

# Evaluating and enhancing the operational efficiency of logistics service provider

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**Abstract:** This study focuses on evaluating and enhancing the operational efficiency of logistics service providers, with an emphasis on identifying key challenges and proposing actionable improvements. In today's competitive and customer-driven supply chain environment, logistics efficiency directly influences service quality, cost management, and delivery performance. Through a detailed analysis of current operational workflows, warehouse management, transportation practices, and technological adoption, this research highlights the gaps affecting overall efficiency. Using a mixed-method approach—combining field observations, interviews, and secondary data—the study uncovers issues such as process delays, poor inventory visibility, and limited automation. It then proposes targeted strategies including process standardization, digital tracking systems, and layout optimization to enhance throughput and accuracy. The recommendations serve as a roadmap for logistics providers aiming to improve productivity, reduce costs, and achieve greater customer satisfaction in a rapidly evolving logistics landscape.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

In the dynamic and highly competitive logistics industry, operational efficiency has become a critical determinant of success. As companies increasingly rely on third-party logistics (3PL) providers to manage complex supply chains, it is essential that these service providers continually enhance their performance to meet growing customer expectations and market demands. One such emerging leader in this space is Proconnect Supply Chain Solutions Limited, a subsidiary of Redington (India) Limited, offering end-to-end logistics and supply chain services across India and abroad.

Proconnect has established itself as a key player by providing integrated services including warehousing, transportation, freight forwarding, inventory management, and value-added logistics solutions. The company supports a wide range of industries such as electronics, retail, pharmaceuticals, and e-commerce, making adaptability and efficiency central to its operations. However, like many logistics providers, Proconnect faces operational challenges such as dispatch delays, warehouse space constraints, and manual dependencies in sorting and inventory control.

This study aims to evaluate the current operational practices of Proconnect Supply Chain Solutions and identify opportunities for improvement. By analyzing existing workflows, resource utilization, and technological integration, the research proposes actionable strategies to enhance efficiency, reduce costs, and improve service delivery. The ultimate goal is to support Proconnect in maintaining its competitive edge while setting a benchmark for excellence in the logistics sector.

### **Need of the Study**

The logistics and supply chain industry plays a critical role in the global economy, facilitating the movement of goods and services from one location to another. As businesses continue to expand and consumer expectations evolve, logistics service providers (LSPs) are under increasing pressure to improve operational efficiency while reducing costs and maintaining high levels of customer satisfaction. Logistics costs account for a significant portion of a company's overall expenses, and inefficiencies in operations can lead to higher operational costs, delays, and dissatisfied customers. In today's fast-paced environment, where time-to-market and service reliability are crucial, inefficiencies in the supply chain or logistics processes can severely affect a company's competitiveness and profitability

Objectives of the Study:

Primary Objective:

To identify and rank the best courier service provider by evaluating and comparing multiple companies based on key performance metrics.

Secondary Objectives:

1. To assess operational efficiency: Evaluate factors such as delivery speed, service reliability, and cost-effectiveness.
2. To analyze customer insights: Gather and interpret survey data from businesses and individual users to understand service expectations and pain points.
3. To evaluate technology integration: Examine how advanced technologies (e.g., GPS tracking, AI-based route optimization) are incorporated into courier operations and their impact on performance.
4. To benchmark and compare providers: Identify strengths and weaknesses of different courier companies through comprehensive data analysis.
5. To provide strategic recommendations: Develop actionable insights and recommendations for service improvement that can guide both courier companies and end users in making informed decisions.

### **Scope of the Study**

The scope of this study is to evaluate and compare multiple courier service providers, assessing them based on key performance metrics such as delivery speed, service reliability, cost-effectiveness, customer satisfaction, technology integration, and operational efficiency. The research will focus on gathering real-time data through surveys conducted among businesses and individual users, which will provide insights into customer preferences, service expectations, and pain points. The study will analyze the strengths and weaknesses of various courier companies, considering factors such as pricing models, service coverage, technology adoption, and customer feedback. The findings will be used to rank the courier providers and offer strategic recommendations for improving service quality and operational performance. The scope is limited to assessing courier services within a defined region or market, with the aim of providing valuable insights for both businesses and consumers to make informed decisions when selecting a courier partner that best meets their specific needs.

## **II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Over the past few decades, numerous studies have examined how the integration of advanced technologies in logistics operations can enhance efficiency, reduce delays, and improve transparency. Several authors have contributed valuable insights into how various technological tools can improve operational outcomes in logistics service provision, with a specific focus on performance, efficiency, and real-time data transparency.

Galina V. Ivankova conducted significant research in 2020 on the application of the Internet of Things (IoT) in logistics. Her study, co-authored with Ekaterina P. Mochalina and Natalia L. Goncharova, was published in the IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering. The research focuses on how IoT technologies can revolutionize logistics operations, particularly in the context of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0). It discusses the potential of IoT to enhance efficiency, transparency, and automation in logistics processes. The study also addresses challenges such as the need for improved digital infrastructure and the importance of adopting innovative management methods to keep pace with global trends.

Similarly, Goli Mallesham's 2024 research focuses on using Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) to improve supply chain and procurement processes. His studies highlight how AI can automate procurement tasks, predict supplier risks, and optimize delivery routes for better efficiency. He also emphasizes the role of technologies like IoT and blockchain in addressing challenges such as delays, cost control, and inventory management. By adopting AI-driven strategies, companies can proactively manage risks and improve operational speed. Overall, Mallesham concludes that AI and ML are essential for creating smarter, faster, and more customer-focused supply chains.

## **III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research design

This study follows a quantitative approach, focusing on analyzing the operational efficiency of various logistics service providers using secondary data from the previous quarter. The research aims to evaluate which service provider performs best in terms of key performance indicators (KPIs) such as delivery time, cost-effectiveness, customer satisfaction, and reliability.

Research Approach Descriptive Research:

Analyzes the performance of existing logistics service providers based on key metrics like delivery speed, cost per delivery, on-time performance, and customer feedback.

Comparative Research:

Compares the operational efficiency of different logistics service providers based on collected data, identifying which service provides the best value.

Research Strategy

Data Analysis of Quarterly Metrics:

Analyzing the existing performance data from the previous quarter for each logistics service provider, focusing on delivery times, route efficiency, customer satisfaction, and costs.

Focus Group Discussions:

Engaging with internal stakeholders such as logistics managers and customer service teams to capture qualitative aspects of service quality not easily captured in data.

Data Collection Methods

Primary Data:

Interviews and focus groups with logistics managers, customer service representatives, and delivery personnel to gather qualitative insights.

Secondary Data:

Existing operational performance data from quarterly reports. Customer feedback and satisfaction surveys.

Industry reports on logistics and courier services.

Sampling Technique

1. Purposive Sampling:

Selection of key logistics managers, customer service reps, and stakeholders with expert insights into operational efficiency and service practices.

2. Stratified Random Sampling:

Dividing the target population into categories based on roles (e.g., logistics managers, delivery personnel, customer service), then randomly sampling from each category to ensure broad representation.

Target Population

Logistics managers and other key operational personnel from logistics and courier service providers.

Delivery drivers and fleet operators.

Customers who frequently use the courier services.

Sampling Method

Purposive Sampling:

Key decision-makers such as logistics managers and operational experts will be selected for interviews or focus groups to provide strategic insights.

Stratified Random Sampling:

Participants will be selected randomly from different categories of logistics roles (managers, drivers, customer service) to ensure that all perspectives are represented.

## Sample Size Determination

The sample size will be determined based on the total number of logistics and courier staff involved in the operations in the study area, ensuring statistical power (95% confidence level, 5% margin of error).

A pilot study will be conducted to refine the data collection tools and the sampling strategy.

## Observation Review

### Customer Satisfaction & Issue Resolution

- **Blue Dart**
  - Satisfaction: 44% highest “service satisfaction” score.
  - Issue Resolution: 100% of respondents confirmed timely, satisfactory complaint handling.
  - Responsiveness: 48% rate customer-support responsiveness as “very good,” outperforming peers.
- **Sahara**
  - Satisfaction: 30% “service satisfaction”—strong but slightly behind Blue Dart.
  - Issue Resolution: Also 100% positive, matching Blue Dart’s performance here.
  - Responsiveness: 34% rated “very good,” with 66% at least “good” or better.
- **Metro Swift**
  - Satisfaction: Lowest at 26%.
  - Issue Resolution: Only 42% found resolution timely and satisfactory; 58% did not.
  - Responsiveness: Just 18% gave a top rating; 82% see room for improvement.

### Punctuality & Delivery Accuracy

- **Punctuality (on-time pickup and drop-off):**
  - Blue Dart: 54% “satisfied” or better, with 18% “neutral” and 28% “dissatisfied.”
  - Sahara: Tied with Blue Dart at 54% “satisfied,” but with a slightly higher neutrality (22%) and lower dissatisfaction (24%).
  - Metro Swift: Only 36% “satisfied” and a troubling 48% “dissatisfied” or worse.
- **Accuracy of Delivery (correct package, right address):**
  - Sahara: 100% “good” or “excellent”—no neutral or poor marks.
  - Blue Dart: 72% positive, 14% neutral, 14% poor.
  - Metro Swift: 60% positive, 18% neutral, 22% poor.

### Ease of Use & Platform Accessibility

- **Booking & Online Platform:**
  - Blue Dart: 48% find booking very easy; 40% find platform difficult or very difficult.
  - Sahara: 44% “very easy,” but 40% “difficult” or worse.
  - Metro Swift: Only 36% “very easy,” with 48% “difficult” or worse.
- **Getting in Touch:**
  - Blue Dart leads at 48% “very easy.”
  - Sahara at 32% “easy”/“very easy.”
  - Metro Swift lags at just 38% combined “easy” ratings.

### Communication & Proactivity

- **Updates on Delays/Schedule Changes:**
  - Sahara: 38% receive “very frequent” updates, and only 18% “never.”
  - Metro Swift: 26% “very frequent,” but 44% “rarely/never.”
  - Blue Dart: Only 36% “frequent/very frequent” and 40% “rarely/never.”
- **Proactive Alerts for Potential Issues:**
  - Metro Swift leads with 54% “very frequent/frequent.”
  - Blue Dart and Sahara both around 36–38% frequent alerts, but each still has ~40% “rarely/never.”
- **Positive (“excellent”/“good”) Ratings:**
  - Metro Swift: 50% positive (highest).
  - Sahara: 40% positive.
  - Blue Dart: 34% positive.
- **Negative (“poor”/“very poor”):**
  - Blue Dart at 46%, Sahara at 30%, Metro Swift at 32%.

## 1.2 Root Causes of Delays

- **Leading Cause:** Package handling issues (48%).
- **Others:** Incorrect address details (22%), lack of proper tracking (18%), traffic congestion (14%).

**1. Provider-Specific Recommendations****1.1 Metro Swift**

1. Revamp Customer Support
  - Implement CRM software with built-in ticket tracking to ensure no complaint falls through the cracks.
  - Set SLA targets (e.g., first response within 2 hours; resolution within 24 hours).
2. Optimize Package Handling
  - Standardize training on scanning, sorting, and handling protocols.
  - Introduce barcode/RFID tracking at every transit point to reduce mis-routing.
3. Strengthen Communication
  - Deploy automated status SMS and email for every key milestone (pickup, in-transit, out-for-delivery).
  - Offer a live-chat widget on the website/app for instant query resolution.
4. Last-Mile Efficiency
  - Use route-optimization algorithms to batch deliveries by geography and time window.
  - Partner with local micro-fulfillment centers in urban hubs.

**1.2 Blue Dart**

1. Boost Cost Competitiveness
  - Negotiate bulk fuel contracts or adopt hybrid/e-vehicles to lower per-km costs.
  - Offer tiered pricing (e.g., economy vs. express) to capture price-sensitive segments.
2. Enhance Update Frequency
  - Increase automated alert triggers (e.g., at 50% of expected transit time) to reduce “rarely” updates.
  - Monitor update delivery rates as a KPI—aim for  $\geq 80\%$  on-time notifications.
3. Platform Usability Improvements
  - Conduct usability testing to identify pain points in booking flows.
  - Roll out UI tweaks (e.g., fewer form fields, clearer progress bars).

**1.3 Sahara**

1. Improve Responsiveness
  - Incentivize support teams with performance bonuses tied to CSAT scores.
  - Maintain a minimal staffing ratio (e.g., one agent per 200 active tickets).
2. Accelerate Complaint Resolution
  - Adopt escalation protocols: complaints older than 24 hours auto-escalate to senior staff.
  - Use root-cause analysis on repeat complaints to fix systemic issues.

After analysing all key service metrics, Sahara emerges as the best and most preferred courier service provider, marked by outstanding delivery accuracy, punctual updates, and strong transparency in communication. Blue Dart follows closely, demonstrating consistent performance in customer support responsiveness, ease of booking, and overall service satisfaction, but with slightly lower excellence ratings than Sahara. Metro Swift, while performing moderately well in areas like cost efficiency and proactive communication, lags significantly behind in customer satisfaction and issue resolution, making it the least preferred among the three.

In conclusion, evaluating and enhancing the operational efficiency of logistics service providers is essential for maintaining competitive advantage and delivering superior customer value in today's fast-paced global economy. The assessment of operational efficiency involves analyzing key performance indicators such as delivery accuracy, order fulfillment rates, transportation costs, and warehouse utilization. These metrics help identify bottlenecks, inefficiencies, and areas for improvement. Technology plays a vital role in this process, as the integration of advanced tools such as transportation management systems (TMS), warehouse management systems (WMS), and real-time tracking platforms enables greater visibility, data-driven decision-making, and automation. Additionally, adopting lean logistics practices and continuous improvement frameworks such as Six Sigma or Kaizen can significantly reduce waste and optimize resource allocation. Collaboration across the supply chain—including with suppliers, carriers, and customers—also contributes to smoother operations, improved demand forecasting, and reduced lead times. Moreover, sustainability has emerged as a critical component of operational efficiency, with eco-friendly practices and green logistics initiatives enhancing brand reputation and long-term viability. Human resource development, through regular training and skills enhancement, further supports a more agile and competent workforce capable of adapting to evolving industry demands. In a dynamic market environment, logistics service providers must remain flexible, responsive, and innovation-driven to manage disruptions and meet rising customer expectations. Ultimately, a comprehensive and proactive approach to evaluating and enhancing operational efficiency not only improves profitability and customer satisfaction but also strengthens the overall resilience and sustainability of the logistics network.

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