable logistics of this task for the client, relieving what would otherwise be a formidable burden. Freight forwarding services guarantee that products will get to the proper destination by an agreed upon in good condition. The freight forwarding service utilizes established relationships with carriers of all kinds, from air freighters and trucking companies, to rail freighters and ocean liners. Freighter forwarding services negotiate the best possible price to move the product along the most economical route by working out various bids and choosing the one that best balances, speed, cost and reliability.

Freight forwarding plays an important role in facilitating international trade, fulfilling a number of distinct functions. In basic terms they act on behalf of exporters to buy and manage transportation services. These usually include air or sea freight, as well as land transportation services to move goods from the shipper to the port.

To move large quantities of goods across the country and around the world, Nations depend on their freight transportation system—a vast network of roads, bridges, rail tracks, airports, seaports, navigable waterways, pipelines, and equipment.

A freight forwarder is an individual or company that dispatches shipments via asset based carriers and books or otherwise arranges space for those shipments. Common carrier types could include waterborne vessels, airplanes, trucks or railroads. The movement of international freight among nations relies on a complex array of long-distance transportation services. The process involves many participants, including shippers, commercial for-hire carriers, third-party logistics providers, and consignees.

Moreover, global trade depends on seaport and airport services to move large volumes of merchandise over long distances via a variety transportation mode. The interaction of these services and participants is vital to successful global trade. Freight forwarders typically arrange cargo movement to an international destination. Also referred to as International Freight Forwarders, they have the expertise that allows them to prepare and process the documentation and also perform related activities pertaining.

2. Review of Literature

Logannathan (2009) in his study, the researcher has suggested that the Customs stands to safe guard and promote the export trade and import trade. Therefore, it should serve these business men by providing sufficient requirements such as easy documentation, increase of drawback rates and the reducing tax for import of machineries. Though after 2011, there will be high flow of goods from our country to another, the Custom formalities and cumbersome documentation will prove to be a hindrance and the basic requirements for the easy and comfortable business is to know the Custom regulations

Prasad (2009) in his study the researcher has offered constructive suggestions to the company. They are 1) Information system should be implemented at a faster rate, in order to perform all the activities electronically. 2) There should be unity among the players as well as commitment to the traders. 3) The company should take all efforts to attract new customers as well as to sustain them. 4) The company should effectively plan and implement the strategies in order to overcome the Trade barriers. 5) It is suggested that the services of the shipping agencies should be widened by expanding its operations.

Sreedevi (2008) in this study, the researcher remarked that the shipments from India are not to the mark. It lacks perfection in many sectors. The construction of an international container Transshipment Terminal at Vallarpadam in Cochin port will bring tremendous change in shipment. The problems faced by ports are under efficiency, overstuffing and labor. By overcoming these problems, the shipping trade can be in full fledge.

Kannan (2008) in his article he emphasized the importance of Customs House Agent. The moderators of the focus groups were selected by using judgment sampling and the members by quota sampling and snowball sampling. On analysis, it was first found that Service Charge (SC) is the most important criterion



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3. Research Methodology

Source of data: The main challenge in doing a research are time constrains and limited resource. I could manage to survey more than 60 people. Besides, I could not manage to access some of the previous studies that were conducted by others researchers. I worked with many clients but I could not disclose many internal data which could have made this research a bit more authentic.

4. Calculation

Percentage method refers to a special kind of ratio. Percentages are used in making comparison between two or more series of data. Since percentage converts the data to a base which enables for a meaningful comparison. The collected data represented in the form of tables and graph in order to give

effective visualization of comparison method.

A percentage analysis method is the tools used by the researcher for the analysis and interpretation. Through the use of percentages; the data are reduced in the standard form with base equal to 100 which fact facilitates relative for comparisons purpose.

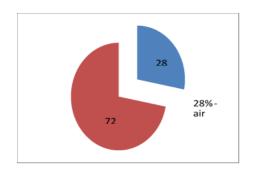
In the percentage analysis, percentage is calculated by multiplying the number of respondents into hundred and it is divided by the sample size.

Percentage = (No. of response/sample size) x 100

5. Analysis

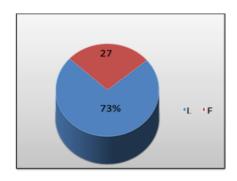
Q.1. Mode of the shipment

S. No.	Particulars	No. of Shipments	Percentage
1	Air freight	34	28%
2	Sea freight	86	72%
	Total	120	100%



Q.2. Container load of the shipment

S. No.	Particulars	No. of Shipments	Percentage
1	LCL	87	73%
2	FCL	33	27%
	Total	120	100%

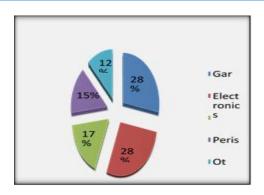


Q.3. Type of cargo handled

S. No.	Particulars	No. of Shipments	Percentage
1	Garments	34	28%
2	Electronics	33	28%
3	Chemicals	21	17%
4	Perishables	18	15%
5	Others	14	12%
	Total	120	100%

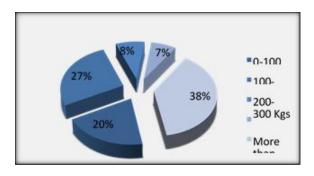


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Q.4. Weight of the cargo handled

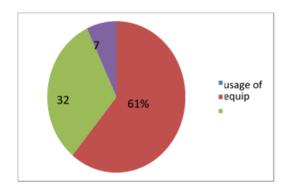
S. No.	Particulars	No. of Shipments	Percentage
1	0-100 Kgs	24	20%
2	100-200 Kgs	32	27%
3	200-300 Kgs	10	8%
4	300-400 Kgs	9	7%
5	More than 400 Kgs	45	38%
	Total	120	100%



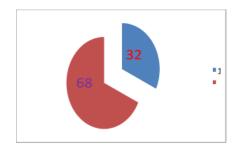
Q.5. No. of persons required in handling cargo

S. No.	Particulars	No. of Shipments	Percentage
1	0-2	73	61%
2	2-4	39	32%
3	More than 4	8	7%
	Total	120	100%

Correct display of identification numbers:

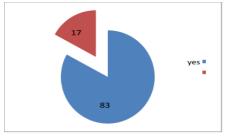


S. No.	Particulars	No. of Shipments	Percentage
1	Yes	39	32%
2	No	81	68%
	Total	120	100%

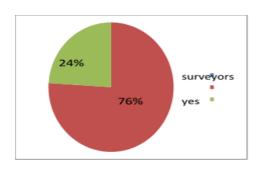


Entry of cargo to port on time:

S. No.	Particulars	No. of Shipments	Percentage
1	Yes	99	83%
2	No	21	17%
	Total	120	100%

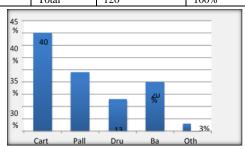


S. No.	Particulars	No. of Shipments	Percentage
1	Yes	91	76%
2	No	29	24%
	Total	120	100%

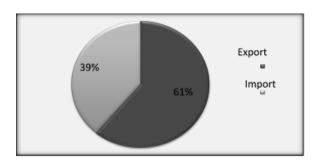


Type of the package used:

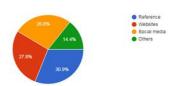
S. No.	Particulars	No. of Shipments	Percentage
1	Carton	48	40%
2	Pallet	29	24%
3	Drum	16	13%
4	Bag	23	20%
5	Others	04	3%
	Total	120	100%



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12) How did You Know about this company?



6. Conclusion

Technology has driven material and cargo handling to a high level. Many lifting equipment are used in handling cargo now a days made easier handling of cargo.

Majority of the shipments are handled properly without any inefficient procedures. Only some of the shipments require special attention. All the variables of the cargo handling procedures are carried out smoothly.

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