



**INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE AND THE PERCEPTION
OF BUSINESS EDUCATION LECTURERS FOR OPERATIONAL
EFFICIENCY OF SUPERMARKETS IN SOUTH-SOUTH, NIGERIA**

By

EMMANUEL EFFIONG BASSEY MSc (Ed)

**DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS EDUCATION, FACULTY OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION,
LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF UYO**

uniuyobusinesseducationjournal@gmail.com

Abstract

The study investigated inventory management software and the perception of Business Education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeria. The increasing complexity of supply chain dynamics, effective inventory management has become crucial for supermarkets to maintain competitiveness and profitability. To guide the study, the research employed two purposes of the study, two research questions and two research hypotheses formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. The design of the study was descriptive survey. The population of the study comprised 182 Business Education lecturers in Public Universities, South-South, Nigeria. The sample of the study was the census of the population purposively selected for the study. A 35 item - researcher made questionnaire was used to collect the primary data which was tested for reliability using Cronchbach Alpha statistic and the reliability coefficient of 0.96 was obtained. The data was analyzed using IBM-SPSS software, version 25 to determine mean statistics for the research questions and the p-value of independent t-test for the research hypotheses. The findings of the study revealed slightly positive perception of business education lecturers of inventory management software (IBM Sterling Inventory Visibility and SAP S/4HANA for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South Nigeria. The findings further revealed that there was no significant difference in the mean responses of (IBM Sterling Inventory Visibility and SAP S/4HANA and the perception between less-experienced and more-experienced business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeria Based on the findings, the study concludes that a positive perception of inventory management software among business education lecturers is crucial for the development of a skilled workforce and the improvement of operational efficiency in supermarkets in South-South Nigeria. Hence, the study recommends training programs for lecturers on inventory management software, integration of technology-focused content into business education curricula to better prepare students for industry challenges.

INTRODUCTION

Inventory management is a critically operational function for supermarkets, particularly in the dynamic and competitive market of South-South, Nigeria. The South-South, Nigeria has a diverse economic environment characterized by a mix of urban and rural settings with supermarkets playing a crucial role for distributing goods. This study examines the impact of adopting inventory Management Software (IMS) solutions on supermarkets in this region, considering the specific challenges and opportunities the supermarkets face. The study explores how these IMS solutions can improve operational efficiency, focusing on the perspectives of Business Education lecturers who are key stakeholders in shaping future business professionals.

Adebayo and Ojo (2020) asserted that supermarkets operate on tight margins and face intense competition. Effective inventory management is crucial for their success. It involves the need to have



sufficient stock to meet customer demand and the need to minimize costs associated with holding inventory, such as storage, obsolescence, and spoilage. Inefficient inventory management can lead to stockouts resulting in lost sales and dissatisfied customers. It can also lead to overstocking leading to increased holding costs, potential waste (especially for perishable goods), and tying up capital. It can lead to inaccurate forecasting making it difficult to predict demand leading to supply chain inefficiencies. However, Nwankwo and Nwankwo (2022) argued that Inventory Management Software solutions offer a technological approach to address these challenges.

Natarajan (2024) explicated inventory management software as a solution that allows businesses to track, organize, and oversee their entire inventory as well as their inventory related processes. Accordingly, Munro (2024) defined inventory management software as an automated software system used to streamline various stock and order management tasks within a business. It helps companies such as supermarkets to track and manage inventory items, customer orders, and inbound deliveries to bring cost down and improve overall efficiency.

On the importance of IMS to supermarket operations, Ojo and Akinyemi (2024) opined that Inventory Management Software (IMS) can streamline inventory management processes, reduce wastage, and improve overall efficiency. By optimizing inventory levels and reducing costs, IMS can contribute to higher profit margins. IMS can help supermarkets avoid stockouts and ensure customers can find the products they need. Also, early adopters of IMS can gain a significant competitive advantage. Furthermore, Nwankwo and Nwankwo (2022) believed that Inventory management software can potentially improve accuracy and enhance decision-making. The software provides specific functionalities that are relevant to the operations of supermarkets such as real-time tracking, demand forecasting and automated reordering. Hence, by automating processes, providing real-time data, and enabling advanced analytics, IMS could significantly improve inventory management practices. However, this study focuses on several key IMS solutions and their potential impact.

According to Munro (2024), the rise of technology in retailing has led to the adoption of sophisticated inventory management systems. These systems help supermarkets optimize their operations, reduce costs, and improve customer satisfaction. Sridhara (2023) posited that large-scale retail of which supermarket is inclusive typically requires more robust inventory management software that can handle high volumes of inventory and complex supply chain operations. These include International Business Machine (IBM) Sterling Inventory Visibility, SAP S/4HANA inventory management, Oracle retail inventory management, Manhattan Active inventory and Dynamics 365 supply chain management.

According to Chang (2024), IBM Sterling Inventory Visibility is a cloud service that processes inventory supply and demand activity to provide accurate and real-time global visibility across selling channels. Ibrahim and Abubakar (2023) posited that IBM Sterling Inventory Visibility is software that provides real-time insights into inventory levels across the supply chain, enabling businesses to optimize stock levels, reduce lead times, and improve responsiveness to demand. In the context of South-South Nigeria, where supply chains can be complex and subject to disruptions, real-time visibility is crucial for maintaining optimal stock levels and minimizing impact delays. This is particularly relevant for supermarkets that rely on diverse suppliers and distribution networks.

SAP S/4HANA is an integrated enterprise resource planning (ERP) system that offers comprehensive inventory management functionalities, including demand forecasting, warehouse management, and procurement automation (Yadav, 2024). Soelina (2021) posited that SAP S/4HANA inventory management is designed to streamline and optimize inventory management processes, enabling businesses to efficiently manage their stock levels and logistics operations. The module integrates with other SAP modules like Sales and Distribution, Material, and Production Planning to provide a comprehensive view of inventory data. This integrated approach can streamline operations, improve data accuracy, and enhance decision-making capabilities. For supermarkets in South-South Nigeria, SAP S/4HANA could provide a centralized platform for managing all aspects of inventory, from ordering to delivery, leading to greater efficiency and cost savings.



The adoption of IMS in South-South Nigeria supermarkets presents both challenges and opportunities for operational efficiency of supermarkets in the region. Ogunyemi (2021) posited that the challenges include limited access to reliable internet connectivity and power supply which can hinder the effective use of cloud-based IMS solutions. It also includes cost where initial investment in IMS software, hardware, and training can be significant, particularly for supermarkets. Moreover, skill gap exists where there is shortage of skilled IT professionals and trained personnel to manage and utilize IMS effectively. Some supermarkets may be hesitant to adopt new technologies due to a lack of understanding or fear disrupting existing processes. Hence, Adesola and Akinola (2020) observed that the complexity and cost of implementing SAP S/4HANA can be a barrier for smaller supermarkets, which may lack the necessary resources and expertise; the integration issues arising from integration of Oracle Retail Inventory with existing systems can hinder the effectiveness of the Software solution, making it difficult for supermarkets to fully leverage its capabilities. However, Olugbenga *et al.*, (2024) opined that continuous training and adaptation to new technologies such as Manhattan Active Inventory can be challenging, especially for less experienced staff, impacting overall operational efficiency. Also, the adaptability of Dynamics 365 to local market conditions and specific supermarket needs can be limited, leading to underutilization of its features.

Umoudo and Ntuen (2024) reiterated the fact the successful implementation and utilization of IMS solutions require skilled workforce. Basically, business education lecturers play a crucial role in shaping future business leaders' understanding and application of these technologies. The lecturers' perception and knowledge of inventory management software directly impact how well students are prepared to manage supermarkets' operations effectively. Business education lecturers play a vital role in preparing future business professionals with knowledge and skills necessary to manage and interpret the data generated by these systems.

However, this study examines the perceptions of these lecturers, considering their experience levels, regarding the impact of IMS on operational efficiency. Ojo and Akinyemi (2024) observed that more experienced lecturers may have more industry experience and a deeper understanding of the challenges and opportunities associated with inventory management. On the other hand, less experienced lecturers may focus more on theoretical frameworks and basic principles of inventory management. Less experienced lecturers may not be more familiar with the latest technological trends and may lack a fresh perspective on the potential benefits of IMS. This can lead to a gap in understanding how these systems function in practice, which is critical for students entering the workforce. Hence, Etim (2016) pointed out that no learner can exceed the knowledge boundary of a teacher and no nation can progress beyond its educational boundary. Udo (2024) argued that the non-exposure of business education students to the use of ICT tools in business right from the classroom has created a gap between skills and knowledge possessed by business education graduates.

While there is existing research on inventory management, there is a noticeable lack of studies focusing on the perceptions of business education lecturers. To the best knowledge of the researcher, there is no research conducted on this topic in the area of the study and this has created a research gap aimed to be filled by the present study. By exploring the perspectives of Business Education lecturers, this study aims to provide valuable insights into the need for ongoing professional development to ensure that future business professionals are well-equipped to leverage Inventory Management Software solutions for improved operational efficiency.

Statement of the Problem

The researcher observed that supermarkets in South-South Nigeria face challenges in optimizing inventory management, leading to issues such as stockouts, overstocking, waste and increased operational costs. While various Inventory Management Software (IMS) solutions, including IBM Sterling Inventory, SAP S/4HANA, Oracle Retail Inventory, Manhattan Active Inventory, and Dynamics 365 Supply Chain Management, offer potential benefits, the extent to which



their adoption impacts operational efficiency remains unclear. Furthermore, the perspectives of Business Education lecturers, who are responsible for training future business professionals on the effectiveness and suitability of these IMS solutions, have not been extensively explored. This study addresses the gap in knowledge by investigating the role of business education lecturers' perceptions in the adoption and effectiveness of inventory management software for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South Nigeria.

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of this study was to determine inventory management software and the perception of Business Education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South Nigeria. Specifically, the study sought to determine the efficiency of:

- i. IBM Sterling Inventory Visibility and the perception of business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South Nigeria
- ii. SAP S/4HANA inventory management and the perception of business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South Nigeria.

Research Questions

The following research questions were raised for the study:

- i. What is the IBM Sterling inventory visibility and the perception of business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeria?
- ii. What is SAP S/4HANA inventory management and the perception of business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeria?

Research Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance:

- H₀₁:** There is no significant difference in the mean responses of IBM Sterling Inventory Visibility and the perception between less-experienced and more-experienced business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeria.
- H₀₂:** There is no significant difference in the mean responses of SAP S/4HANA inventory management and the perception between less-experienced and more-experienced business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeri

RESEARCH METHOD

This study adopted the descriptive survey design. According to Udo (2022), a descriptive survey design is a research method that involves collecting data to describe and summarize the characteristics, behaviours, or opinions of a population or a specific group. The design was considered appropriate because it allows for the collection of quantitative data without manipulating variables or establishing causal relationships, making it suitable where the goal is to describe rather than explain or predict phenomena. It also enables data collected from a sample to be analyzed statistically and generalized to a population. In this study, the design enabled the researcher to obtain the opinions of Business Education lecturers on the use of inventory management software for the operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South Nigeria.



The study was carried out in South-South Nigeria, one of the six geopolitical zones in the country. The zone stretches along the Atlantic seaboard from the Bight of Benin in the West to the Bight of Bonny in the East and encompasses much of the Niger Delta, which plays a significant role in the environmental and economic development of the region. It comprises six states: Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, and Rivers, with an estimated population of about 26 million people, representing approximately 12% of Nigeria's total population. The area is endowed with numerous educational institutions ranging from primary to tertiary levels. The population is predominantly Christian, with a minority practicing traditional or Islamic religions. Geographically, the region features mangrove forests along the coast and diverse inland ecological zones, including the Cross-Sanaga-Bioko coastal forests, Cross-Niger transition forests, Niger Delta swamp forests, and Nigerian lowland forests.

The population of the study comprised 182 Business Education lecturers in public universities in South-South Nigeria. Due to the relatively small size of the population, a census approach was adopted, involving all 182 lecturers selected through purposive sampling technique.

A 35-item structured questionnaire titled *Inventory Management Software and Perception of Business Education Lecturers for Operational Efficiency Questionnaire (IMSPBELOEQ)* was developed by the researcher for data collection. The instrument was divided into two sections: Section A captured demographic information, while Section B elicited responses on lecturers' perceptions of the efficiency of inventory management software, specifically International Business Machine (IBM) Sterling Inventory Visibility and SAP S/4HANA inventory management, using a five-point Likert scale of Positive Perception (PP), Slightly Positive Perception (SPP), Neutral Perception (NP), Slightly Negative Perception (SNP), and Negative Perception (NP).

The instrument was validated by three experts from the Department of Business Education, Faculty of Vocational Education, Library and Information Science, University of Uyo, who assessed its clarity and suitability. Their corrections and suggestions were incorporated to improve the quality of the instrument. Reliability was established by administering the instrument to ten Business Education lecturers from the Federal University of Technology, Owerri (FUTO), who were not part of the study. The data obtained were analyzed using Cronbach Alpha, yielding a reliability coefficient of 0.96, indicating high reliability. For data collection, the researcher, assisted by two trained research assistants, administered the questionnaire to the respondents, providing necessary clarifications where required. Out of 182 copies distributed, 160 were successfully retrieved, representing an 88% response rate. Data collected were analyzed using mean statistics to answer the research questions, while independent t-test was used to test the null hypothesis at a 0.05 level of significance.



RESULTS

Research Question 1

What is the IBM Sterling inventory visibility and the perception of business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeria?

Table 1: Mean responses of the respondents on IBM Sterling inventory visibility and the perception of business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeria n = 160

S/N	Item	\bar{X}	SD	Remark
1	Accuracy of Inventory tracking in supermarkets	4.39	.92	Slightly Positive Perception
2	Improving the efficiency of order fulfillment in supermarkets	4.20	.73	Slightly Positive Perception
3	improving the visibility across multiple locations	4.83	.49	Positive Perception
4	reducing inventory holding costs in supermarkets	3.89	.84	Slightly Positive Perception
5	enhancing access to real-time inventory in supermarkets	4.40	.49	Slightly Positive Perception
6	Making informed decisions about purchasing	3.38	.67	Neutral Perception
7	helping supermarkets optimize inventory levels	4.71	.64	Slightly Positive Perception
Cluster Mean		4.26	.23	Slightly Positive Perception

Source: Field Data (2025)

The result presented in Table 4.1 revealed that the mean responses of the respondents on the perception of business education lecturers of the use of IBM Sterling Inventory Visibility for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South Nigeria have the cluster Mean of 4.26 and Standard Deviation of 0.23. This means that the perception of business education lecturers of IBM Sterling Inventory Visibility for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South Nigeria was slightly positive. All the items have their mean above the cut-off point of 2.50. The mean of these



items ranges from 3.38 - 4.83. Item 2 had the highest mean (4.83) implying Business education lecturers' positive perception of using IBM Sterling inventory visibility software to improve visibility across multiple locations in supermarkets in South-South Nigeria.

Research Question 2

What is SAP S/ 4HANA inventory management and the perception of business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeria?

Table 2: Mean responses of the respondents on SAP S/ 4HANA inventory management and the perception of business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeria n=160

S/N	Item	\bar{X}	SD	Remark
8	Optimizing inventory levels in supermarkets	4.53	.63	<i>Positive Perception</i>
9	Enhancing the speed of inventory replenishment	4.28	.60	Slightly Positive Perception
10	Improving the visibility across multiple channels	4.88	.40	Positive Perception
11	Reducing operational costs	4.15	.68	Slightly Positive Perception
12	Enhancing supplier collaboration	4.40	.49	Slightly Positive Perception
13	Processing inventory data in real-time	4.08	.64	Slightly Positive Perception
14	Forecasting inventory demand accurately	4.80	.40	Positive Perception
	Cluster Mean	4.45	.20	Slightly Positive Perception

Source: Field Data (2025)

The result presented in Table 4.2 revealed that the mean responses of the respondents on business education lecturers' perception of SAP S/4HANA inventory management for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South Nigeria have the cluster Mean of 4.45 and Standard Deviation of 0.20. This means that the perception of business education lecturers of SAP S/4HANA inventory management for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South Nigeria was slightly



positive. All the items have their mean above the cut-off point of 2.50. The mean of these items ranges from 4.08 - 4.88. Item 10 had the highest mean (4.88) implying Business education lecturers' positive perception of SAP S/ 4HANA inventory management to improve the visibility across multiple channels in supermarkets in South-South Nigeria.

Null Hypothesis 1

There is no significant difference in the mean responses of IBM Sterling Inventory Visibility and the perception between less-experienced and more-experienced business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeria.

Table 3: Independent t-test analysis of the respondent on IBM Sterling Inventory Visibility and the perception between less-experienced and more-experienced business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeria.

Group	N	\bar{X}	SD	df	t-cal	p-value	Decision
More experienced lecturers	121	30.24	1.96	158	.471	.638	NS
Less experienced lecturers	39	30.08	1.58				

Source: Field data (2025)

P=.05

The result presented in Table 4.6 above revealed that the calculated t-value of 0.471 and p-value of 0.638 which is greater than 0.05 level of significance at 158 degree of freedom. Therefore, the null hypothesis 1 which states that there is no significant difference in the mean responses of IBM Sterling Inventory Visibility and the perception between less-experienced and more-experienced business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeria is upheld. Hence, there is no significant difference in the mean responses of IBM Sterling Inventory Visibility and the perception between less-experienced and more-experienced business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeria

Null Hypothesis 2

There is no significant difference in the mean responses of SAP S/4HANA inventory management and the perception between less-experienced and more-experienced business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeria.

Table 4: Independent t-test analysis of the respondents on SAP S/4HANA inventory management and the perception between less-experienced and more-experienced business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeria

Group	N	\bar{X}	SD	df	t-cal	p-value	Decision
More experienced lecturers	121	31.29	1.36	158	2.865	.007	NS
Less experienced lecturers	39	30.56	1.41				

Source: Field Data (2025)

P=.05



The result presented in Table 4.7 above revealed that the calculated t-value is 2.865 and p-value of 0.007 is greater than 0.05 level of significance at 158 degree of freedom. Therefore, the null hypothesis 2 which states that there is no significant difference in the mean responses of SAP S/4HANA inventory management and the perception between less-experienced and more-experienced business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeria is upheld. Hence, there is no significant difference in the mean responses of SAP S/4HANA inventory management and the perception between less-experienced and more-experienced business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeria

FINDINGS

The major findings of the study were:

1. There was business education lecturers' slightly positive perception of IBM Sterling inventory visibility software for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South Nigeria.
2. There was business education lecturers' slightly positive perception of SAP S/ 4HANA inventory management for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South Nigeria.
3. There is no significant difference in the mean responses of IBM Sterling inventory visibility and the perception between less-experienced and more-experienced business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeria.
4. There is no significant difference in the mean responses of SAP S/4HANA management and the perception between less-experienced and more-experienced business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeria.

Discussion of Findings

IBM Sterling Inventory Visibility and the perception of business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South Nigeria

Specific purpose 1 of the study was to investigate the efficiency of IBM Sterling Inventory Visibility and the perception of business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeria. The findings on research question 1 indicates that business lecturers have a slightly positive perception of IBM Sterling Inventory Visibility. This suggests that lecturers recognize the potential benefits of this technology in enhancing inventory management practices. A positive perception can lead to a greater acceptance and integration of such technologies in educational curricula, which is crucial for preparing students for real-world applications in the retail industry.

Moreover, finding of null hypothesis 1 revealing that there is no significant difference in the mean responses of IBM Sterling Inventory Visibility and the perception between less-experienced and more-experienced business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeria is noteworthy. This implies that both groups, regardless of their experience level, share a similar understanding and appreciation of the technology's role in operational efficiency. This uniformity in perception may indicate that the benefits of the IBM Sterling Inventory Visibility are well communicated and understood across different experience levels, suggesting effective dissemination of information about the technology. The study highlights the importance of operational efficiency in supermarkets, which is critical for maintaining competitiveness in the sector. The positive perception of inventory visibility tools like IBM Sterling can lead to improved inventory management practices, reducing stockouts and overstock situations, enhanced decision capabilities for lecturers and students, fostering a more practical understanding of inventory systems.



This finding is in consonance with the finding of Ugwoke *et al.*, (2019) who posited that, business education lecturers generally perceive IBM Sterling Inventory Visibility as a valuable tool to improving supermarket operational efficiency. The lecturers recognize the software as enhancing inventory management and providing real-time insights, ultimately contributing to better decision-making and improved customer service. The lecturers recognize that the software can help supermarkets optimize inventory levels, minimize stockouts, and reduce holding costs.

SAP S/4HANA inventory management and the perception of business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South Nigeria.

Specific purpose 2 of the study was to investigate the efficiency of SAP S/4HANA inventory management and the perception of business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South Nigeria. The findings on research question 2 and null hypothesis 2 revealed that business education lecturers' perception of SAP S/ 4HANA inventory management for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South Nigeria was slightly positive as well as no significant difference in the mean responses of SAP S/ 4HANA inventory management and the perception between less-experienced and more-experienced business education lecturers for operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South, Nigeria.

The result implies that positive perception of business education lecturers of the software can enhance effective transfer of such knowledge by business education graduates in future for operational efficiency of the supermarkets in the area of the study. This finding supports the finding of Zhanat (2022) which postulated that business education lecturers generally perceive SAP S/4HANA inventory management as a powerful tool for enhancing the operational efficiency of supermarkets in South-South Nigeria, but acknowledging potential challenges related to the implementation and adoption of the software. They recognize the potential of AI-driven solutions like SAP S/4HANA in improving forecasting, reducing stockouts and overstocking and optimizing resource allocation leading to increased profitability, customer satisfaction and customer service.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings above, the study concludes that a positive perception of inventory management software (IBM Sterling Inventory Visibility, SAP S/4HANA among business education lecturers is crucial for the development of a skilled workforce and the improvement of operational efficiency in supermarkets. By integrating these technologies into the curriculum and teaching practices, educational institutions can play a vital role in driving the growth and modernization of the retail sector in South-South Nigeria.

Recommendations

Based on the conclusion of the study, the following recommendations were made:

1. Workshops and seminars should be organized for lecturers, specifically demonstrating how IBM Sterling inventory management software improves operational efficiency in supermarkets.
2. Lecturers should use case studies and examples from South-South Nigeria or similar contexts to illustrate the SAP S/4HANA's impact on inventory management, cost reduction and customer satisfaction.

References



- Adebayo, S. A. and Ojo, J. A. (2021). Perceptions of Business Education Students on the relevance of entrepreneurship education at the Colleges of Education. *Journal of Global Research and Social Science* 7 (5): 74 - 84
- Adesola, O and Akinola, G. (2020). Effect of the challenges facing use of information and communications technology on inventory management among Breweries in Nigeria. *Open Journal of Management Science* 1(1) : 45-49
- Chang, C. (2024). Best Practices of Inventory Management and Visibility. Retrieved from <https://www.ibm/think/topics/inventory-management-best-practices>
- Natarajan, M. (2024). What is inventory software? Zoho inventory Academy/Inventory Management. Retrieved from <https://www.zoho.com/inventory/academy/inventory-management/what-is-inventory-software.html>
- Nwankwo, J. I. and Nwankwo, C. (2022). Adoption of Inventory management software and its effect on operational efficiency in Nigerian supermarkets. *International Journal of Retail and Distribution management* 1 (2): 25 -35
- Ogunyemi, O. (2021). Challenges and solutions in inventory management for retail businesses in Nigeria. *Journal of Business Research* 11 (2): 60 – 75
- Ojo, A. T. and Akinyemi, O. (2024). inventory management and operational performance: A case study of supermarkets in Lagos State, Nigeria. *International Journals of Operations and Production Management* 2 (3): 130 – 140
- Soelina, S. (2021). Digital Elements for SAP ERP Education and Training: Results from Systematic literature Review. *International Journal of Engineering* 11(4):115
- Sridhara, P. M. (2023). Retail Bytes – Episode 8 – Supply Chain Management. Retrieved from <https://www.linkedin.com/retailbytes-episode8-supplychainmanagement>
- Udo, J. D. (2024). Adaptation of ICT skills in Business Education for Sustainable National Development. *International Journal of Vocational Education, Library and Information Science* 2(1):167-168
- Ugwoke, E., Edeh, N., and Ezemma, J. (2019). Business Education Lecturers' Perception of Learning Management Systems for Effective teaching and learning of Accounting in Universities in South-East, Nigeria. *Library of Philosophy and Practice Journal* – 12 (2):
- Umoudo, B. I. and Ntuen, I. A. (2024). Adaptation of ICT Skill in the Preparation of Nigerian Certificate in Education (N.C.E) Business Education Teachers for Sustainable National Development. *International Journal of Vocational Education, Library and Information Science* 2(1):230 -239
- Yadav, R. (2024). SAP ERP software as a tool for managing an organization's logistics subsystem. <https://www.Researgate.net>