SJIF Impact Factor (2025): 8.688| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 10 | Issue: 5 | May 2025 - Peer Reviewed Journal

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON FLEET AND CARGO MANAGEMENT IN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

Haseena Farvin Begam[1], Dr.C. Rajalakshmi[2], Mr.M. Selva Kumar[3]
[1]MBA Student, Sakthi Institute of Information and Management Studies Pollachi
[2]Associate Professor, Sakthi Institute of Information and Management Studies Pollachi,
[3] Assistant Professor, Sakthi Institute of Information Management Studies, Pollachi,.

ABSTRACT
This study explores the critical aspects of transportation fleet and cargo management, focusing on optimizing logistics operations, improving fleet efficiency, and ensuring timely delivery of goods. The research examines the role of technology in modern fleet management, including the use of GPS tracking, telematics, and data analytics to monitor vehicle performance and cargo conditions. It also investigates strategies for route optimization, fuel management, vehicle maintenance, and compliance with safety and environmental regulations. Through case studies and industry data analysis, the study highlights best practices and challenges faced by logistics companies in managing diverse fleets and varying cargo types. The findings aim to support businesses in enhancing operational efficiency, reducing costs, and improving customer satisfaction in an increasingly competitive and dynamic transportation sector.

KEYWORDS: *Fleet Management, Cargo Management, Transportation Logistics, Route Optimization, Vehicle Tracking*

INTRODUCTION

Efficient transportation systems are essential for the smooth functioning of supply chains across industries such as manufacturing, retail, agriculture, construction, and e-commerce. Among the various components of logistics, fleet and cargo management play a pivotal role in ensuring that goods are transported safely, efficiently, and cost-effectively from origin to destination. As global trade expands and customer expectations for faster deliveries rise, companies are under increasing pressure to optimize their transportation operations.

Fleet management involves the coordination and administration of a company's commercial vehicles to improve productivity, reduce operational costs, ensure safety, and comply with government regulations. It includes activities such as vehicle tracking, maintenance scheduling, driver management, fuel monitoring, and route planning. On the other hand, cargo management encompasses all processes related to handling freight — including loading, packaging, warehousing, and tracking — to ensure that the goods are delivered without damage or loss.

With the advent of modern technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), telematics, artificial intelligence, and cloud-based platforms, companies now have access to real-time data that can significantly enhance decision-making and operational transparency. These tools help in predicting delays, reducing idle time, improving fuel efficiency, and enhancing cargo security.

However, transportation management also comes with challenges such as fluctuating fuel prices, regulatory compliance, labor shortages, traffic congestion, and environmental concerns. These factors demand continuous innovation and strategic planning from logistics managers.

This study investigates the current practices and evolving trends in fleet and cargo management, with a focus on how businesses can leverage technology and data-driven strategies to streamline operations. By examining real-world applications and case studies, the research aims to offer insights into improving efficiency, reducing costs, and meeting the dynamic needs of modern logistics.

OBJECTIVES

- To understand how transportation fleets and cargo are managed in logistics companies.
- To find out how technology helps improve delivery, reduce costs, and manage vehicles more efficiently

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- **Electric Vehicles and Fleet Sustainability: Authors: P. Sharma, R. Patel, Year: 2025**: The shift towards electric vehicles (EVs) in urban logistics is examined, emphasizing sustainability. EVs lower long-term costs due to reduced fuel and maintenance. However, challenges like charging infrastructure and range limitations are discussed.

SJIF Impact Factor (2025): 8.688| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 10 | Issue: 5 | May 2025 - Peer Reviewed Journal

- **Autonomous Delivery Vehicles in Urban Logistics: Authors: T. Rodriguez, P. Nguyen, Year: 2024**, Autonomous delivery vehicles, particularly for last-mile logistics, are explored. The study highlights benefit in reducing labor costs and improving delivery speed, while discussing regulatory and safety concerns in urban areas.
- **AI in Cargo and Fleet Optimization: Authors: R. Gupta, A. Singh, Year: 2024**, The study discusses AI's role in automating fleet scheduling and optimizing routes based on traffic, weather, and vehicle performance. Predictive maintenance through AI reduces vehicle failures and operational disruptions.
- **Blockchain for Cargo Tracking: Authors: M. Lee, S. Wang, Year: 2023**, This research explores blockchain's use in cargo tracking for enhanced transparency and security. By tracking each step in the supply chain, blockchain ensures integrity and reduces potential cargo theft or fraud.
- **Fleet Scheduling and Route Optimization: Authors: R. Smith, M. Alvarado, Year: 2023**, This paper examines fleet scheduling and route optimization strategies using AI algorithms. Real-time traffic and weather data are incorporated to minimize delays and reduce fuel consumption, contributing to lower operational costs.

RESEARCH DESIGN

DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH DESIGN: Qualitative data includes respondents' opinions and ideas. It is also applied in order to describe current conditions or to investigate relationships

SOURCES OF DATA

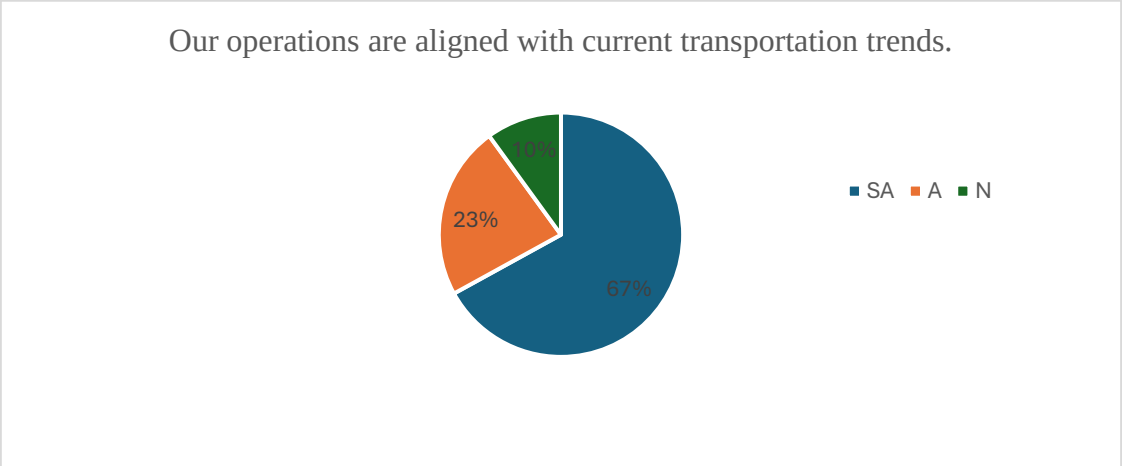
- Primary Data – Questionnaire was given to 132 respondents
- Secondary Data – Websites and online journals, Published reports & Review of literature from published articles

TOOLS FOR ANALYSIS

Research questions are always answered with a descriptive statistic: generally, either a percentage and Chi square. The percentage is appropriate when it is important to know how many of the participants gave a particular answer. When the responses have discrete categories, percentage is reported

Our operations are aligned with current transportation trends

S NO	Particulars	No. Respondents	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	89	67
2	Agree	30	23
3	Neutral	13	10
TOTAL		132	100



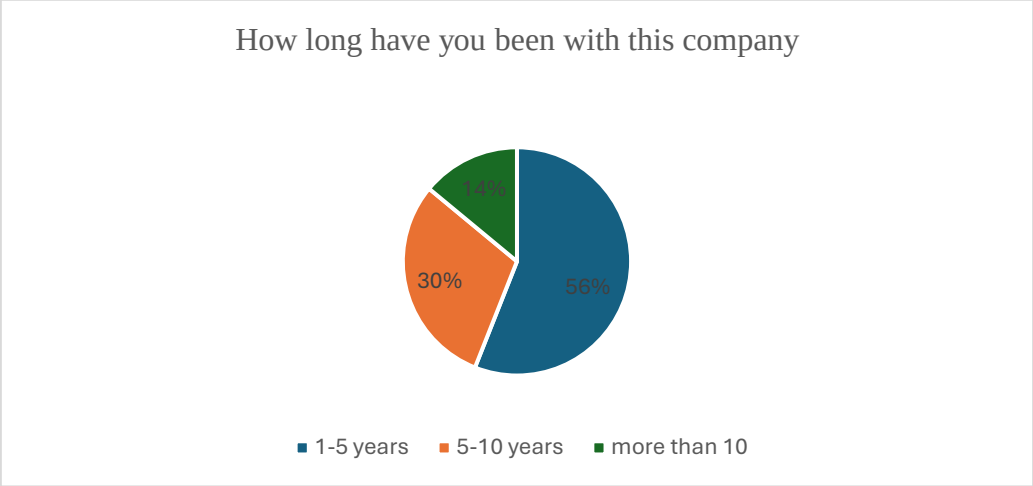
INTERPRETATION

The majority of respondents (67%) strongly agree that their operations are aligned with current transportation trends. Additionally, 23% agree, while only 10% are neutral. This indicates that a large portion of the respondents feel confident that their transportation practices are in line with modern industry trends, reflecting a positive outlook on their current operational strategies.

SJIF Impact Factor (2025): 8.688| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 10 | Issue: 5 | May 2025 - Peer Reviewed Journal

How long have you been with this company

S NO	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	1-5	74	56
2	5-10	40	30
3	More than 10 years	18	14
TOTAL		132	100



INTERPRETATION

The majority of respondents (56%) have been with the company for 1 to 5 years, indicating a relatively young workforce. 30% have worked for 5 to 10 years, while only 14% have been with the company for more than 10 years. This suggests that most employees are in the early to mid-stages of their careers with the company, which may reflect recent growth or expansion.

Qualification of the respondents and training in handling specialized cargo

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	28.893	12	.004
Likelihood Ratio	30.486	12	.002
Linear-by-Linear Association	15.340	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	132		

H_0: There exists no association between qualification of the respondents and training in handling specialized cargo.
Calculated $\chi 2$ Value: 28.893
Degree of freedom: 12
Signification level: .004

INTERPRETATION

As the calculated $\chi 2$ value (28.893) is significant (.004) at five percent level, there exist an association between qualification of the respondents and training in handling specialized cargo. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected.

Experience of the respondents and training in handling specialized cargo

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	24.278	8	.002
Likelihood Ratio	26.378	8	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	21.457	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	132		

H_0: There exists no association between experience of the respondents and training in handling specialized cargo.
Calculated $\chi 2$ Value: 27.278

SJIF Impact Factor (2025): 8.688| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 10 | Issue: 5 | May 2025 - Peer Reviewed Journal

Degree of freedom: 8
Signification level: .002

INTERPRETATION
As the calculated $\chi 2$ value (27.278) is significant (.002) at five percent level, there exist an association between experience of the respondents and training in handling specialized cargo. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected.

HYPOTHESES
Null Hypothesis (H_0): There is no significant relationship between staff receiving proper training for handling specialized cargo and operational efficiency.

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): There is a significant relationship between staff receiving proper training for handling specialized cargo and operational efficiency.

Correlation			
		Staff receives proper training for handling specialized cargo.	**Our experience contributes to better efficiency and fewer operational issues**
Staff receives proper training for handling specialized cargo.	Pearson Correlation	1	-.075
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.393
	N	132	132
Our experience contributes to better efficiency and fewer operational issues.	Pearson Correlation	-.075	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.393	
	N	132	132

INTERPRETATION
The Pearson Correlation between the two variables is -0.075, which indicates a very weak negative relationship.
The p-value (Sig. 2-tailed) is 0.393, which is greater than 0.05. This means the correlation is not statistically significant

HYPOTHESES
Null Hypothesis (H_0):
There is no significant relationship between staff receiving proper training for handling specialized cargo and the regular adoption of innovations to improve cargo management efficiency.
Alternative Hypothesis (H_1):
There is a significant relationship between staff receiving proper training for handling specialized cargo and the regular adoption of innovations to improve cargo management efficiency.

Correlation			
		Staff receives proper training for handling specialized cargo.	We regularly adopt innovations to improve cargo management efficiency.
Staff receives proper training for handling specialized cargo.	Pearson Correlation	1	-.423**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		<.001
	N	132	132
We regularly adopt innovations to improve cargo management efficiency.	Pearson Correlation	-.423**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	
	N	132	132
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

SJIF Impact Factor (2025): 8.688| ISI I.F. Value: 1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 ISSN: 2455-7838(Online)
EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)
Volume: 10 | Issue: 5 | May 2025 - Peer Reviewed Journal

INTERPRETATION

There is a significant negative relationship between staff training and adopting innovations. This means that when staff receive more training for handling specialized cargo, the company tends to adopt fewer innovations to improve cargo management efficiency, and vice versa.

FINDINGS

- **Most employees agree that their company follows modern transportation trends** – 67% strongly agree, and 23% agree, showing that companies are adapting to current logistics practices.
- **Majority of the workforce is relatively new** – 56% of respondents have been with the company for 1–5 years, suggesting recent recruitment or expansion.
- **Employee qualification affects their training in handling specialized cargo** – The Chi-square test showed a significant relationship between qualification and training.
- **Work experience also impacts training** – There is a strong association between the number of years employees have worked and whether they received training in handling special types of cargo.

SUGGESTIONS

- **Implement advanced technology tools** – Companies should adopt GPS tracking, telematics, and AI-based route optimization to improve fleet performance and reduce delays.
- **Provide regular training programs** – Employees, especially those handling specialized cargo, should receive ongoing training to enhance safety and efficiency.
- **Focus on preventive vehicle maintenance** – Regular checks and servicing of fleet vehicles can reduce breakdowns and extend vehicle life.
- **Encourage the use of eco-friendly vehicles** – Introducing electric or low-emission vehicles can reduce fuel costs and meet environmental regulations.
- **Improve data management systems** – Using digital platforms to monitor cargo movement and vehicle usage can help in better decision-making and performance tracking.
- **Strengthen compliance and safety protocols** – Ensure all vehicles and drivers comply with transportation laws and safety standards to avoid legal issues and accidents.

CONCLUSION

The study on transportation fleet and cargo management highlights the growing importance of integrating technology and skilled manpower to enhance logistics efficiency. The findings indicate that most companies are aligning their operations with modern transportation trends, supported by a relatively young and adaptive workforce. The use of advanced tools such as GPS tracking, telematics, and AI has significantly improved real-time monitoring, route optimization, and cargo safety. Additionally, the study reveals that the qualification and experience of employees have a direct impact on their training and ability to handle specialized cargo, emphasizing the need for continuous employee development. Despite these advancements, challenges such as fuel price fluctuations, regulatory requirements, and environmental concerns persist, requiring ongoing strategic planning. Overall, it is evident that companies that leverage data-driven decision-making, prioritize vehicle maintenance, and invest in employee training are better positioned to reduce operational costs, enhance delivery performance, and stay competitive in the evolving logistics landscape.

REFERENCES

1. *Gupta, R., & Singh, A. (2024). AI in Cargo and Fleet Optimization. Journal of Transport and Logistics Technology, 12(3), 45-52.*
2. *Lee, M., & Wang, S. (2023). Blockchain for Cargo Tracking: Enhancing Transparency and Security. International Journal of Supply Chain Management, 18(2), 78–85.*
3. *Rodriguez, T., & Nguyen, P. (2024). Autonomous Delivery Vehicles in Urban Logistics. Urban Transport Review, 16(1), 33-41.*
4. *Sharma, P., & Patel, R. (2025). Electric Vehicles and Fleet Sustainability. Journal of Sustainable Transport, 9(4), 59–66.*
5. *Smith, R., & Alvarado, M. (2023). Fleet Scheduling and Route Optimization Using AI. Logistics Engineering Journal, 14(2), 92–101.*
6. *Government of India. (2023). Logistics Performance Index – India Report. Ministry of Commerce and Industry.*