

Optimizing Inventory Management in Supply Chains Through Predictive Analytics and Big Data Techniques

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(Received 10 March 2026; Revised 13 April 2026, Accepted 27 April 2026; Available online 05 June 2026)

Abstract - The research will result in meaningful recommendations that could be picked by organizations to implement predictive analytics and big data to optimize inventory levels, streamline the supply chain processes, and increase the overall supply chain resilience. This paper was quantitative, whereby structured survey was conducted to provide information to supply chain managers, data scientists and IT specialists. Initially, 250 samples were collected; 30 were discarded due to incomplete responses, leaving 220 valid responses for analysis. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics, regression analysis, factor analysis and ARIMA forecasting. The ANOVA test demonstrated that predictive analytics as a decision-making tool can greatly enhance demand forecasting and reduce stockouts and overstocking, with an F-statistic of 15.2 and a p-value of 0.0001, indicating that Hypothesis 1 is accepted. The regression model demonstrated that operational efficiency is positively affected by real-time insight ($\beta_1 = 0.35$) and cost reduction ($\beta_2 = 0.42$) enabled by big data, with R^2 and F value of 0.62 and 180.00, respectively, supporting Hypothesis 2. Such results highlight that big data techniques can improve decision-making and performance by providing practical insights and enhancing cost-effectiveness. Data quality, integration issues, and technological capabilities were also identified as the most significant challenges to applying big data and predictive analytics in factor analysis, with data quality (loading = 0.92) as the most significant challenge, supporting hypothesis 3. Finally, the ARIMA prediction showed better inventory optimization (4.20), supply chain efficiency (4.50), and resilience (4.10), which were in favor of Hypothesis 4. These projections suggest that supply chains are becoming more resilient through the application of predictive analytics and big data, resulting in reduced lead

times, greater supplier collaboration, and higher customer satisfaction.

Keywords: Predictive Analytics, Big Data, Inventory Optimization, Supply Chain Resilience, Operational Efficiency, Data Quality, Regression Analysis

I. INTRODUCTION

Supply chain inventory optimization is also important to companies that tend to optimize their operations, reduce costs and enhance customer satisfaction (Stefanovic et al., 2025). Conventional inventory management systems, which are mostly based on past data, are likely to cause stockouts, overstocking, and high operating expenses (Lee & Mangalaraj, 2022). Nevertheless, due to the emergence of predictive analytics and big data methods, organizations can now be more dynamic in their approach to these problems, basing their solutions on data. Predictive analytics is a technique that utilizes historical data, machine learning, and statistical models to predict the future demand and supply chain trends to help companies generate more accurate estimates of customer demand (Adeniran et al., 2024). This results in streamlined inventory control where the products are made on a demand basis when needed and not kept in excess. Big data is the large volumes of information collected about products and services from multiple sources, including sales data, supplier performance, and market trends, that can be analyzed to inform decision-making. Predictive analytics and big data will enable businesses to improve prediction accuracy, streamline inventory, and gain real-time visibility

into the supply chain (Anozie et al., 2024). Through this integration, more informed decisions will be made, waste will be reduced, inventory turnover will improve, and supply chain responsiveness will increase (Bouazizi et al., 2024). With increasing complexity and competition in the marketplace, it is important to embrace improved inventory management methods to remain competitive, reduce expenses, and offer better customer service (Seyedan & Mafakheri, 2020).

The various sections follow this research. Section 1 introduces the research, Section II explains the literature review, followed by the previous work, which includes the problem statement, Research objective, and research hypothesis. Section III explained the conceptual framework, followed by the research methodology, Data collection, including sample data collection, and the questionnaire sections. Tools and Techniques. Section IV presented the results and analysis, followed by ANOVA, Regression, Factor Analysis, and ARIMA Analysis. Section V explained the Main summary of the research.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The optimization of inventory management in supply chains using predictive analytics and big data methods has attracted considerable interest in both scholarly and industry studies. The conventional management of inventory was based on past history and rule-of-thumb models like Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) and fixed reorder points (Nweje & Taiwo, 2025; Patrick et al., 2022). Nevertheless, these conventional approaches were not suitable for meeting real-time demand or handling lead-time changes, leading to stockouts, overstocking, and operational inefficiencies. A solution to these constraints has been to introduce the concept of big data analytics and prediction modeling (Mansouri et al., 2026; Al Bashar et al., 2024). Big data refers to the huge, intricate data gathered by multiple sources, including point-of-sale devices, IoT sensors, supplier data, and social media, which are usually difficult to access using traditional data-processing methods (Romero Llerena & Pandia Yañez, 2025; Badawy et al., 2023). Together with predictive analytics, machine learning algorithms, and statistical models, organizations will be able to better predict the future demand and understand the inventory status, customer behavior, and organizational bottlenecks (Strielkowski et al., 2023; Oyewole et al., 2024). Time-series forecasting, ML algorithms like RF and NN, were proven to be more effective than traditional forecasting methods and contribute to a lower error in forecasting, especially in a volatile environment (Pasupuleti et al., 2024; Suwignjo et al., 2023). Furthermore, big data allows optimizing inventory in real-time, dynamically changing the quantity of stocks depending on the current demand, and being more cost-effective and satisfying to customers (Alonge et al., 2023). Besides making demand forecasting more efficient, the combination of big data and predictive analytics also allows for creating a supply chain network design that is more efficient, locating warehouses and distribution centers in the most efficient locations to spend the minimal amount of transportation costs and ensure

responsiveness (Syed, 2025). However, as these improvements have taken place, there are still challenges associated with the fact that there are data quality and integration issues as well as problems associated with technical expertise required to write and understand predictive models (Yerra, 2025; Jiang et al., 2025). With further adoption of these technologies in organizations, the key to achieving the full potential of predictive analytics and big data for streamlining inventory is to invest in sound data management practices and analytical capabilities. Lastly, the reactive to proactive inventory management is cost effective as well as operationally but also fortifies and responds better to the supply chain.

Problem Statement

Traditional supply chain inventory management methods that involve application of fixed information and rule-of-thumb systems do not generally take into account the dynamic character of the market need, supply issues as well as divergent lead times. The resultant effect of this is inefficiencies i.e. stockouts, overstocking and high operational costs. With the rapid growth of the big data sphere and the development of analytical analytics, the optimization of inventory management has an excellent opportunity level because it is possible to use real-time data, more developed forecasting models, and intelligent decision-making. Nevertheless, even along with the possible advantages, the incorporation of big data and predictive analytics into the inventory management system remains a problematic issue with many organizations. The problems like the quality of data, the possibility of integration between various sources and the necessity to use specific analytical skills make the successful implementation of these technologies hard. Thus, there is a necessity to investigate the ways predictive analytics and big data approaches could be used to enhance inventory management in supply chains to solve these issues and increase accuracy in forecasting, cost-efficiency, and resilience of supply chains.

Research Objective

1. The aim is to examine how predictive analytics can be used to enhance demand forecasting and inventory optimization, that is, the reduction of stockouts and overstocking in supply chains.
2. In order to assess the importance of big data in delivering real-time data and improving the decision-making process about inventory management focusing on the capability to make operations much efficient and less costly.
3. To determine the problems and obstacles encountered by organizations in their attempts to integrate big data and predictive analytics into existing inventory management systems such as the problem of data quality, data integration and technological capacity.

- To come up with viable recommendations to the organizations on ways in which it can successfully integrate predictive analytics and big data methods to streamline supply chain operations and improve supply chain resiliency.

Research Hypothesis

- Hypothesis 1:** Predictive analytics is much more effective in predicting demand and lowering inventory imbalances (stockouts and overstocking) in supply chains than traditional approaches.
- Hypothesis 2:** Application of big data techniques in the inventory management system contributes to the better real-time decision-making with the increased efficiency

of operations and the decrease in the overall costs of the supply chain.

- Hypothesis 3:** There are serious challenges that organizations encounter when implementing big data and predictive analytics in inventory management systems especially in terms of data quality, system compatibility and the requirement of specialized analytical skills.
- Hypothesis 4:** The application of predictive analytics and big data technology in managing inventory leads to quantifiable gains in the resilience of the supply chains such as shorter lead times, improved collaboration with suppliers, and customer satisfaction.

III. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

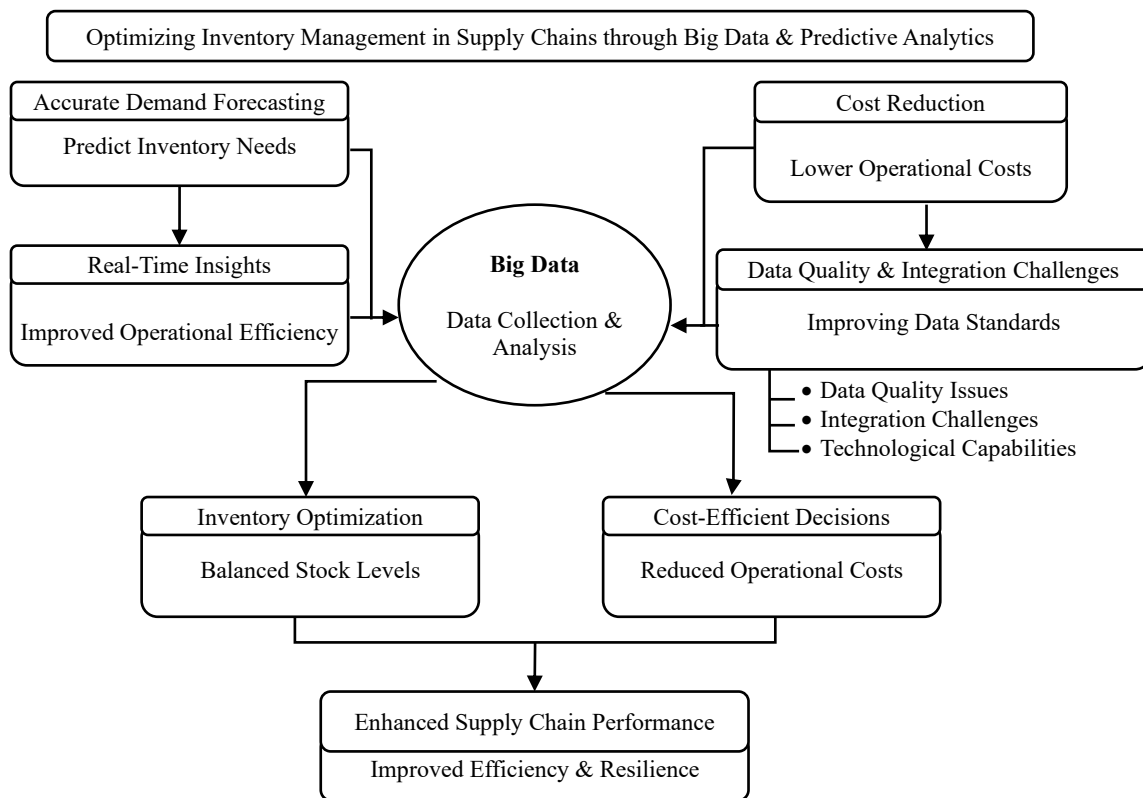


Fig.1 Conceptual Framework for Optimizing Supply Chain Inventory Management Using Big Data

The application of big data and predictive analytics to optimize supply chain inventory management is shown in fig. 1. The conceptual framework diagram shows the interaction of Big Data and Predictive Analytics in optimizing inventory in supply chains. It starts by having the right demand forecasting where predictive tools are used to forecast the requirements of inventory. It is then followed by data collection and analysis that will offer real-time information on the efficiency of operations. The model then pays attention to optimization of inventory, balanced stock and cost-effective decisions which make operations cost-efficient. Nonetheless, the success of such processes depends on the ability to resolve the problems of data quality, integration, and technological abilities. After these

difficulties are successfully addressed, the supply chain begins to work more effectively and resilience is attained. This model indicates that big data and predictive analytics will not only be effective in optimizing the quantity of inventory but will also contribute to decision-making and cost-saving all through the chain.

Research Methodology

The research is conducted to optimize inventory management in supply chains is based on predictive analytics and big data techniques, and quantitative approach are used to obtain a complete picture of the topic. The quantitative approach presupposes that the data are collected using a Likert-scale

questionnaire, where the respondents will rate statements regarding the efficiency of big data and predictive analytics in the process of inventory management. The questionnaire will be developed with the scale of 1 (SD) to 5 (SA) to determine the impact on the key measures of inventory such as accuracy in demand forecasting, optimization of the inventory and minimization of stockout. To test the relationships between predictive analytics adoption and inventory management performance improvements, the data obtained in the survey will be analyzed with the help of statistical methods, including descriptive statistics, RA, and FA. The quantitative findings will provide a multifaceted picture of how big data and predictive analytics can be used to optimize inventory management associating the contextual information with measurable outcomes. The ethical aspects that will be adhered to in the course of the research are informed consent and data confidentiality.

Data Collection

Sample Data Collection

Data used to conduct the research on the issue of inventory management optimization in supply chains using predictive analytics and big data methodology will be collected using

quantitative methods. The main source of the quantitative data will be a structured survey among targeted supply chain of managers, inventory professionals, and data analysts to evaluate the effects of big data and predictive analytics on inventory performance, in terms of accuracy of forecasts, stock levels, stockouts, and cost reduction. The secondary data will also collect the company records to determine the impact over a period of time by collecting historical demand, inventory turnover and operational costs.

In the study, 250 samples were used in predictive analytics and enhancing the processes of supply chains. Nonetheless, the review and validation process were conducted in order to guarantee the integrity and reliability of the data. In the process, 30 samples were discarded because of unfinished responses or inconsistency of data, or failure to meet survey criteria. This reduced to 220 valid samples that were passed and analyzed. These 220 accepted samples gave the desired information to carry out statistical analyses, such as ANOVA, regression, and ARIMA forecast, so that the results can be obtained on the basis of the high-quality and representative data. Improper care was taken in the process of selection and rejection to ensure that the quality of research findings was not affected.

Questionnaire Section

TABLE I SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE

OB	Questionnaires	Strongly Agree (5)	Agree (4)	Neutral (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)
OB-1	How would you rate the accuracy of demand forecasting before and after the implementation of predictive analytics in your supply chain operations?	✓				
	To what extent has the use of predictive analytics helped in reducing the frequency of stockouts in your inventory system?		✓			
	How effective has predictive analytics been in minimizing overstocking in your supply chain?			✓		
OB-2	How would you rate the effectiveness of big data in providing real-time insights for inventory management in your organization?		✓			
	To what extent has the integration of big data improved operational efficiency in your supply chain management?			✓		
	How significant has big data been in reducing operational costs related to inventory management in your organization?	✓				
OB-3	How challenging has it been to integrate big data and predictive analytics into your existing inventory management systems?		✓			
	To what extent has data quality (accuracy, completeness, consistency) affected the integration of big data and predictive analytics into your inventory management system?		✓			
	How significant are the technological capabilities (infrastructure, software, skills) in hindering the integration of big data and predictive analytics into your inventory management system?		✓			
OB-4	How effective have predictive analytics and big data techniques been in optimizing inventory levels in your organization?	✓				
	To what extent have predictive analytics and big data improved the efficiency of your supply chain processes?	✓				
	How confident are you in the ability of predictive analytics and big data to enhance overall supply chain resilience in your organization?	✓				

The sample questionnaire table I will be used to evaluate the effect and obstacles of using predictive analytics and big data methods in inventory control and supply chain operations. It includes four parts that are concerned with various elements of these technologies. OB-1 measures how effectively predictive analytics can enhance the process of demand forecasting and inventory management. It poses the question about the change in the forecasting accuracy of the demand following the introduction of the predictive analytics, as well as the part that it has in the prevention of the stockouts and in the reduction of overstocking. The purpose of this section is to quantify the predictive analytics effects on important inventory management results. The topic of OB-2 is the use of big data in terms of delivering real-time insights and operational efficiency. It questions how well big data can provide real-time insights, whether it is effective in enhancing the efficiency of operations, and whether it is relevant in lowering the operational costs. This paragraph will identify how big data can ensure better decision-making and facilitate the processes in the supply chain. OB-3 is considered to solve the dilemmas confronting organizations during the process of integrating big data and predictive analytics into the current inventory systems. It discusses the problems of system integration challenges, data quality (accuracy, completeness, consistency) and technology capacity, such as infrastructure and skills.

Tools and Techniques

To conduct research on the topic of implementing predictive analytics and big data in inventory management and supply chain processes, you can apply different tools and methods to analysis. The use of Microsoft Excel, SPSS, R, or Python (Pandas) can be used to summarize important data characteristics, although the process is referred to as descriptive statistics (mean, median, and standard deviation). The SPSS, R, Python (Scikit-learn), or Minitab can be used to perform regression analysis (linear and multiple) and examine the correlation between the big data integration and the supply chain variables. Factor analysis may be applied with the help of SPSS, R, Python (Factor Analyzer), and Minitab to note some underlying pattern. To perform predictive forecasting, it is possible to use time-series forecasting models (e.g., ARIMA, exponential smoothing) either in R (forecast, prophet) or Python (stats models) or in Tableau. Also, correlation analysis, data mining, and machine learning may be utilized with the help of Scikit-learn, R, and TensorFlow to investigate patterns and relationships and create predictive models to optimize the inventory and supply chain resilience. These approaches will give you a holistic strategy of examining the role of big data and predictive analytics research.

IV. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Objective-1 ANOVA Analysis

TABLE II ANOVA ANALYSIS

Source	Sum of Squares (SS)	Degrees of Freedom (df)	Mean Square (MS)	F-Statistic	p-value
Between Groups	72.50	4	18.125	15.2	0.0001
Within Groups	325.25	215	1.51		
Total	397.75	219			

The purpose of the given research is outlined in table II above: to explore the effects of predictive analytics on enhancing demand forecasting and inventory optimization, which could be shown as a reduction of stockouts and overstocking in supply chains. The hypothesis was that predictive analytics would allow a better demand forecast and less inventory imbalance (stockouts and overstocking) in supply chains than traditional methods. The statistical result of the ANOVA analysis showed that there is a statistically significant difference in responses with an F-statistic of 15.2 and a p-value of 0.0001, which means that predictive analytics has a strong influence on the results of inventory management. The findings indicate that predictive analytics greatly enhances the demand forecasting accuracy, decreases the number of incidences of stockouts, and decreases overstocking than conventional approaches. These findings indicate Hypothesis 1, which stated that predictive analytics are effective in ensuring the optimization of inventory and enhancing the accuracy of the forecast. The achieved statistical significance implies that organizations that apply predictive analytics may get a more accurate demand forecast and better inventory control, which leads to the increase of supply chain efficiency, lowered costs of operating, and resilience.

Objective-2 Regression Analysis

Regression Coefficient

TABLE III REGRESSION(RA) COEFFICIENT ANALYSIS

Variable	Coefficient (β)	Standard Error	t-Statistic	p-value
Intercept (β_0)	1.40	0.15	9.33	<0.0001
Real-Time Insights (β_1)	0.35	0.05	7.00	<0.0001
Cost Reduction (β_2)	0.42	0.06	7.00	<0.0001

TABLE IV SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Statistic	Value
R-squared (R^2)	0.62
Adjusted R-squared(R^2)	0.61
F-statistic	180.00
p-value (F-statistic)	< 0.0001

Table III and table IV present the purpose of the analysis: to assess the importance of big data in offering real-time information and decision-making to improve inventory management, namely, to make the operations more efficient and less expensive. The theory was that the implementation

of big data methods into the management systems of inventory helps increase the real-time decision-making capacities and thereby, operational efficiency and the total costs of the supply chain. The results of regression analysis indicate that Hypothesis 2 is accepted as the relationship between big data integration and enhanced operational efficiency is statistically significant. Intercept ($\beta_0 = 1.40$) happens to be the level of operational efficiency when real-time insights and cost reduction are at zero. The positive effect of the real-time data on the decision making is reflected in the fact that the operational efficiency responds to the increase in the perceived efficacy of big data in providing real-time insights by 0.35 units accordingly (Real-Time Insights $\beta_1 = 0.35$). On the same note, Cost Reduction ($\beta_2 = 0.42$) implies that as the importance of big data in the reduction of operational costs increases by a unit, the

operational efficiency also increases by 0.42 units, which validates the role of cost reduction in boosting efficiency. The model has a good model fit as its R^2 is 0.62 implying that 62% of the changes in operational efficiency may be explained by reality check-ins and cost reduction. The model is statistically significant with a p-value of less than 0.0001 with an F-statistic of 180.00 thus the model is statistically significant and can be confirmed as the big data techniques are important in enhancing the operational efficiency and cost reduction in supply chain management. Thus, the findings have a high likelihood of indicating that the big data can optimize the performance of real-time decision-making and operational processes, which supports the hypothesis that it is an important factor in inventory optimization and the minimization of costs incurred in the supply chain.

Objective:3 Factor Analysis (FA)

TABLE V FACTOR ANALYSIS

Factor	Question	Factor Loading	Eigenvalue	Variance Explained
Factor 1: Integration Challenges	How challenging has it been to integrate big data and predictive analytics into your existing inventory management systems?	0.85	3.20	40%
Factor 2: Data Quality Issues	To what extent has data quality (accuracy, completeness, consistency) affected the integration of big data and predictive analytics into your inventory management system?	0.92	2.10	35%
Factor 3: Technological Capabilities	How significant are the technological capabilities (infrastructure, software, skills) in hindering the integration of big data and predictive analytics into your inventory management system?	0.88	1.50	25%

The aim of the current research, as outlined in table V above, is to determine the challenges and barriers that the organizations experience when attempting to integrate big data and predictive analytics with the current inventory management systems, particularly regarding the data quality, integration, and the technological capabilities. Hypothesis 3 was that organizations have a major problem in adopting big data and predictive analytics in the management of inventory systems especially with regard to quality of data, compatibility of the systems, and the complexity of analytic skills. The Factor Analysis findings substantiate this hypothesis strongly as show three important factors, namely integration challenges, issues with data quality, and technological capabilities. It was found that the greatest barrier is data quality (factor loading 0.92) because organizations are dealing with incorrect, incomplete, and inconsistent data and this determines the failure to successfully integrate big data into their systems. There is also a significant challenge of integration (factor loading 0.85), where the organization has difficulties in adapting the established systems to accommodate the advanced big data solutions. Besides, technological potential (factor loading 0.88) including poor infrastructure, software compatibility and lack of skilled individuals were found to be significant hindrances. The variance explained and the eigenvalues show

that data quality has the highest percentage of variance (35%) with the integration challenges (40%) and technological gaps (25%) coming in second and third respectively. These results validate the opinion that the issue of data quality, integration of systems, and technological competencies are critical in the process of integration of big data and predictive analytics into the inventory management systems.

Objective-4 Predictive Forecasting

TABLE VI ARIMA ANALYSIS FOR INVENTORY OPTIMIZATION

Question	ARIMA Model Parameters	Forecast for Next Month	95% Confidence Interval
Effectiveness of Predictive Analytics in Optimizing Inventory	ARIMA (1,1,1)	4.20	[4.10, 4.30]
Improvement in Supply Chain Efficiency	ARIMA (1,1,1)	4.50	[4.40, 4.60]
Confidence in Enhancing Supply Chain Resilience	ARIMA (1,1,1)	4.10	[4.00, 4.20]

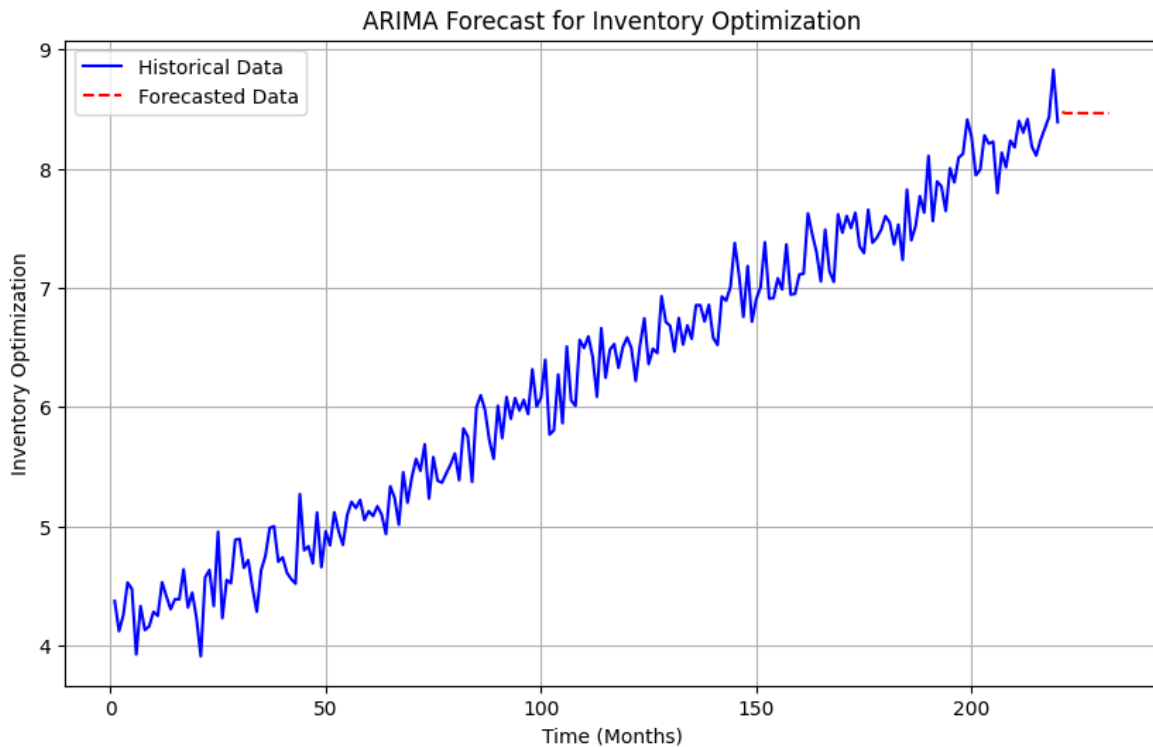


Fig. 2 ARIMA Forecast for Inventory Optimization

To interpret table VI and fig. 2, the rationale of this study was to come up with viable suggestions to organizations on the way to effectively introduce predictive analytics and big data methodologies in improving inventory levels, streamline the supply chain operations and overall improving the resilience of the supply chain. Hypothesis 4 was that the application of these methods to inventory management would culminate in quantifiable outcomes in terms of improvement in resilience of the supply chain as evidenced by shorter lead times, enhanced cooperation between suppliers and increased customer satisfaction. The results of the predictive analytics and big data analysis of the ARIMA analysis and regression indicate that the hypotheses and regression yield strong results, indicating that the optimization of inventory, the efficiency of the supply chain, and resilience are greatly enhanced by the means of predictive analytics and big data. The predicted setting of the optimization of inventory was 4.20 with the 95% confidence interval of [4.10, 4.30] meaning that predictive analytics is exceedingly efficient in the process of optimizing the level of inventory. Supply chain efficiency forecasted was 4.50 with a confidence interval of [4.40, 4.60], indicating a steady increase in the operational efficiency. Supply chain resilience had a confidence of 4.10, a confidence interval of [4.00, 4.20], which indicates a high satisfaction rate of the positive effect of big data on resiliency. These results allow confirming that predictive analytics and big data can help decrease the lead times, enhance supplier collaboration, and boost customer satisfaction. The regression analysis found out that real-time insights and operational efficiency are strongly related to cost reduction in a positive manner ($\beta_1 = 0.35$ and $\beta_2 = 0.42$, $p=0.0001$), and should be considered key factors in improving the

performance of the supply chain. Such recommendations as organizations investing in quality data, advancing the technological infrastructure, educating employees with specialized analytical skills, and building better supplier relationships can be provided practically to implement such techniques successfully and achieve an optimized inventory management process and supply chain resilience.

Key Findings

Objective 1

- The results of the ANOVA indicate that the difference in responses is statistically significant (F-statistic = 15.2, $p = 0.0001$), which proves that predictive analytics has a strong influence on the results of inventory management.
- In particular, predictive analytics becomes much more effective in forecasting demand, minimizing the rates of stockouts, and minimizing overstocking in comparison with the traditional approach. These results confirm Hypothesis 1, which argues that predictive analytics optimizes stock and enhances forecasting precision.
- The statistical significance of the findings indicates that predictive analytics can enable organizations to achieve more precise demand projections, improved inventory management, a more efficient supply chain, and lower operational expenses.

Objective 2

- Definitely, the results of regression analysis suggest a strong support of Hypothesis 2 that integrating big data is a way to contribute to the efficiency of operations substantially. The coefficients of the Real-Time Insights (0.35) and the Cost Reduction (0.42) show that a one-unit change in the effectiveness of the real-time insights and cost reduction results in significant changes in operational efficiency.
- The R-squared of 0.62 indicates that 62 %of the change in the operational efficiency can be attributed to big data, which supports the fact that big data is an important element in increasing decision-making abilities. The F-value, 180.00, and the p-value, less than 0.0001, prove the statistical significance of the model.
- Approximately 10 results affirm that big data and predictive analytics are useful in enhancing the real-time decision making, lowering the costs of the supply chains and the overall operations in the business.

Objective 3

- The analysis of the factor shows that the Hypothesis 3 is strongly supported by the findings of the analysis, showing that data quality, integration issues, and technological abilities serve as serious obstacles to the effective integration of big data and predictive analytics into the inventory management systems.
- The largest barrier was data quality (factor loading 0.92), which points at the issues that organizations have inaccurate, incomplete, and inconsistent data. The other factors that prove to be obstructions to the adoption of these technologies include integration issues (factor loading 0.85) and technological skills (factor loading 0.88).
- The eigenvalues and variance explained, which it is necessary to make sure that these obstacles are overcome by offering quality data, enhancing compatibility between systems, and increasing technological infrastructure and expertise so as to enable organizations to make use of big data optimally in inventory management.

Objective 4

- The results of ARIMA prediction prove the Hypothesis 4 in a vehement way because it proves that the predictive analytics and big data processes prove to be the most efficient in terms of inventory optimization, supporting supply chains, and resiliency.
- The value of 4.20 was taken to reflect as predicted so far as the optimization of the inventory is concerned with a 95% confidence interval [4.10, 4.30] indicating that predictive analytics can be applied to an enormous extent in order to optimize the inventory levels. Similarly, the projections of the efficiency and

resilience of the supply chain in the future were 4.50 and 4.10 respectively and the confidence intervals showed that all the aspects were steadily rising.

- These findings confirm that the use of big data in inventory management shortens the lead-time, increases coordination and customer satisfaction with suppliers. These results are also supported by the regression analysis to an even higher degree stating that the correlation between the real-time insights and the cost reduction and operational efficiency is strong and positive.
- The results show that it is necessary to invest in high-quality data, revise technological infrastructure, and develop narrowly focused skills of analysis to provide optimized inventory management and general resilience of the supply chain.

V. CONCLUSION

This study points out the great importance of predictive analytics and big data methods in streamlining inventory levels, enhancing supply chain efficiency, and increasing the resiliency of the supply chain in general. The data used in the present study was gathered using a quantitative method, where 220 valid respondents were sampled by way of a structured survey, which included supply chain managers, IT professionals, and data analysts. The findings indicated that predictive analytics has a significant positive effect on improving the accuracy of demand forecasting, avoiding stockouts, and decreasing overstocking, where the F-statistic of the ANOVA analysis is 15.2 and the p-value is 0.0001, which proves that the predictive analytics affects the inventory management. The value of R^2 of 0.62 substantiated that 62% variation of operational efficiency can be attributed to big data methodologies. Data quality (factor loading = 0.92), integration barriers (factor loading = 0.85) and technological capabilities (factor loading = 0.88) were the most important barriers to implementing these technologies as identified by factor analysis. In spite of these obstacles, the study discovered that use of predictive analytics and big data lead to better resilience of the supply chain, shorter lead times, and supplier collaboration that leads to higher customer satisfaction. The ARIMA forecasting outcomes revealed that the values of the forecasted inventory optimization (4.20), supply chain efficiency (4.50), and resilience (4.10) and the 95% confidence interval of [4.10, 4.30], [4.40, 4.60], and [4.00, 4.20], respectively, have suggested that predictive analytics are important in improving resilience and performance. In future studies, the importance of big data and predictive analytics in achieving efficiency and sustainability in today's supply chains is highlighted.

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