

Brief Study on Supply Chain Management Concepts

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ABSTRACT: *The incorporations of the sustainable dimensions into management of the supply chain (SCM) became important subject to researchers & the professional. The purpose of this article is the conduct of a systematically reviews process, covers a period by 2011 to the year 2016, to examine international literature on SCM sustainability issues. The technical content-analysis was carried out according to the method suggested by researcher (1977) for the category formation, based on the directions of the thematic analysis, relevant to the analysed content. Besides the key features of the publications published annually, most studied markets, key strategies and methods used by main countries and the publications journals, they identify the findings by systematic approach to the dimensions of sustainable growth. For example: on the environmental side, the social one, is discussed few times in the paper considered in this study. They found certain dimension prominent as compared alongwith other. These findings indicated that the kind of the discussions need to get expanded to others sector not explored. This paper is dedicated to synthesizing the states-of--arts sustainable SCMs into the time being studied, with a view to defining a research agenda in order to highlight the environmental, social and economic aspects. The results of the study help guide future studies of sustainable SCM and to support scientists and practitioners in this field by identifying potential research gaps.*

KEYWORDS: *Efficiency measurements, Green Supply Chain Management, Sustainability, Supply Chain, Supply Chain Evolution.*

INTRODUCTION

Researchers and professionals have been interested in incorporating sustainable features into supply chain management (SCM). The goal of this research is to investigate worldwide literature on SCM sustainability challenges using a systematic evaluation method that spans the years 2011 to 2016. They highlight the discoveries by systematic approach to the aspects of sustainable growth, in addition to the important elements of the publications released year, the most researched markets, important strategies and methodologies employed by major nations, and the publications journals. They discovered that particular dimensions stood out when compared to others. These findings suggest that the kind of conversation should be widened to include additional sectors that have yet to be studied. This work aims to synthesize the state-of-the-art sustainable SCMs in the time period under consideration, with the goal of creating a research plan that emphasizes the environmental, social, and economic elements.[1].

The adoption of best management practices for supply chains (SC) addresses sustainability problems as a practical means of addressing this global framework of new growth patterns. The implementation of best management practices for supply chains (SC) discusses the sustainability concerns as a pragmatic way of resolving this global framework of new growth patterns. The principle of Sustainable Supply Chain Management (SSCM) encompasses this need and is able to provide a strategic and open social, environmental and economic alignment to achieve a systematic arrangement of inter-agency initiatives & business process. This requirement is addressed by the notion of Sustainable Supply Chain Management (SSCM), which may give a strategic and open social, environmental, and economic alignment in order to establish a systematic arrangement of inter-agency activities and corporate processes.[2].

In today's changing world, a company's success is dependent on more than just its direct and indirect partners. As a result, it is critical in this day and age to think about how a firm connects with other firms. The way a new resource is created is determined by the interaction between the firm and other organizations. As a result, the two organizations work to create synergies and capitalize on each other's capabilities. The network theory emphasizes the importance of relationships between two entities, whether it's developing trust, forming long-term relationships, or exploiting each other's structures and processes.[3].

Both organizations exchange information, goods, services, and so on during the interchange process. During the adaptation process, both organizations learn and adjust for procedures such as legal logistics, administrative logistics, and so on. On the internet, the partnership between two firms. The knowledge-based perspective reveals how supply chains are coordinated. A typical organization relies largely on hierarchy for cohesiveness. In traditional supply chain theory, there is no hierarchical structure. To make concerted efforts easier, they rely heavily on awareness. In general, most formal supply chains are structured to store vital information within a corporation.

The goal of the paper is therefore for supplementing previously literature review, which has been written, with the intention of examining state-of-the-art themes relevant to SSCM in accordance with the proposed protocol for the period 2011 to 2010 in order to take account of all dimension of the sustainability by the systematic reviews of literature. In search and review of information about the topic, this technique defines well-defined and organized criteria that take into account three main factor: year of the publications, numbers of the citations & impacts factors, in multi-criteria perspectives on decision aid. The usage of the systemic reviews protocols ensures that the research is more rigorous, robust and replicable. This paper summarizes the literature on this subject, highlights the approaches to sustainability and the key characteristics of the publications, highlights the dimensions of sustainability, the sectors the mostly studied, method used, distributions by years & the principal countries & the publications. This systematic initiative helps direct future inquiries by recognizing potential research gaps and opportunities [4].

SUSTAINABILITY AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

As a result, given the degree of complexity involved in this connection between organizations, supply chains, as well as the number of interlinked organizations and their respective relationships, must be better controlled and management strategies must be synchronised. Producers, vendors, and the buying and distribution sectors are all part of the supply chain, as are airlines, distributors, and the company's own customers. SCM frequently entails the integration of business operations across the supply chain, which necessitates collaboration not just inside the company but also across enterprises and systems, as well as other supply chain components. The supply chain includes not only producers, vendors and the buying and distribution industries, but also airlines, distributors and its own clients. SCM often involves the integration of business processes across the supply chain, which requires the collaboration not just in the organization but also in isolation between companies and systems, among other items that make up the supply chain. In a number of ways, this study incorporates the SCM's definition. The authors grouped and synthesized various ideas that are extensively used in academic debates on supply chains and management as part of their research. SCM's purpose, according to the authors, is to aim to coordinate all supply chain processes in order to provide value for clients. SCM is becoming increasingly significant as firms seek to strategically engage with suppliers and customers to achieve tangible, non-monetary advantages.

Therefore, in the face of the degree of complexity involved in this interaction between companies, this considered the supply chains, understood number of the interconnected companies & the respectively relationship, needs to be better managed and synced management strategies. The supply chain includes not only producers, vendors and the buying and distribution industries, but also airlines, distributors and its own clients. SCM often involves the integration of business processes across the supply chain, which requires the collaboration not just in the organization but also in isolation between companies and systems, among other items that make up the supply chain. This paper takes into account the definition from the SCM in many terms. In their research, the authors analysed several concepts which are widely adopted into academic debates onto the supplying chains & its management, categorized and synthesized. The authors say generally that SCM's goal is to try and synchronize all supply chain operations with a view to generating value for clients. SCM is more important as businesses need to strategically collaborate with suppliers and consumers to make meaningful benefits that are not only monetary ones.

In order to accomplish goals that are beneficial and create incentives for the advancement of all interested parties in the sense of SCM, these roles related alongwith each of the supplying chains members aspire for partnerships. This raises customers' level of logistical support & add values towards finished products from increasing profitability of the supply chains. The SCMs gets recognized like key for sustainable development. The most important issues in global society include sustainability and environmental concerns. In addition, sustainable development is known as the way people communicate with nature,

thus acknowledging their responsibility for future generations [5]. In academic and social debates, sustainable supplying chains management becomes well established. The definition for SCSM is the strategic and transparent integration, in the systemic coordination of organizational processes, of social, environmental and economic aspects with a view to increasing long lasting business performance. Furthermore, SSCM is often understood by means of collaboration between companies across the entire supply chain as responsible for management for product, informations & capital flow.

This is achieved in order to meet the needs of the parties involved by following sustainable development goals that relate to the economic, environmental and social dimensions of the supply chain. Some companies believe it creates competitive advantages to adopt sustainability principles in supply chains. In addition, SSCM can be described as a corporate strategic approach that aims to mitigate the environment, economical & social risk of company. Studies based on corporate emphasis on environment issues show which supply chain focused on sustainable policies are more capable of achieving meaningful results [5]. The implementation of sustainable practice into supply chains minimize or evenly eliminates negatively views of customer, non-governmental and public sector economic, social and ethical concerns of the business. It corroborates that observation and adds that the notions of the high products quality & company among positive benefit from concept of sustainability into supply chains. These existences of a partnership between environmental management and improved quality of the final product is also recognized in this context. The decisions taken in the supply chain reflect, even if these facts are not recognized, directly & then indirectly onto another member. The value of sustainable supplying chains management therefore recognized, provided which manager need for conducting environmental performance assessment audit and appraisal procedures of their supplier[4].

ORGANIZATIONAL THEORIES IN SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

These theories that act as foundation pillars in the supply chain must be understood. These underlying elements have been researched. These theories are used to understand SCM's traditional perspective & how this developed over the time.

1. Resources-Based Views

The resources-based perspective (RBVs) in supply chain management is the dominant aspect. The funds are rare, expensive and hard to purchase. This ability gives a competitive advantage over other rivals who do not have these advantages. Competitive advantage is usually seen as the implementation of strategies that other companies are currently not implementing that facilitate cost reduction, market opportunities and competitive risk neutralization. Suitable resource management leads to a competitive advantage [6].

2. The Network Theory

In the dynamic era of today, a company's success does not only rely on its direct partners and indirect partners. Thus, it is very important in this age to consider how an organization communicates with other businesses. The relationship between the business and other organizations determines how a new resource is produced. The two companies therefore collaborate to establish synergies and to benefit from the strengths of each other. The network theory recognizes how important relationship among two entities is, whether building trusts or creating longer-terms relationship or utilizing the structures and processes of each other. Two different processes, i.e. the interchange process where both companies exchanges information, good, service, etc., during other process, the adaptation processes, where both companies learns & adapts for process like legal logistics, administrative logistic etc. The relationship between two companies on a net [7].

3. Knowledge-Based Theory

Knowledge-based view gives insight into how supply chains are coordinated. For cohesion, a typical organization relies heavily on the hierarchy. There is no hierarchical hierarchy on the usual supply chain theory. They rely largely on awareness to make concerted efforts easier. Generally speaking, most supply chains in formal mechanisms are designed to store critical knowledge in a company.

4. Institutional Theories

Institutional theories depend on externally pressure or the force to the organizational choice. This illustrates certain supply chains activities for certain firm. This provides management and employee guidances towards understand other organizations' successes and to implement suitable measures.

5. Agency Theory

The theory of the Organization suggests that the business can be perceived as loose between owners of capital. When many individuals employ other persons (agents) to perform certain tasks and allow them to take decisions, an agency relationship occurs. Both parties have very different objectives, usually the agent has a higher target than the main agent. To order to sustain an efficient client relationship, Company costs are incurred in the recruiting of employees [8].

6. Transaction Costs Analysis

The theory offered standard method for deciding limits among which organization can function effectively. In order to enable businesses to partner with other organizations, TCA may be used. Using the theory, they determine the function performed & which function for outsourced within the organisation. When a company does outsource functions, it is parent company's partner. The cost of the transaction therefore depends on the partner's behaviour when he discovers a chance. This principle is also used to determine whether a commodity is produced or if its production is outsourced Thus, TCA helps basically determine whether or not a particular procedure should be conducted in-house or outsourced.

RESOLVING DEBATE BETWEEN SCM AND LOGISTICS

Logistics may be regarded as a specialized component of SCM. Purchasing, creating, going, saving, and operating are the five major functions in SCM. Logistics refers to the movement of things from one location to another. It occurs at different points throughout the supply chain, including suppliers, manufacturers, distribution centers, marketplaces, retail, and consumers, or all of them. In order to maintain worldwide competitiveness, logistic management may include packaging, integration and acquisition of third parties, infrastructure, and client support.

As a specific component of SCM, logistics can be renamed. There are five main roles in SCM: purchasing, creating, going, saving and operation. The transfer of goods from source to destination is called logistics. It takes place at various levels of a supply chain; from suppliers, factories, distribution centres to markets, to retail to consumers or all of them. Logistic management may involve packaging, integration and acquisition of third parties, infrastructure and client support in view of global competitiveness.

RESOLVING DEBATE BETWEEN SCM AND VALUE CHAIN

There have been frequent discussion of the supply chain and the value chain. They know that SCM means the processing of raw materials, also known as finished goods, in products. It manages all operations involving various supplier to end-user supply chain partners. In his pioneering research on "Economic Advantage" they are also aware of the value chain advocated by Michael Porters as a definition. Porter describes values as price purchasers willing for paying to what company offers, & constructs 'values chains' as mixture of nine generics companies operating in company, which work together to create value for consumers [9].

The chain of demand and supply can be considered to be mutually complementary. On the opposite, value chain guarantees the fulfilment of consumer expectations and cash flows while supply chain tracks the distribution of goods and services [10]. The same elements and partners are involved in all the chains. Such partners in the supply chain are mutually interdependent. One of their major differences is that the emphasis is not similar for the two. The supply chain focuses on upstream operations, from the manufacturer to the maker to the dealer to the consumer. It primarily tracks manufacturer-end processes, waste management, quality and performance enhancement, and other activities. The value chain focuses on downstream operations that provide consumers with value. It primarily ensures customer loyalty, production on schedule, loyalty of demand and other similar events. In different research ventures, this disparity is somewhat confusing. The idea of a chain of values has evolved over the years and now it can be said that a chain of values functions both ways. In both the manufacturer and the consumer, it adds value. The first derives value from payments and the second derives value from consistency of produced goods and services. The supply chain focuses on cost management and the accomplishment of strategic goals while the value chain focuses on research and growth, marketing, after-sales services, investment returns, asset returns and productivity. Another distinction between value chain and supply chain would be the supply chain.

Overall, the value chain for a business and for an industry is a supply chain. Present circumstances need not consideration as separate bodies of the supply chain and value chain. All components of the supply chain must be completely integrated and knowledge delivery should be seamless in today's competitive environment. A dialogue between these two definitions could create a void in our current framework. In order to achieve corporate success, both organisations will work towards their integration.

RESOLVING DEBATE BETWEEN OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT AND SCM

Supply chain management is viewed in most organizations as part of the management of operations. But between the two there is a distinction. The former is external, but the latter is just internal. Operational activities include the manufacture, labelling proper, efficient distribution and promotion of goods in compliance to requirements. The management of the company is responsible for predicting revenue, increasing efficiency and acting more effectively. The management of operations requires a broader variety of operations, which requires SCM and involves the supervision of each step of the manufacturing cycle of the goods. SCM gets material from the plant, while OM applies to the materials within the plant.

SIMILARITIES AND DISSIMILARITIES BETWEEN SCM, OM AND VC

The management of the supply chain and processes are closely linked to each other in two ways. Managers sometimes confuse them in organizations. The two concepts have different parallels and overlap in nature, but two of them are distinct. Broadly speaking, they might assume that Supply Chain Management is external control, as the business controls the operations. Both conditions are similar and dependent, however. SCM is generally known as an OM subset. The SCM is responsible for the control and surveillance of purchases of raw material equipment necessary to produce products. OM addresses the broader spectrum of operations, including SCM [11].

The distribution and supply chain management are discussed in a close partnership. Sale chain management is a general material management system that involves the purchase of raw material for the sale of the finished product to the end consumer. Management of the supply chain can be defined as design, planning, monitoring and monitoring of the operations of the supply chain. The movements of products from production point to consumer point are primarily associated with the logistics field. Compared with the overall quality control of the supply chain management, they may assume that they all aim for satisfaction of customers. Although they both have different origins, they evolve along similar paths. Both are introduced in order to fulfil the need for operational tactical strategies [12]. "TQM promotes the reduction of costs, producing products and services of high quality, ensuring customer satisfaction, inspiring workers and evaluating performance." Nevertheless, SCM is the philosophy of management, which manages the total flow of material from the suppliers to the end customers through different channels.

CONCLUSION

In business and supply chain management, sustainability is a key factor and therefore TBL should be taken into account to analyse and improve operations and to take related management decisions using environmental and social criteria. Sustainability Therefore, the difficulty of related activities has evolved dramatically so that implementation of sustainable policies is a major challenge for companies in SCs. Stimulated by these conditions, SSCM work has become extremely significant, as shown by a growing number of formal models, reference frames and empirical studies. The scientific field still exists, however, and different directions offer potential for future study. A vital aspect of global trade is supply chains. However, there is inadequate supply chain itself. It will only be possible for those who are efficient. Considering that a supply chain is effective, both its key functions and the role of each function in the overall output of the supply chain must be understood. This makes it easy to recognise challenges and to influence the changes that are necessary. The study's literature review introduces key jargons and theoretical methods which are commonly used in academic thesis. Each expression is defined as it is used in the whole article in order to explain the analysis. The parameters on which the efficiency evaluation for the supply chain is based are defined and essential factors to be taken into account in the construction of efficiency measures

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