



Study on Green Supply Chain Management

Prashu Baliyan

MBA (Logistics and supply chain management)

Galgotias University

Greater Noida, India

Dr. Gaurav Gupta

Galgotias University

Greater Noida, India

Abstract- Green supply chain management is an ecological and environmental concern that incorporates the supply chain idea into the environment. This process includes the design of the product, sourcing and selection of the materials, manufacture, delivery of the finished product to customers, and end-of-life management of the product after its useful life has passed. With GSCM, waste linked to energy, emissions, chemicals, and solid waste is all eliminated or reduced along the supply chain. GSCM has emerged as an important new invention that helps companies develop "win-win" strategies that achieve profit and market share objectives by lowering environmental risks and impacts while raising ecological efficiency. Recent GSCM research falls into two categories: performance measurement and GSCM framework studies. The several GSCM practices and facets are listed in this study report to provide a summary of the body of information. The final section explains the operation of the future scope.

Keyword: Supply chain management, environmentally friendly supply chain management, reuse, recycling

Introduction

If the necessary products and services are delivered to the proper locations at the suitable times, profits may be maximized through a supply chain. Environmentally conscious supply chain management techniques have become standard practice since the 1990s. Along with new consumer trends, "going green" has also resulted in new regulations that will change how businesses are conducted [1,2]. In addition to regulatory compliance, businesses may choose to green their supply chain to pursue new business opportunities and build goodwill in the neighborhoods where they operate. As a result, the term "green supply chain management" is gaining popularity as a means of streamlining and changing supply networks. "Green supply chain management" is the incorporation of environmental awareness into conventional supply chain management. Eco-design, eco-sourcing, eco-production, eco-distribution, and eco-return are all components of a sustainable supply chain. Each of these fields has seen a large amount of research since the late 1980s from academics and business observers [3,4]. Therefore, this essay serves as a general content analysis of these Green Supply Chain Management sub-taxonomies and explores "green supply chain strategies" that companies have implemented or may implement in order to meet the requirements of societal and environmental regulators while preserving their ability to compete economically. We'll examine problems with the green supply chain and potential difficulties for individuals who work in this field in the second half of this essay.

Recent articles have examined the concept of a "green supply chain," sometimes known as a "environmentally conscious supply chain." Supply chain management has just started to take this environmental issue into account,

despite the fact that it has long been understood how important it is to business. Literature on eco-friendly supply chains is scarce.

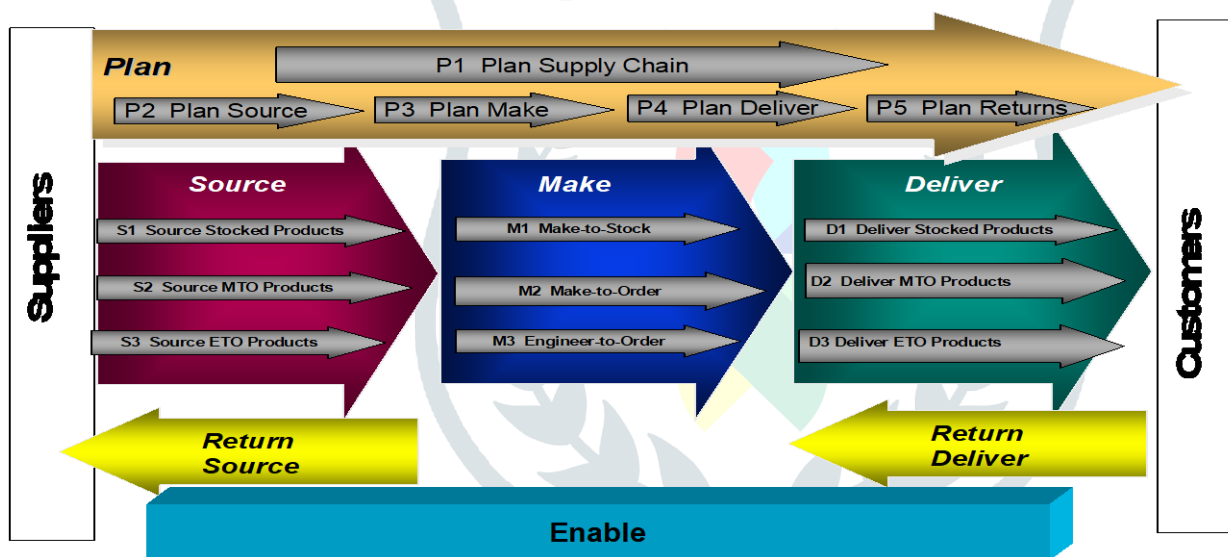
During the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in 1992[11], nations and international organizations vowed to protect the environment as an essential component of sustainable economic development.

The topics on today's agenda place a strong emphasis on ecologically sound consumption and production as a way to improve the environment, reduce poverty, promote economic growth, and offer better living and working conditions for everyone.

What is supply chain management (SCM) to begin with

The consumers, the producers, and the distributors are the three separate stakeholders that make up a supply chain. Businesses that deal with both customers and suppliers are included in the wider supply chain. [8,9] Supply chain management seeks to increase the effectiveness with which raw materials are acquired from suppliers, transformed into finished goods, and delivered to customers (the "outputs").

A company's supply chain logistics managers choose where to locate production facilities, how to move goods from one place to another, and where to source raw materials. [15,16] Supply chain management unifies divisions that were previously managed by independent executives whose interests occasionally collided.



An Overview of the Ecological Production Cycle

Every step of "green" supply chains, from procuring raw materials through recycling or garbage disposal, takes environmental effects into account. In a nutshell, a "Green Supply Chain" is one that integrates environmental concerns into common supply chain management practices. With the aid of suppliers' development programmers or customers' support, environmental aims are merged with financial and operational goals within the Green Supply Chain.

**THINK
GREEN**

Literature Review

Green supply chain management hasn't been the subject of much research. Here, we quickly review the GSCM usage methods that have been identified through various studies. The six pillars on which Shang et al.'s (2010) research on green supply chain management was founded were eco design, green manufacturing and packaging, environmental engagement, green marketing, stock, and suppliers. These results suggest that environmentally friendly companies outperformed their rivals. Lamming and Hampson (1996) included ideas like vendor evaluation, cooperative supply strategies, developing environmental procurement policy, and working with suppliers to facilitate changes as examples of supply chain management practices in their analysis of environmentally sound management. Using a multi-attribute utility theory approach, Handfield et al. (2002) developed a decision model to assess suppliers' environmental performance. Walton et al. (1998) identified a number of change variables to strengthen the impact of procurement on environmental results. "Green Supply Chain Management practices implementation" is defined by Quanzhou Zhu et al. (2008) as including practices including "Green Procurement," "Internal Environmental Management," "Eco Design," "Customer Cooperation," and "Investment Recovery." Ramadhan A., et al. (2010) highlighted the necessity of internal and external control mechanisms for decision-makers in building a sustainable supply chain network in their strategic planning model.

This study focuses on a few key components with multiple sub-dimensions in order to evaluate the measurement model for implementing green supply chain management practices.

Institutional restrictions on environmentally friendly supply chain practises affect how companies market themselves: a review of Indian hospitals

Supply chain management has been embraced by businesses, and many of them assert that it has been crucial to their success. Despite this, because it mostly deals with finished items, supply chain management doesn't have a significant impact on the healthcare sector. All throughout the world, hospitals are beginning to understand the advantages of supply chain management as a concept, a strategy, and a technique. Hospitals play a crucial role in preserving a nation's health. Unexpected negative effects that may arise from these practises include the strain on hospital supply systems and the exposure of patients and staff to toxins from building materials, medical waste, hospital supplies, and cleaning chemicals. In response to these expectations, some hospitals have started implementing green supply chain management (GSCM) techniques, which offers a substantial opportunity to enhance supply chain effectiveness. Examining some of the environmentally

friendly practices India's hospitals have implemented to meet this issue and distinguish them as moral businesses.

This study explores the hypothesis that some institutional forces may be able to limit particular GSCM practices, enhancing the reputation of the organization. With more information about the various pressures and how they affect certain GSCM practices, the theory is strengthened. Incorporating two moderating factors, namely regulatory and competitive, this study aims to present empirical data to investigate the influence of GSCM practices in generating a positive view of Indian hospitals. 53 hospitals were surveyed in order to learn more about the extent of GSCM adoption and awareness in the NCR (National Capital Region) of India as well as the potential role that GSCM plays in boosting corporate reputation. Following are the findings of a moderated hierarchical regression analysis:

- (1) India's hospitals are under more and more external pressure to adopt GSCM practices.
- (2) The implementation of GSCM practices has boosted the company's reputation in the public eye.
- (3) Regulations and competitive incentives should be used to encourage hospitals to adopt green transportation practices. We also look at how these relationships might affect operations strategists.

The results could be used by hospitals and government agencies to develop green supply chain strategies. Clarifying the origins and scope of such isomorphic institutional dynamics offered the chance for the study to be enlarged. The size of the hospital may be able to moderate the moderating effects of the three stressors as well as the primary effects

of the correlations between GSCM practices and performance. In later studies, hospitals may be classified based on corporate size to see if the moderating effects change with hospital size. Metrics for measuring economic and environmental performance might be the subject of future research.

Analysis of India's Manufacturing Sectors' Green Supply Chain Management

The functions of supply chain management have been expanded thanks in part to the still-emerging idea of green supply chain management (GSCM). In order to measure the efficiency of the manufacturing process, this study aims to ascertain how environmentally friendly the various Indian manufacturing industries are (i.e., what proportion of the green factor is involved in their supply chain activities, from the acquisition of the raw material to the transportation of the final product). The six primary components of the supply chain under study are green production, green distribution, green packaging, and green transportation. We evaluated the performance of India's diverse manufacturing sectors based on the aforementioned process activities using a wide range of significant performance indicators and their ancillary indicators. The findings of the survey-based study are presented in this paper utilising the most appropriate methodology to highlight the most important variables influencing the environmental impact of the industrial sectors. The myriad environmental issues that have an impact on manufacturing are addressed in this study's analysis of the literature on the subject of greening the supply chain. The Sustainable Supply Chain Survey Questionnaire focuses on a number of indicators and sub-indicators in addition to the four fundamental requirements. They gave their answers in response to this survey in order to find out how various industrial sectors fared in terms of sustainability.

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Research Methodology

Similar to the tools and methods stated above, we can develop more quantitative methods of performance measurement and figure out the precise carbon emissions of any given process, item, or company by using only simple math. To learn how to employ green supply chain practices in the future and save money and time, we may also use the example of a larger organization. Companies considering starting green supply chain activities should think about the following issues: It will be simpler to see how to innovate, boost profitability, and assure long-term viability once they have the answers.

The Study's History

It is a well-known fact that companies are becoming more environmentally conscious as a result of the financial benefits. Boards are asking managers to do a policy review regarding environmental standards in order to advance

their corporate social responsibility objectives. Additionally, it is well acknowledged that consumers would pay more for products and services that are created sustainably.

The approach of this research involves a review of published works on the topic of "green supply chain," including books, reports, magazines, manuals, and internet sources as well as articles from academic journals. Everything will be covered, including green production, distribution, reverse logistics, and green buying. Several traditions have recently spread throughout corporate America.

Findings

- Electronic technologies are used in 40% of India's manufacturing sectors to boost sourcing and procurement efficiency. The belief that cost and complexity are the main barriers to implementing green supply chain management (SCM) highlights the need for economical and straightforward to install solutions.
- Brand building is one of the key forces behind green SCM, highlighting the importance of how customers perceive companies.
- Recycling of raw materials and component components is key to the best green manufacturing and production strategies.
- The supply chain sectors where there is an obvious relationship between cost savings and efficiency, such as inventory reduction and raw material recycling, are those where adoption of green practices is highest.
- A third or more of the respondents said they hardly ever use green practices with their extended supplier chain.
- Since 64% of enterprises do not use them significantly to support their supply chain operations, a higher usage of electronic tools may be examined in order to encourage green practices among the other half.

The majority of India's small and medium-sized manufacturing companies, including those that produce cutting and hand tools, auto parts and spare parts, industrial equipment and machinery, and a variety of other products, seem quite advanced in their use of green warehousing and distribution strategies. This is likely a result of the fact that these activities frequently also lead to greater efficiency. The most advanced businesses in terms of green practices appear to be those that have already implemented initiatives for inventory reduction and product handling (53% of their total initiatives), order consolidation (44% of their total initiatives), and the use of reusable containers and storage equipment (57% of their total initiatives). Surprisingly, [14%] of companies have already taken actions to lower their energy use, such installing solar panels or green roofing options. Similar to this, [22%] of businesses assert that they have previously optimized the location of their distribution centers. Despite the immediate impact these initiatives have on costs and efficiency, it's probable that the initial expenditures have discouraged more businesses from adopting them.

Recommendation

Raising consumer demand for eco-friendly products and environmental consciousness are necessary for small businesses in India to thrive sustainably. Further investigation is required because the thesis does not fully address how to achieve this sustainable development. Even while government-owned subsidiaries, law, and education are all respectable alternatives, more needs to be done.

Prior to making any changes to their supply chain practices, firms must educate themselves on green supply chain management. The spread of the idea should be financially supported by the government. The success stories of the concept's use in the industrialized world should be vigorously promoted.

The approaches for waste reduction and a suitable model for improvement were provided by the thesis. Further research is required because the suggested comprehensive green strategy has not been tested with Indian small-scale businesses. Examine SSIs in India and do tests on your model there. Is this model applicable to all SSIs, or does it require revision before it can be used?

Conclusion

The many facets of adopting green supply chain practices are covered in this article. For the bulk of Indian businesses, green supply chain management is a more recent environmental concern. It is essential to talk about how supply chain management interacts with and affects the environment if one wants to include a "green" component. Sustainable and environmentally friendly business practices are fast replacing traditional business practices as an essential part of every profitable firm. Business operations frequently have an impact on the local ecosystems. Every company has a duty to protect its own long-term viability without harming the environment and to strike a balance between that obligation and the need to make a profit.

This empirical study looked at GSCM's application in India's manufacturing sector. Researchers looked at how GSCM and environmental performance relate to one another as well as what influences or prevents the adoption of GSCM practices. The current experiment made use of a questionnaire. Investigations were also done on how environmental cooperation throughout the entire supply chain affects production and ecological efficiency. In the study, a few solutions that would affect the adoption and growth of the green supply chain are ranked according to their relative relevance. The manufacturers of these goods must put in a tremendous amount of effort and use cutting-edge production methods in order to achieve these objectives. The rating is poor, according to feedback from subject-matter experts. Business executives need to think more deeply about their overall strategy. The scorecard and consequently performance will increase right away.

Businesses can adopt a variety of strategies to integrate sustainability into their supply chains, from the original product development through the final delivery. Green practices include reducing waste, reducing carbon emissions, and recycling or reusing previously used items. Life-cycle analysis can be used to track waste and carbon emissions throughout the production process. Lean manufacturing techniques and green initiatives may complement one another, as demonstrated by Pfizer Asia Pacific Pte Ltd. One of the key challenges of a green supply chain will be incorporating renewable energy sources, particularly in the form of eco-friendly electric vehicles. In fact, for testing purposes, a number of organizations have already begun integrating these new technologies into them in-store logistics fleets.

In a market economy, wastes and pollutants are frequently recycled, therefore it is regarded as environmentally beneficial.

An added value product like environmental improvement can only become economically and technically feasible as economies grow.

A free market helps all parties involved, including consumers, producers, and Mother Nature, in addition to assuring economic prosperity.

Focusing on green operational excellence is becoming common in firms as raw material costs rise and environmental protection laws become stricter. The method also enables decision-makers to evaluate how GSCM is perceived generally inside their own company, which may aid managers and supervisors in better comprehending the topic. Future studies that expand on this groundwork are encouraged to examine the possible effects of GSCM on other fields and industries.

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