



A Study on the Impact of Automated Inventory Management Systems on Operational Efficiency in the Retail Sector

Pranay Mane¹

Student, MBA Department
Dhole Patil College of Engineering, Pune

Prof. Shrikant Jagtap²

Project guide, MBA Department
Dhole Patil College of Engineering, Pune

How to Cite this Article:

Mane, P. (2026). A Study on the Impact of Automated Inventory Management Systems on Operational Efficiency in the Retail Sector. International Journal of Creative and Open Research in Engineering and Management, 2(5).
<https://doi.org/10.55041/ijcope.v2i5.449>

License:

This article is published under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author(s) and the source are credited.

© The Author(s). Published by International Journal of Creative and Open Research in Engineering and Management.



<https://doi.org/10.55041/ijcope.v2i5.449>

Abstract-The rapid digitalization of supply chain operations is transforming how retail organizations manage stock, minimize waste, and meet consumer demand. This study aims to examine the adoption of Automated Inventory Management Systems (AIMS) and evaluate their impact on operational efficiency and cost reduction. A descriptive research design was employed, and primary data was collected through a structured questionnaire from 100 working professionals across diverse industries including retail, manufacturing, and e-commerce. The study analyzes awareness levels, usage patterns, benefits, and challenges associated with automated tools. The findings reveal a high level of awareness (88%) and substantial adoption (62%) within organizations. A majority of respondents reported improvements in stock accuracy (74%) and efficiency through time reduction (68%). However, the impact on productivity was found to be moderate and varied among users. Automated systems are primarily utilized for tracking, forecasting, and report generation. The study concludes that automation has strong potential to enhance inventory management, but its effectiveness depends on proper implementation and user understanding.

Keywords-Inventory Management; Automation; Retail Sector; Operational Efficiency; Supply Chain; Data Analysis



I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the rapid growth of digital technologies has significantly transformed the way organizations collect, process, and utilize inventory data. Inventory management has emerged as a critical tool that enables organizations to convert large volumes of stock data into meaningful insights for effective decision-making. With increasing competition, organizations are relying more on automated approaches to enhance performance and improve efficiency. Automated Inventory Management Systems (AIMS) have strengthened capabilities by enabling advanced tracking and predictive modeling. These tools allow professionals to automate routine tasks, reduce manual effort, and focus on strategic planning. Despite growing adoption, practical implementation is still evolving, with challenges including data privacy and technical expertise. This study aims to examine adoption and analyze impact on operational performance.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The integration of automation into business analytics has been widely studied. Researchers highlight that AI technologies enable organizations to automate processes and improve decision-making. Automated analytics systems enhance operational efficiency and support strategic planning. Recent studies suggest that automated tools assist in report generation and data interpretation, simplifying complex data for decision-makers. Several researchers emphasized the positive impact on managerial decision-making. However, concerns related to accuracy and reliability of generated outputs remain. Organizations must ensure proper data governance and responsible use. Furthermore, lack of technical knowledge can limit effectiveness. This study aims to address the gap by analyzing real-world usage and influence on productivity.

III. METHODOLOGY

This study follows a descriptive research design. Primary data was collected through a structured questionnaire distributed to 100 working professionals involved in analytics and supply chain roles. A convenience sampling method was used. The questionnaire was designed to capture information related to awareness, adoption, usage frequency, benefits, and challenges. The collected

data was analyzed using descriptive techniques such as percentage analysis and trend interpretation. Results are presented to ensure clarity.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Findings indicate a high level of awareness (88%) and adoption (62%) of automated systems. AIMS is primarily used for tracking, decision support, and forecasting. Finance and logistics were identified as heavily benefited areas. Results indicate AI plays a significant role in simplifying complex data. A majority of respondents (68%) reported that systems reduce time required for tasks. Additionally, 74% believe it enhances stock accuracy. However, impact on productivity is moderate. Key challenges include data privacy concerns, integration issues, and skill gaps among users. Despite this, overall perception remains positive.

V. CONCLUSION

The study highlights the growing importance of automation in inventory management. Findings indicate that these systems enhance efficiency, reduce time, and support faster decision-making. They play a significant role in simplifying data interpretation. However, impact varies among users, indicating that effective implementation is critical. Challenges such as skill gaps must be addressed to ensure successful adoption.

REFERENCES

- [1] E. Brynjolfsson and A. McAfee, 'The Business of Artificial Intelligence,' Harvard Business Review, 2017.
- [2] T. H. Davenport and D. D. D'Ambo, 'Artificial Intelligence for the Real World,' Harvard Business Review, 2018.
- [3] J. Manyika et al., 'Artificial Intelligence: The Next Digital Frontier,' McKinsey Global Institute, 2017.
- [4] G. Shmueli et al., Data Mining for Business Analytics, Wiley, 2020.