ISSN: 2277-9655
Impact Factor: 5.164
CODEN: IJESS7

IJESRT

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING SCIENCES & RESEARCH TECHNOLOGY

ANALYSIS OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECT PLANNING FOR MAHARASHTRA REGION

Sharadchandra V.Patil[*1] & Prof.D.B.Desai[2]
[*1]Department of Master of Civil Engineering (Construction Management)), Dr.J.J.Magdum College of Engineering, Jaysingpur, India
[2]Head of Department of Master of Civil Engineering (Construction Management), Dr.J.J.Magdum College of Engineering, Jaysingpur, India

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1199131

ABSTRACT
Construction components managing, usage and layout follow-up perform important role in construction sector which consequently demands thoroughly focus when designing venture plan. Products form a substantial part altogether cost of development project. The lack of resources whenever required is amongst the key reasons behind decrease of productiveness within a worksite. Current resources management routines in the construction sector are carried out on fragmented time frame with numerous complications encountered when controlling materials supply chain, particularly throughout construction stages. These complications are the key origin that leading to performance-related issues such as delay in materials purchasing and acquiring, low productiveness, expense and time period overrun, conflict and conflicts. Thus, this paper examines the analysis of supply chain management during construction phases for Maharashtra Region.

Keywords: supply chain management, Cronbach's Alpha.

I. INTRODUCTION
Supply chains (SC) encompass probable suppliers, manufacturers, vendors, retailers, clients, etc. Because of the nature of provider assortment process and altering client needs cause the boost in the uncertainness of this decision-making process. Consequently, to experience the productive functioning of SC, a powerful supply associate assortment turns into a necessary practice that will boost performance, effectiveness, quality, security and revenue. Supplier assortment looked as a task for recognition of an effective combination of vendors, companies and providers, based on which the appropriate mix and amount of products and services offered to clients [1]. Even so, in fact, decision makers tend to be experiencing complex choice issues that are not structuring hierarchically. Moreover, the communications of decision capabilities in the similar level and the feedback in between two diverse levels are essential issues that ought to be considered throughout the decision making process. As a result, the existing approach doesn't work correctly when resolving such decision problems.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
Nature of the construction work is a especially complicated variety of interdependent routines, i. e. it is at finest structured turmoil. Construction is a industry that allows enhancements gradually. Choice of successful engineering techniques in construction is a complicated multi-criteria task [2]. Clientele are sluggish with conversation. The main issues of construction works to managers [3] are as follows: modifying industry need, customers' demand, and technical improvements, the project remarkably afflicted with climate along with other ecological circumstances not exists exactly the same way to control each and every project. Multi-criteria analysis is a beneficial tool in numerous identical issues [4, 5]. By proactively approaching solutions of supply management issues appropriately, the project must cost less, be accomplished more rapidly and generate solutions almost certainly going to fulfill the client's specifications [6, 7].

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A group of 40 professionals from Maharashtra region who work in the construction organizations is created for examination. 60 % of the participants are BEC graduates and 100 % of these possess commercial background. For the initial phase SPSS technique used to look for the primary standards for construction supply chain management. Subsequent elements are considered for evolution of reliability testing:

Table 1: Reliability tests results

Factor/Purpose	Cronbach's Alpha	N
Knowledge about supply chain management (SCM) for construction projects	0.781	40
Knowledge about SCM design	0.834	40
Desire to promote supply chain management (SCM) for construction projects in global and local level	0.868	40
Supply chain management (SCM) for construction projects for promotion of carbon footprinting reduction	0.835	40
Economical benefits to infrastructure company	0.766	40
Cut-off in Infrastructure-Expenditure	0.869	40
Foreign company tie-up to promote indigenous quality product and services with implementation of SCM	0.712	40
Impact of SCM on infrastructure project profit	0.728	40
Impact of SCM on infrastructure in terms of improvement in quality of project brand	0.714	40
Impact of overall SCM for construction research on future prospects	0.810	40
Benefit of SCM to reduce waste material ratio and delay in project completion	0.823	40
Social and economic equity by providing global ventures in private sector construction projects	0.741	40
Standardized SCM policy will give more scope for Construction-sector development in India	0.709	40

The results as described from Tavakol et. al, (2011) should be between 0 (meaning no consistency) and 1 (meaning complete consistency) and recommended value should be more than 0.70. As shown in the table the Cronbach's Alpha [8,9,10] calculated on the all thirteen items (factors and purposes) is higher than 0.7, it is considered as very good reliability. The results indicate that the questionnaire used in this research was reliable enough to collect the data for analyzing in this research.

The statistical tool was utilized to test hypotheses and determine the significant of key-success factors, purposes and intention of decision to follow construction supply chain management. The statistical used was based on the statement of the problem and the entire research hypotheses were tested with 0.05 level of significance. If the significant (2-tailed) level is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is to be rejected. If the significant (2-tailed) level is more than 0.05, the null hypothesis is to be accepted. This significant level is used for rejecting or accepting the null hypothesis. For this particular research was used the most commonly used significant level at 0.05 (5%).

Elements Analysis Hypothesis Testing
H1: It's thought with the objective of the study that, identify the needs and benefits of SCM in construction industry and infrastructure project.

H1.1: The **age** of respondent has a significant positive relationship with their understanding about SCM in construction industry and infrastructure project.

H0: The **age** of respondent has no significant positive relationship with their understanding SCM in construction industry and infrastructure project.

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ANOVA

Table 2: ANOVA test age Intention of decision

Particulars	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	7.488	2	3.744	15.665	0.014
Within Groups	95.034	397	0.239		
Total	**102.522**	**399**			

The result of the significant level is 0.014 which is less than 0.05 means that the null hypothesis is rejected.

H1.2: The **gender** of respondent has a significant positive relationship with their understanding about SCM in construction industry and infrastructure project.

H0: The **gender** of respondent has no significant positive relationship with their understanding about SCM in construction industry and infrastructure project.

ANOVA

Table 3: ANOVA test gender Intention of decision

Particulars	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	9.450	1	9.450	40.577	0.010
Within Groups	93.072	398	0.233		
Total	**102.522**	**399**			

The result of the significant level is 0.010 which is less than 0.05 means that the null hypothesis is rejected.

H1.3: The **SCM Knowledge** of respondent has a significant positive relationship with their understanding about SCM in construction industry and infrastructure project.

H0: The **SCM Knowledge** of respondent has no significant positive relationship with their understanding about SCM in construction industry and infrastructure project.

ANOVA

Table 4: ANOVA test SCM Knowledge Intention of decision

Particulars	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3.441	3	1.147	4.588	0.003
Within Groups	99.081	396	.250		
Total	**102.522**	**399**			

The result of the significant level is 0.003 which is less than 0.05 means that the null hypothesis is rejected.

H1.4: The **experience** of respondent has a significant positive relationship with their understanding about SCM in construction industry and infrastructure project.
H0: The **experience** of respondent has no significant positive relationship with their understanding about SCM in construction industry and infrastructure project.

ANOVA

Table 5: ANOVA test experience Intention of decision

Particulars	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	5.733	3	7.831	1.911	0.021
Within Groups	96.789	396	0.244		
Total	**102.522**	**399**			

The result of the significant level is 0.021which is less than 0.05 means that the null hypothesis is rejected.

III. CONCLUSION

Offered strategy enables resolving supply chain management complications considering the inherent interconnectivity of the operations that encompass them. It so brings important observations about how this kind of technique boosts technological innovation or multilevel construction. There's hence already been equivalent development in the consistency, reliability, and convenience to model studies of supply chain management. It's possible that the comparatively higher influence of supply chain management on organization choices is not just associated with reasonably lower usage of the strategy by decision makers in business, but additionally to reasonably low importance of conventional supply chain management for such reasons

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CITE AN ARTICLE

Prakash, V. (n.d.). SIZE BASED CHARACTERIZATION OF SEISMIC MAGNITUDES. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING SCIENCES & RESEARCH TECHNOLOGY*, *7*(3), 337-345.