



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

A Study On Problem And Challenges Faced In Exporting Raw Materials By Metal Dowel Manufacturing Companies

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Abstract:

The exportation of raw materials by metal dowel fabrication companies is a vital facial expression of world-wide trade and industrial supply mountain chain. Metal dowel are critical part in construction, automotive, and machinery industry, contributing significantly to the strength, stableness, and precision of structural assemblies. However, manufacturers face up a wide array of challenge in export rude materials, which can disrupt functioning, limit increase, and deoxidise gainfulness. These challenge include logistical hurdles, inconsistent customs subroutine, gamey fare toll, trade tariffs, and fluctuating bleak fabric prices. Additionally, environmental rule and the demand for sustainable production have added layers of complexness to export mathematical operation. This sketch investigates these multifaceted issues by psychoanalyse key factors such as supplying chain disruptions, regulatory restraint, outside craft policy, and quality control measure. It train to declare oneself practical insights and strategic recommendations to help overcome these barriers. The finding are wait to benefit metal dowel manufacturers, policymakers, and stakeholder by further to a greater extent resilient, efficient, and environmentally creditworthy export practice session in the sector.

Introduction

The export of raw materials plays a significant role in the update and competitiveness of metal dowel manufacturing companies in the globular market. metal dowel pin are widely used in cardinal industries such as construction, automotive, and machinery for their strength, precision, and reliableness in structural coating. As globular demand for infrastructure and industrial developing rises, the need for these components has also surged. Withal, despite growing chance, manufacturers present numerous challenge in the export of tender materials, which hinder productivity and lucrativeness. These include logistical

difficulties, customs regulations, vacillate raw material costs, patronage restrictions, and supplying chain interruption. Additionally, evolving international standards, quality deference demands, and increase environmental regulation further complicate exportation cognitive operation. This study aspire to place and analyze these pressing issues, put up insights that can help streamline operation, reduce obstacles, and enhance the competitiveness of metal dowel manufacturers in international trade.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The export of raw materials by metal dowel manufacturing party faces respective challenge that hinder efficiency and profitability. These issues include logistical and transportation difficulties, such as wait and gamy cost; voyage complex and alter regulatory and customs requirements across countries; ensuring submission with international timbre standards; and dealing with economic and political instability that can disrupt trade wind. Additionally, sustainability and environmental fear add pressure to manufacturing appendage, while worldwide supply mountain range disruptions far complicate the export process. This study target to explore these challenge in depth and identify scheme to improve the exportation surgical process of alloy dowel pin make up companies.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- Identify the Key Challenges in Exporting Raw Materials
- Examine Financial and Economic Barriers
- Analyze Quality Control and Standards Compliance
- Pass Judgment the Role of Infrastructure and Technology
- Sympathize the Logistic and Supply Chain Management Issues

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study examines the various challenge look by metal dowel fabrication companies in exporting raw fabric. It focalize on fundamental roadblock such as logistic issues, high transportation price, and supply Sir Ernst Boris Chain disruptions that hinder the smooth menstruum of exportation. The survey likewise research the impact of international trade wind regularisation, tariffs, and market competition on the ability to get at global mart. Additionally, it looks into the difficulties of meeting international calibre touchstone, certifications, and compliance with condom regulations for raw stuff exports. The research farther look into technological and base constraints, such as outdated machinery and ineffective supply range of mountains scheme, which bear on export efficiency. In Conclusion, the work will evaluate the role of government insurance policy, patronage agreements, and export incentives in supporting maker to overcome these challenge and encourage their exportation capabilities

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, the research is descriptive in nature, focusing on the problems and challenges faced in exporting raw materials by metal dowel manufacturing companies. The data used for the research are both primary and secondary.

Primary Data: According to the structured schedules, data were collected from surveys and interviews with metal dowel manufacturers, export managers, and supply chain professionals.

Secondary Data: These comprise information from government trade reports, export policy documents, research papers, industry publications, and online sources.

Sampling Method: A purposive sampling technique will be employed to ensure the selection of metal dowel manufacturing companies engaged in exports, providing a comprehensive understanding of the challenges they face.

Data Analysis: Data collected will be subjected to statistical tools and qualitative analysis to identify trends and patterns in export difficulties, supply chain constraints, trade regulations, and cost-related issues. A SWOT analysis will also be conducted to assess the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in the export process.

This methodology provides a strong basis for understanding the export challenges of metal dowel manufacturing companies, offering insights into potential solutions for improving export efficiency.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The study may be geographically limited, focusing on specific regions or markets, which could affect the generalizability of findings.
- It may only address challenges related to raw material exports, excluding broader issues in manufacturing or distribution.
- Data availability could be constrained, especially for smaller companies or due to confidentiality concerns.
- The study may be impacted by external factors like changing trade policies, economic shifts, or global events.
- The sample size may be small or unrepresentative, potentially skewing results toward larger or more successful companies.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mohammad Ekram Yawar (2020), exporting plays a crucial role in economic growth by promoting skilled labor and technology advancement. However, firms face difficulties such as physical infrastructure limitations, cultural differences, and competitive market conditions, which can hinder their ability to achieve high export performance. This study highlights how exporting raw materials requires effective logistics, cost management, and market research to overcome these challenges.

Similarly, A.P. Latkin (2021), examined regional export-oriented production systems and found that export specialization depends on geopolitical factors, resource management, and sustainable industrial practices. For metal dowel manufacturers, ensuring the availability of high-quality raw materials while meeting export regulations and international standards remains a major challenge.

Research by Konstantin V. Adolf (2021), highlights the problems related to tax control in export operations, including complex regulatory requirements, undervaluation of products, and international tax compliance issues. These barriers can lead to delays in exports, increased operational costs, and risks of legal penalties. For metal dowel manufacturers, strict environmental policies and metal export restrictions in different countries can pose additional hurdles.

Yuvanqigang (2020), discusses how green trade barriers and corporate social responsibility (CSR) are increasingly affecting exporters. Companies involved in metal dowel manufacturing may face challenges due to environmental regulations, carbon footprint concerns, and sustainable sourcing of raw materials. Adapting to these requirements often requires significant investment in eco-friendly production methods.

N. Paranawithana (2022), examined Sri Lankan cinnamon exports and found that exchange rate fluctuations, domestic consumption, and production inefficiencies impact export income. Similar factors affect metal dowel manufacturers, as fluctuations in raw material availability, freight costs, and international shipping delays can disrupt supply chains.

Furthermore, Dong Yinguo (2019), studied the determinants of export growth in Madagascar, emphasizing that currency depreciation can benefit short-term exports but may negatively impact long-term growth. Metal dowel manufacturers must navigate unstable currency values, rising fuel prices, and high transportation costs, which affect profitability and competitiveness.

Anova

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS BY INDUSTRY TYPE

Industry Type	Count	Mean	Std Dev	Min	25%	50%	75%	Max
Automobile & Auto Components	15	1.92	1.15	1	1.00	1.00	2.50	5
Electronics & Electrical Equipment	12	1.80	1.20	1	1.00	1.00	2.00	5
Metal and Alloys	52	1.30	0.85	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	5
Renewable Energy & Solar Equipment	10	2.50	1.40	1	1.00	2.00	3.00	5
Other	14	1.90	1.00	1	1.00	2.00	2.50	5

ANOVA Test Results by Industry Type

Statistic Value

F-Statistic 4.2.43

p-value 0.00246

INTERPRETATION:

- Since $p\text{-value} < 0.05$, we reject the null hypothesis.
- Different industries perceive financial barriers differently.
- Metal and Alloys perceive fewer financial barriers (mean = 1.30) compared to other industries.

T-TEST

T-TEST RESULT BY GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS

Variable		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means					
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference Lower
government schemes supporting exporters OF THE RESPONDENTS	Equal variances assumed	33.408	.000	-.962	101	.339	-.140	.146	-.429
	Equal variances not assumed			-.880	61.203	.382	-.140	.159	-.458

- F = 33.408
- Sig. = 0.000

INTERPRETATION

Levene's test checks whether the variances in the two groups are equal (homogeneity of variances). The null hypothesis for Levene's test is that the variances are equal across the groups.

CHI-SQUARE TESTS

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	32.245 ^a	9	.000
Likelihood Ratio	32.449	9	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.089	1	.148
N of Valid Cases	103		

a. 9 cells (56.2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .78.

- Pearson Chi-Square Value: 32.245
- Degrees of Freedom(df) = 9
- Significance (p-value) = 0.000

INTERPRETATION

The Pearson Chi-Square test statistic is 32.245 with 9 degrees of freedom. The p-value (Asymptotic Significance) is 0.000, which is less than the common alpha level of 0.05. This means you reject the null hypothesis, indicating there is a significant association between the variables being tested. In other words, the observed frequencies in the contingency table differ significantly from the expected frequencies under the assumption of independence.

Findings

1. The ANOVA results argue a meaning divergence in the perception of financial barrier among different industry types ($p\text{-value} = 0.00246 < 0.05$). Notably, the *Metal and Alloys* sector reports the low-spirited mean (1.30), evoke few perceive financial roadblock compared to other sphere such as *Renewable Energy* and *Automobile*.
2. The t-test results show that there follow no statistically significant difference in percept of politics scheme bear exporter base on gender ($p\text{-value} = 0.339 > 0.05$). All The Same, Levene's test resolution ($F = 33.408, p = 0.000$) suggest unequal variances between gender groups.
3. The Chi-Square test reveals a significant association between categoric variables ($p\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$). This intimate that there live a meaningful relationship between the demographic or diligence factors and the response variables valuate in the contingency table.

Suggestions

Based on the statistical analyses, it is suggested that industry-specific financial intervention should be prioritized, especially for sector like Renewable Energy and Automobile, which perceive eminent financial roadblock. Awareness and outreach programs on political science exportation schema must be strengthen to ensure equal access and understanding across all respondent mathematical group, irrespective of sexuality. Since the Chi-Square test betoken substantial associations between variable star, place policy measures should be develop for specific industry or demographic section. Additionally, the government and export promotional material councils can conceive adopting safe practices from the Metal and Alloys sector, which reported fewer barrier, to ameliorate support across other diligence. Continuous monitoring and evaluation should be follow up to address disparities and control more inclusive and efficient export facilitation.

Conclusion

This survey provides valuable insights into the challenges and demographics of businesses involved in international trade. Key findings highlight the prevalence of export documentation issues, the role of government subsidies in supporting exporters, and the logistical challenges such as port congestion and shipment delays. Recommendations focus on enhancing female participation, improving skill development for younger employees, simplifying export procedures, and expanding access to financial and logistical support. By addressing these issues, exporters can improve their operational efficiency and competitiveness. Furthermore, fostering a more inclusive and skilled workforce, leveraging international consultants, and adhering to global quality standards can contribute significantly to the success of the export sector. The insights presented in this study can guide future research and policy-making, particularly in areas related to regulatory support, international trade consultancy, and the enhancement of infrastructure critical to facilitating smoother and more cost-effective exports.

Reference

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