



Best practices of 3 PL in logistics

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Abstract:

In this study, we investigated the challenge of assigning ratings to third-party logistics (3PL) organizations, also known as corporations that provide logistics outsourcing, with an eye toward the relevance of social sustainability. It has recently come to the attention of the providers of the third-party logistics (3PL) service that one of their primary concerns is the efficient management, from the perspective of social sustainability, of both the transport vehicles and the people who use them. Because of this, suppliers of third-party logistics (3PL) services need to consider more than just the monetary and qualitative components of their offerings when making decisions. In light of this transition, we devised the criteria for evaluating the social sustainability of organizations that provide third-party logistics services (3PL). In addition, the most important assessment method was an AHP, also known as an analytic hierarchy process. This method takes fuzziness in data into consideration. This served the purpose of leveraging linguistic phrases in order to assist decision-makers in balancing the value of a variety of different criteria and choices. which is based on a real-world issue, to demonstrate that the criteria that were presented and the evaluation approach that was described may be put into effect. When taking into account the importance of social sustainability, the results indicate that the method that was suggested has the potential to be used instead of carrying out assessments and the associated sensitivity analysis in a way that is both more practical and more effective.

Keywords: logistics (3PL), Corporations

Introduction:

One type of organization that is increasingly following the trend of outsourcing its internal business activities is one that handles logistics. This trend can be seen all around the world. One of the most important aspects of improving logistics is the realization that the delivery method may be just as important as the goods itself in giving a company an edge over the competition. This understanding is as crucial as any other feature the product could have. from its traditional position as a backroom function to that of a board-level strategic function. This is a major factor in elevating logistics from its traditional backroom position. A company may elect to in-house supply the function by producing the service, own logistics subsidiary by founding or acquiring a logistics firm, or outsource the function by purchasing the service in order to efficiently manage its logistics operations. Each of these options is described in more detail below. The company may go in any one of these three directions if it so chooses. Recently, there has been an uptick in people's interest in the third choice, which involves contracting out the logistics to third-party service providers. Today, supply chain management (also known as SCM) is a thriving industry that is attracting a growing number of businesses all over the world that are dedicated to the practice. The process of managing the many different steps involved in logistical endeavors is referred to as "supply chain management," which is also its own word. "Third party logistics" refers to the practice of delegating some logistical responsibilities to an entity that is not part of the company. A third-party logistics provider, sometimes known as a 3PL, is a type of independent firm that operates for the benefit of its customers. Companies like FedEx and UPS, as well as warehouse managers and contract manufacturers, are examples of the types of businesses that fall under the category of "third parties." The third-party logistics (3PL) sector is one that is expanding and is always becoming more advanced. Over the course of the past few years, they have significantly expanded the variety of benefits that they provide. The practice of delegating logistical tasks to a third-party organization, such as shipping and warehousing, is referred to as "third-party logistics"



(often abbreviated as "3PL"). This trend is being driven by the utilization of new technologies as well as the consolidation of many industries all over the world. In this article, we'll take a look at some of the reasons why businesses all around the world are increasingly relying on third parties to handle their logistics rather than doing it themselves.

As a result of globalization, supply chains are growing more complicated since businesses from all over the globe are increasingly sourcing their materials, producing their goods, and distributing them on a worldwide scale. As a result, businesses are left with little option other than to outsource their logistical operations to third-party logistics (3PL) providers who operate on a worldwide scale.

- Companies will outsource their logistics in order to improve their performance in areas in which they are deficient in knowledge and to expand their presence around the globe. Lack of expertise with local import and export procedures, customs duties, tax systems, laws and regulations, and cultural norms can be a barrier to a company's development into a foreign nation. A third-party logistics (3PL) supplier that has been active in the country of interest for an extended period of time would be in a better position to handle the logistics that are involved. It is possible that logistics is not as important to the success of a company as other activities. As a consequence of this, inefficiency may emerge if it is dealt with in an after thought like manner. When a company outsources its logistics, it is able to direct its available resources toward the development of its core capabilities.
- Because third-party logistics (3PL) providers will have economies of scale that firms do not, outsourcing logistics has the potential to lower costs.
- When a company outsources its logistics, it reduces the amount of assets it needs to manage and frees up capital that may be invested in other potentially profitable activities.
- Because outsourcing logistics has the effect of reducing cycle time as well as improving delivery performance, it leads to an increase in the level of satisfaction experienced by customers. Companies that provide third-party logistics (3PL) services now provide a wide range of value-added services, which enable businesses to outsource a number of logistics-related duties. These jobs include customs clearance, freight forwarding, import/export management, distribution, after-sales support, and reverse logistics, amongst others. By utilizing these services, businesses are able to focus on what they do best while an independent third party is responsible for handling the logistics. This is of the utmost importance in light of the rapid expansion of e-commerce since the late 1990s; numerous businesses all over the world who before had limited or nonexistent distribution networks are now highly dependent on third-party logistics (3PL) providers to send their items straight to their consumers. As a direct consequence of this development, the order fulfillment segment of the 3PL service business has experienced significant expansion over the course of the previous several years.

It is an organization that acts as a mediator in the interactions that take place between clients and providers. The services offered by third-party logistics providers, such as the consolidation of transportation and storage (1), can assist managers in lowering their operational costs. In the field of supply chain management, contracts and outsourcing are two methods that are absolutely necessary in order to achieve the goal of exercising stringent control over every link in the chain. A third-party logistics firm, sometimes known as a 3PL, is able to take care of all or any of a client's logistical requirements. It's possible that you'll need to arrange for things like transportation, stock optimization, storage, order fulfillment, and other related operations. In addition, third-party logistics (3PL) providers are responsible for fulfilling ten operational essentials. The service offering consists of many different components, including strategic capability, logistical knowledge, to use, knowledge sharing of best practices, and risk profile mitigation. Because of

the many benefits that come with outsourcing "in-house" jobs to third-party logistics providers (3PLs), many "in-house" duties are increasingly being outsourced to these providers.

Keep your focus on the most important tasks and procedures.;

- Improve customer service, streamline operations throughout the supply chain, reduce conflict, and work together on matters related to common goals.
- Increase productivity while keeping things stable and adaptable;
- build credibility in the marketplace; avoid wasteful investments in infrastructure; Raise productivity.
- Reduce danger, unpredictability, and swings in the economy; Utilize existing materials; In order to:
- gain a competitive edge on a local or global scale;
- reduce costs related to personnel and infrastructure;
- improve expertise, market knowledge, and data access;



Fig .1 Framework of 3PL

Third-party logistics service providers -

3PL used to just offer basic functions like delivery and storage, but now they offer a wide variety of services that help bridge the gap between producers and consumers. Now, let's look at what 3PL offers: Third-party logistics providers aid in selecting a carrier to minimize the likelihood of product damage during transit..

- Third-party logistics providers, often known as 3PLs, play a key part in assisting enterprises in meeting the needs of customers for faster product delivery. They do this by formulating and putting into action distribution strategies for commodities that are handled by many departments.
- Freight bill payment and audit — This service enables a third-party logistics provider, or 3PL, to speed up the process of billing a company for the expenses of transportation. Because of this 3pl service, our company is now able to put more of its attention on the areas in which it excels.
- Information system — Utilizing information technology, 3PL has developed a service that connects consumers and suppliers in a one-on-one setting. This category of service is



referred to as a "information system" in the industry. The 3PL is responsible for relaying the order particulars from the customer to the manufacturer.

- The third-party logistics provider (3PL) is in charge of arranging the delivery of products to their final destinations according to the category in which the commodities fall. The manufacturer is able to ensure that the cargo will arrive on time and at the appropriate location when it makes use of this feature.
- Customers have the ability to return undesired items to the original supplier and receive a refund by utilizing the "product return service" offered by the 3PL. Because the third-party logistics provider frequently collects the goods from the client and then ships them back to the manufacturer, the amount of time spent processing returns is cut down significantly. After that, the third-party logistics provider sends the buyer a brand-new, factory-finished product that was supplied by the manufacturer.
- One of the services provided by 3PL is referred to as "freight consolidation," and it is supposed to simplify the multiple stages that are required in shipping freight. This makes it easier for numerous freight suppliers to coordinate their efforts, which in turn shortens the amount of time it takes for products to be delivered.
- Product marking - According to the business that is offering this service, third-party logistics (3PL) providers are able to reduce the amount of time needed to pack and label things. The effectiveness of the product can be improved by carrying out these measures.
- Choosing the most efficient path to convey a shipment of products can be made easier with the assistance of a third-party logistics company's route and network optimization services.

Review literature:

The Bhatnagar, Sohal, and Millen edition for the year 2019 is now available. The concentration on supply chain management as a source of competitive advantage is yet another significant trend that is influencing the market for logistics. This modification is of the same vital importance. In their never-ending search for time-based expertise, corporations have swiftly embraced cutting-edge production procedures over the course of the previous two decades. Just-in-time assembly, adaptive production processes, and CNC machining are a few examples of these types of manufacturing techniques. The implementation of these strategies, which attempt to reduce the amount of time that passes between each individual production step and improve product quality, may be responsible, at least in significant part, for the improved performance of the supply chain. However, in order to further improve the performance of the supply chain, it will be necessary to accelerate logistics activities such as the storage and delivery of materials or products throughout the entirety of the supply chain, as well as the transmission of order information to partners further upstream in the supply chain.

Krishna et al. (2021) conducted research to investigate the influence that cultural factors have on the decision-making process as well as the execution of complex outsourcing agreements in supply chains that span international boundaries. Concerns have been raised regarding the usage of cultural characteristics in isolation.

Evidence presented by Gustafsson et al. (2020) demonstrates how an improved channel strategy to conducting business may have an impact on the whole supply chain. When it came time to negotiate a new packaging design with the store's manufacturer and everyone else involved in the supply chain, the thoroughness of these researchers was very essential.

According to Chapman and colleagues (2014), innovation in the service sector is a value-creating activity that improves marketing performance and provides the business with a competitive advantage. Cheng



(2013) examines the role that cooperation plays in the interplay of five other factors that affect the efficiency of supply chain operations in the setting of third-party logistics services. Even though Bring does not have a Swedish R&D lab, this is not stopping them from thinking about expanding their offerings to include value-added services. After developing a unique research model with the use of structural equation modeling, in which the amount of collaboration acts as the mediating construct, they test six research hypotheses based on the model. These hypotheses are based on the model. In addition to this, they create a theory-driven model in order to investigate the elements that influence the success of supply chains when logistics are outsourced.

Objective of the study:

1. To research third-party logistics service providers in India.
2. To investigate the elements that affect supply chain performance when logistical services are contracted out.

Research methodology:

Through this line of inquiry, we hope to gain a deeper comprehension of the Indian market for companies that provide logistics outsourcing services. The research follows a methodological approach that might be described as descriptive. Throughout the entirety of the investigation, both primary and secondary sources of information were utilized. In order to collect this information, a survey asking customers about their encounters with logistics service providers was sent out to the general public in the form of a questionnaire. One hundred samples are being taken.

III. MODELLING AND ANALYSIS

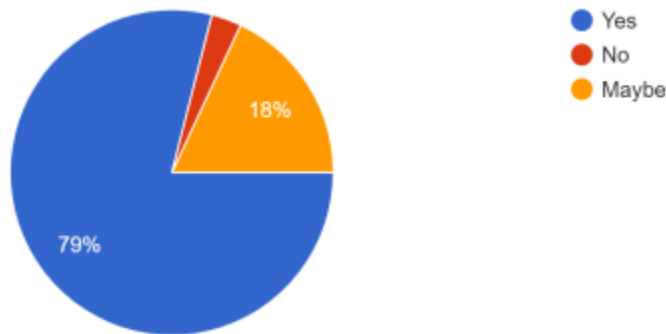


Figure-1: According to the information that was shown in the pie chart that came before it, it would appear that the majority of respondents (79%) believe that logistic service providers in India have potential for progress when compared to those in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Canada.

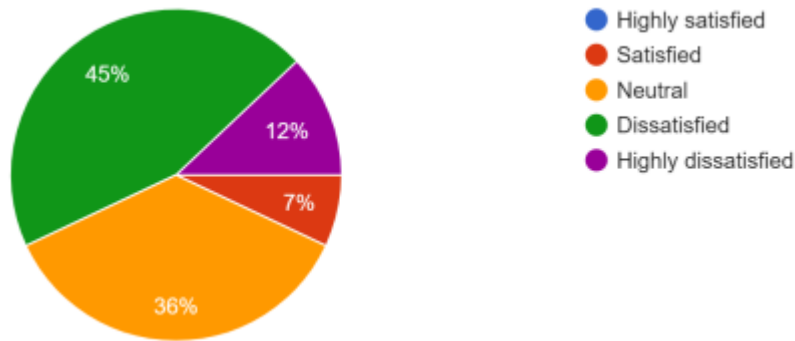


Figure-2: The pie chart that was just given shows that 34 percent of respondents are dissatisfied with the delivery/pickup rates, while 46 percent of respondents have mixed feelings about the logistics service providers.

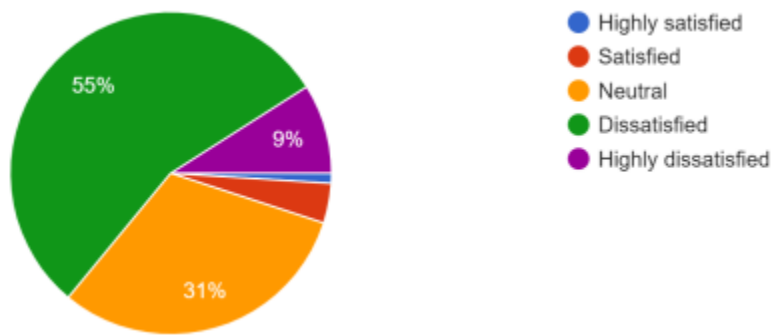


Figure-3: As can be seen in the pie chart that precedes this one, 55 percent of respondents are unhappy with the pace at which things are delivered or received, and 31 percent of respondents have no opinion either way on the logistics service providers.

Result:

As information technology has advanced, the logistics industry has grown increasingly differentiated from other service businesses. The potential of blockchain technology to improve upon the architecture of existing supply chains should receive a lot of attention and effort. Blockchain technology may help organizations save money in a number of different ways, including by automating corporate processes, simplifying payment systems, and increasing transparency throughout the whole supply chain. It is important to take note of the fact that the most successful businesses in the world are actively implementing blockchain technology in order to monitor inventory quality, expedite the movement of raw materials and completed goods, and streamline corporate processes. It is now feasible, as a result of improvements in information and communications technology, to give complete visibility into every stage of the production process, beginning with the procurement of raw materials and ending with the delivery of the finished product. The most significant benefits that blockchain technology can offer in the field of logistics are the



potential to reduce the costs associated with logistics, the ability to eliminate the possibility of data falsification, the rapidity with which it can locate and correct transportation errors, and the potential to reduce the costs that businesses incur as a result of those errors. The broad use of blockchain technology would allow the logistics industry to have complete peace of mind regarding the safety of their data, the invulnerability of their document repository, and the absence of any possibility of altered data on the standing of their transportation operations. If this kind of system were put into place, it would minimize delivery delays and fraud, both of which may result in savings of billions of dollars for the transportation sector as a whole.

By using a smartphone to keep a record of each stage of a logistical process, which is made possible by now possible to conduct research without the need for paper records. This is only one of the many benefits that may be gained by using blockchain technology. The study of logistics processes has been conducted by research institutions in nations with developed economies, and their findings show that the primary future directions of expansion of logistics systems will be intimately tied to the progression of computer technology. Recently, the creation of internet-connected devices has been the primary focus of the information technology industry. Because of this, logistics that are dependent on the administration of data demand a higher level of attention and care. With the assistance of these technologies, businesses are now able to forecast the level of interest that customers will have in their products and react properly in terms of the distribution of resources and the structure of their organizations. The provision of services is extremely important, and there is potential for the "future of logistics" to be enhanced with the assistance of "data-driven logistics."

As a method of enhancing their operational efficacy, service quality, and turnaround times, organizations are turning more frequently to the application of big data algorithms, data visualization tools, and predictive analytics. This trend is expected to continue in the foreseeable future. Businesses will make use of geographical search patterns in order to attempt to forecast the level of demand for particular goods in a given region so that they can provide such goods in advance. This makes it possible for the companies to better satisfy the requirements of their clientele. Other components of contemporary technology, such as aerial drones and smart glasses, to mention just two examples, could be able to assist with the development of logistics in the future. This will make it possible to deploy technology like this. The utilization of automation and mobility as components of the support system will make this objective attainable. By automating tasks such as manually finding the optimum route, utilizing face recognition to verify deliveries are performed without error, and providing personalized deliveries, smart glasses, which are enabled by augmented reality technology, will make package delivery more efficient. The widespread usage of drones and the development of smart glasses have the potential to increase the productivity of first and last mile logistics, as well as the flexibility and rapidity of delivery in urban environments. This is especially true in the case of drones, which are becoming increasingly commonplace. Blockchain (with a response rate of 52.79%), artificial intelligence (with a response rate of 51.3%), robotics (with a response rate of 44.61%), autonomous vehicles (with a response rate of 42.01%), and drones (with a response rate of 24.91%) are the top five technologies that will revolutionize the logistics industry, according to a survey of logistics service providers that was carried out in 2020 for the Global Logistics Report..

Conclusion:

Effective logistics outsourcing on a worldwide scale requires a broad variety of extra services beyond transportation, storage, and customs clearance. Payment of freight bills, audits, contract manufacturing and assembly processes, packing and labeling, and freight consolidation are just a few examples. Third-party logistics techniques are still in their infancy in India, despite the fact that they have been proved to have a positive and significant impact on business success. Only 55% of businesses use 3PL services, significantly



lower than the global average of 75%, and the vast majority of these appear to be related to transportation and storage. Third-party logistics (3PL) services will become more widely used in conventional logistics operations as a result of the general positive experience and the impact on business goals like logistics system performance, customer satisfaction, and employee morale. These figures might prove useful to third-party logistics (3PL) companies in India as they consider expanding the breadth and depth of their services to the country. They make it very clear how crucial it is to provide results that have an influence on the business objectives to improve the outsourcing opportunities available to Indian businesses.

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