

Literature Review on Supply Chain Management in India

Pinki

Research Scholar, Department of Mechanical Engineering, UIET, MDU, Rohtak, Haryana

ABSTRACT

Supply Chain Management (SCM) review reveals a considerable spurt in research in theory and practice of SCM. Combining and informing on features of Supply Management and distribution Management. This paper has reviews in the idea of broadened endeavor and the production chain is presently show as the community oriented inventory chain crosswise over intercompany outskirts to amplify the incentive over the whole supply chain. A substantial number of research papers have been distributed in different diaries in most recent two decades. In this paper an endeavor is made to review the status of writing on Supply Chain Management. Numerous articles from different refereed scholarly diaries have been contemplated. This writing survey additionally considered that exploratory sort of research is for the most part favored it is normal that with the development of SCM the speculation testing technique will get. The articles are additionally arranged based on substance examination. In view of this review, some conceivable research issues can be distinguished.

Keywords: Supply Chain Management, SCM, Logistics, review.

INTRODUCTION

In India, Supply Chain Management (SCM) has gained significant importance due to opening up of domestic economy as a result of globalization. Supply Chain Management is the systemic approach to managing the flow of information, material and services from raw material suppliers to the end customer. Traditionally, Supply Chain Management (SCM) has been a melting pot of various aspects, with influences from logistics and transportation, operations management and materials and distribution management, marketing, as well as purchasing and information technology (IT). In a perfect world, the comprehensive rationality of SCM grasps every one of these capacities to create a general inventory chain system that eventually upgrades firm performance. In fact, the writing is still exceptionally divided and albeit a few examinations indicate to talk about supply chain issues, the majority of the current research just looks at one connection of the chain, or above all just spotlights on one fixing in the production chain execution blend. Six noteworthy developments can be seen in the advancement of production chain the board considers [1].

It has likewise been characterized as the "structure, arranging, execution, control, and checking of production chain exercises with the target of making net esteem, constructing a focused foundation, utilizing overall coordinations, synchronizing supply with interest and estimating execution internationally. The target of each inventory chain is to amplify the general esteem produced. The esteem an inventory chain creates is the distinction between what the last item is worth to the client and the expense of production chain brings about in filling the client's solicitation. For most business supply chains, esteem will be firmly associated with production chain productivity for example the distinction between the income produced from the client and the general expense over the inventory chain [2].

A quick pursuit of 'Google researcher' uncovered numerous writing reviews. Aside from these, there were numerous reviews that endeavored to merge and abridge the works that were done in differing points inside the space of SCM (see 'Writing Review' area for more subtleties). Nonetheless, very few surveys are accessible in the writing that endeavors to comprehend the job of SCM inside Indian organizations, albeit over two decades have passed by since the development of SCM in India. Consequently, in this article an endeavor has been made to fill-in this examination hole via completing a writing review of SCM-related research articles explicitly concentrating on Indian setting and important focusing from different points of view, for example, SCM substance and research philosophies are drawn up. It is additionally uncovered

from numerous inquiries about that no such writing review exists on SCM in the Indian setting and subsequently it is trusted that this work would increase the value of the collection of learning on SCM [3-5].

LITERATURE REVIEW

We have explored various available literatures: national and international journals and proceedings of national and international conferences; and research organizations [6].

Almajali et al. (2018) [1] examined the impact of trust and communication on e-SCM usage of firms. Further, the impact of e-SCM usage was examined on firm performance. The measurement instrument/scale item to test the hypothesis of the study was adapted from existing literature. A poll based study was directed in Jordan fabricating associations. 250 polls were disseminated to the IT and center administrators of the organizations. The information gathered was broke down utilizing auxiliary condition displaying. The outcomes have demonstrated that trust and use have a noteworthy positive effect on utilization of e-SCM. Additionally, trust and utilization have appeared critical positive effect on firm execution. e-SCM utilization has intervened the connection among trust and firm execution. Be that as it may, correspondence has not appeared critical effect on execution and e-SCM utilization has not appeared huge intervention impact among trust and firm execution [7].

Ghobakloo et al. (2017) [5] analyzed the elements that influence the selection of Electronic Commerce (EC) advances in SMEs. The factors under examination were innovative components, authoritative elements and natural variables. The effect of these elements on starting selection of EC advances and post reception of EC advances was contemplated. A poll based study was led in assembling associations of Iran. Information was gathered from CEOs of the organizations. The information accumulation process yielded 235 usable reactions. The creators investigated the information utilizing exploratory factor examination. Corroborative factor investigation was led to check the un-dimensionality of builds. Aftereffects of strategic relapse and various relapses demonstrated that natural setting and mechanical setting had indicated huge effect on web based business reception [8].

In 2007, eight papers were distributed in Industrial Marketing Management; International Journal of Value Chain Management, the International Journal of Logistics Management (2), Supply Chain Management: An International Journal (2) Journal of Manufacturing Technology Management, International Journal of Operations and Production Management, Industrial showcasing the executives and Advances underway administration frameworks. The center has moved to dealing with multifaceted nature in deft supply chains, displaying the components that impact supply chain nimbleness, Barriers for the reception of online production chain arrangements in the supply chains of Canadian little and medium endeavors was examined by leading a poll review (Archer et al. 2008). In 2006 and 2007 the hole existing in the writing of supply chain spryness was replied by the writers by building up a scale to gauge production chain dexterity and the hindrances to receive online arrangements was experimentally explored. The significance of supply chain cooperation, inventory chain adaptability was featured in the writing however there exists no experimental proof [9].

In 2008, the focal point of the greater part of the analysts in supply chain nimbleness moved towards data innovation in coordinated production chain. Swafford et al. (2008) analyzed the effect of Information innovation reconciliation on Supply chain dexterity and adaptability, further explored whether production chain deftness and inventory chain adaptability will upgrade execution. A poll based overview was led in the USA producing firms by the creators. In any case, the outcomes were repudiating the current writing on data innovation in light-footed supply chain. This work was the main work that has indicated data innovation incorporation does not have any huge effect on inventory chain deftness. One reason could be that the creators estimated data innovation reconciliation as a total, the contrasts between the individual advancements like ERP, EDI and their effect on SCM and execution measures was totally overlooked in the writing till 2008. Besides, the impact of logical variables like firm size in the consolidated writing on data and correspondence innovations (ICT), SCM and inventory chain execution was disregarded [10].

(Zhang et al. 2011) From (2009-2011), eleven papers were distributed in The Journal of Strategic Information Systems, International Journal of Management Science and Engineering Management, Supply Chain Management: An International Journal, Economics and Management, European Journal of Scientific Research, and International Journal of generation financial matters. The focal point of a portion of the creators amid this period was on compassionate involvement in light-footed supply chains, the connection between JIT, TQM and supply chain readiness. In 2011, the impact of relevant components like firm size as a control between IT fitness and inventory chain readiness was examined by Ngai et al. (2011). There were 13 papers distributed amid the period 2012-2015 in the diaries International diary of generation financial matters, Supply chain the board [11]: A global diary, Journal of displaying in the executives, International Journal

of Physical Distribution and Logistics Management. The focal point of the creators was fundamentally on the execution results, joint effort and adaptability in the lithe supply chains [12].

In light of the basic review of the writing, it was seen that the exploration on supply chain nimbleness was centered around both hypothetical improvement and exact examinations. In any case, it was discovered that there exists hole in the writing to look at the effect of elements that impact the reception of individual advances like e-SCM in nimble production chain. The significance of inventory chain cooperation and supply chain adaptability for production chain readiness was featured in the past writing however there exists next to no observational proof and with perplexity in the discoveries. Data innovation develop was constantly estimated as a total in supply chain readiness writing. The contrasts between the individual advances like ERP, EDI and their effect on SCM and execution measures were totally disregarded. Besides, the impact of logical components like firm size in the consolidated writing on data and correspondence advancements (ICT), SCM and production chain execution was overlooked [13].

In rundown, the ebb and flow look into was not investigated in the writing. This examination centers around building up an extensive model by looking at the variables that impact the reception of e-SCM in dexterous production chain and its effect on firm execution. A review on certain papers referenced above is exhibited beneath [14].

Lin. H.F (2014) examined the elements influencing the appropriation of e-SCM crosswise over adopters and Non-adopters. The examination show was created dependent on the mechanical advancement hypothesis and TOE system. Mechanical development hypothesis says that IT advancement reception is the selection of procedures, creation frameworks and new techniques; which plans to react rapidly to the adjustments in the outer condition and improve execution of the firm. e-SCM selection was an IT development appropriation for inventory chain exercises as it changes business and effect communitarian connections. e-SCM has distinctive highlights like encouraging joint basic leadership, data trade and business process coordination in contrast with other data innovations. Creators sorted the procedure of IT advancement reception, i.e e-SCM appropriation into two phases [15].

The effect of different factors, for example, Government impact (Chong and Ooi, 2009a) and explicitly inventory chain factors like item qualities, trust (Son and Benbasat, 2007; Chong and Ooi 2009b) should be examined in e-SCM setting as they were observed to be potential precursors in other data advancements like electronic commercial centers, e-cooperation and Rosetta net gauges. Creators referenced that to get a comprehensive comprehension on e-SCM selection, the outcomes of e-SCM appropriation for example the effect of the degree of e-SCM appropriation on firm execution should be considered. Creators did not make reference to the method of reasoning of gathering information from both assembling and administration associations. Ke et al. (2009) examined the effect of interceded and non-intervened control practiced by the prevailing firm on the central firms' e-SCM appropriation goal through their impact on bury hierarchical trust and saw institutional weights of the central firm. The build institutional weights were gotten from institutional hypothesis; Mediated and non-interceded control were gotten from socio-political hypothesis. Institutional weights allude to "the weights that radiate from the institutional situations that can initiate firms to receive shared standards and schedules" (Ke et al. 2009) [16-20].

Institutional weights were arranged into coercive weight; regulating weight and mimetic weight. Coercive weight was the weight applied on the central firm by the institutional situations, through standards and guidelines. Standardizing weight was the weight that outcomes from the goal of a firm to meet the desires for their constituent firms in the institutional condition to direct the business expertly. Mimetic weight was the achievement seen by the firm in their rivals' activities. Interceded control was classified into remuneration, intimidation and lawful genuine power. Compulsion control was the capacity of predominant firm to rebuff the central firm in the event that they are not agreeable, remunerate control was the capacity of the overwhelming firm to compensate the central firm on the off chance that they conform to their requests, and lawful real power was the genuine privileges of the prevailing firm to apply effect on the central firm. Between hierarchical trust alludes to "one gathering's goal or ability to rely upon another gathering, in light of the foreseen useful conduct of that party" [21-23].

The studies considering only power to test the impact on e-SCM adoption intention will suffer with low R² and may also lead to inaccurate results. Past investigations innovation reception found that mechanical (Lin.H.F, 2014; Olivevera and Martins, 2010b; authoritative Ramdani et al.2009; Scupola, 2009) and ecological (Li, 2012; Gibbs and Kraemer, 2004; Hsu et al.2006) elements will affect e-SCM selection. Further, the appropriation expectation could conceivably prompt real selection i.e; the aim might prompt activity. It was proposed in the writing to test the elements impacting genuine appropriation than reception goal [24-28].

Lin. H.F (2014) tried the components impacting the degree of e-SCM reception. Further, creators recommended that the investigation ought to be stretched out to different settings. Swafford et al. (2008) analyzed the effect of Information innovation reconciliation on Supply chain readiness and adaptability. It was additionally explored whether supply chain nimbleness and production chain adaptability will improve execution. It was additionally speculated that production chain adaptability positively affects supply chain readiness. "A key normal for a lithe association is adaptability" (Christopher and Towill, 2001) [29].

Braunscheidel and Suresh (2009) researched the authoritative precursors of inventory chain deftness. Authoritative introduction for example showcase introduction and learning introduction was theorized to affect hierarchical practices for example interior combination, outer incorporation and outside adaptability. Authoritative practices were additionally conjectured to affect firms supply chain dexterity [30]. Creators contended that "culture alludes to the hidden qualities, convictions and rules that fill in as an establishment for an association's administration framework just as the arrangement of the executives practices and practices that represent and fortify those fundamental standards". Thus, they estimated the referenced connections in their hypothetical model. Market introduction alluded to "the hierarchical culture that makes the conduct fundamental for making of unrivaled incentive for clients" (Narver and Slater, 1990) [32].

Kannabiran and Dharmalingam (2012) inspected the components that empower or restrain the reception of IT in auto auxiliary SMEs. In light of the writing review of the past research empowering agents and inhibitors of IT appropriation were recognized. Creators opined that the reception of IT via auto subordinate SMEs in India was as low as 17% and to build infiltration of IT, understanding the difficulties looked by SMEs to embrace IT was imperative. Creators estimated apparent advantages of IT use, changes in business condition, IT experience of proprietor/CEO, Increased data linkage with Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM)/client and saw focused weight as empowering influences of cutting edge IT reception [33]. The develops absence of budgetary limit, Lack of in house IT labor, little scale task, absence of IT foundation and absence of data security were theorized as inhibitors of cutting edge IT selection. Poll study was led with auto ancillaries of India. Unit of investigation was firm. 110 usable reactions have originated from the proprietors/chiefs of the firm. Corroborative factor examination was directed to test the unwavering quality and legitimacy of the estimation builds and it had demonstrated the un-dimensionality of the develops. The outcomes uncovered that apparent advantages and saw aggressive weight empowers selection of IT by SMEs in India. Little scale activity, absence of in-house IT labor and absence of money related limit represses the appropriation of IT by SMEs in India. In any case, Changes in business condition, IT experience of proprietor and Information linkage with client does not demonstrate any effect on IT reception of SMEs in India [35-38].

Yang.J (2014) analyzed the predecessors of supply chain readiness and its effect on inventory chain execution. Data sharing, Firms IT capacity and Operational joint effort were guessed to positively affect production chain nimbleness. Production chain deftness was estimated to demonstrate a positive effect on cost proficiency and execution [39]. Further, cost productivity was speculated to demonstrate a positive effect on execution. Firm sizes, significance of the SC relationship and recurrence of the SC relationship were utilized as the control factors. Results have demonstrated that organizations IT ability and operational coordinated effort were sure and noteworthy indicators of supply chain dexterity. SC dexterity had appeared critical positive effect on cost effectiveness. Cost proficiency had appeared noteworthy positive effect on execution. All the three control factors were discovered huge. Be that as it may, data sharing does not demonstrate any noteworthy effect on SC spryness. SC spryness does not demonstrate any critical effect on execution [40-41].

CONCLUSION

In present paper, literature review on SCM has been presented. Supply chain management is an exploring field, both in research and in practice. Major international consulting firms have developed large practices in the field of supply chain, and the number of research papers in the field is growing rapidly. Firms operate in global environments, deal with multiple suppliers and customers, are required to manage inventories in new and innovative ways, and are faced with possible channel restructuring. The field promises to continue growing as the research advances and as firms continue to apply new knowledge in their global chains. It would be almost impossible to foray into the unknown and predict the future course research in SCM is likely to take. However, there are a few issues within SCM which should be identified as suitable and appropriate for further research exploration.

REFERENCES

- [1] Almajali et al., S., Al Dhaheri, N., & Diabat, A. (2018). Analysis of interaction between the barriers for the implementation of sustainable supply chain management. *The International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology*, 68(1-4), 895-905.
- [2] Beske, P., & Seuring, S. (2014). Putting sustainability into supply chain management. *Supply Chain Management: An International Journal*, 19(3), 8-8.

- [3] Muduli, K., Govindan, K., Barve, A., Kannan, D., & Geng, Y. (2013b). Role of behavioural factors in green supply chain management implementation in Indian mining industries. *Resources, Conservation and Recycling*, 76, 50-60.
- [4] Carter, C. R., & Rogers, D. S. (2008). A framework of sustainable supply chain management: moving toward new theory. *International journal of physical distribution & logistics management*, 38(5), 360-387.
- [5] Ghobakloo et al., K., Kaliyan, M., Kannan, D., & Haq, A. N. (2017). Barriers analysis for green supply chain management implementation in Indian industries using analytic hierarchy process. *International Journal of Production Economics*, 147, 555-568.
- [6] Kumar, R., Singh, R. K., & Shankar, R. (2014). Strategy development by Indian SMEs for improving coordination in supply chain: an empirical study. *Competitiveness Review: An International Business Journal*, 24(5).
- [7] Luthra, S., Kumar, S., Garg, D., & Haleem, A. (2015). Barriers to renewable/sustainable energy technologies adoption: Indian perspective. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 41, 762-776.
- [8] Walker, H., Di Sisto, L., & McBain, D. (2008). Drivers and barriers to environmental supply chain management practices: Lessons from the public and private sectors. *Journal of purchasing and supply management*, 14(1), 69-85.
- [9] Archer et al. 2008, Barriers to implement green supply chain management in automobile industry using interpretive structural modeling technique: An Indian perspective. *Journal of Industrial Engineering and Management*, 4(2), 231-257.
- [10] Grimm, J. H., Hofstetter, J. S., & Sarkis, J. (2014). Critical factors for sub-supplier management: A sustainable food supply chains perspective. *International Journal of Production Economics*, 152, 159-173.
- [11] Luthra, S., Garg, D., & Haleem, A. (2013). Identifying and ranking of strategies to implement green supply chain management in Indian manufacturing industry using Analytical Hierarchy Process. *Journal of Industrial Engineering and Management*, 6(4), 930-962.
- [12] (Zhang et al. 2011), Environmental sustainability and financial performance of SMEs. This research has been partly financed by SCALES, Scientific Analysis of Entrepreneurship and SMEs, 1-47.
- [13] Thakkar, J., Kanda, A., & Deshmukh, S. G. (2009). Supply chain management for SMEs: A research introduction. *Management Research News*, 32, 970-993.
- [14] Charan, P. (2012). Supply chain performance issues in an automobile company: A SAP-LAP analysis. *Measuring Business Excellence*, 16, 67-86.
- [15] Soni, G., & Kodali, R. (2011). The 'strategic fit between 'competitive strategy' & 'supply chain strategy' in Indian manufacturing industry: An empirical approach. *Measuring Business Excellence*, 15, 70-89.
- [16] Son and Benbasat, 2007, A Supply chain performance measurement framework for small and medium scale enterprises. *Benchmarking: An International Journal*, 16, 702-723.
- [17] Moser, R., Kern, D., Wohlfarth, S., & Hartmann, E. (2011). Supply chain configuration benchmarking: Framework development and application in the Indian automotive industry. *Benchmarking: An International Journal*, 18, 783- 801.
- [18] Saad, M., & Patel, B. (2006). An investigation of supply chain performance measurement in the Indian automotive sector. *Benchmarking: An International Journal*, 13, 36-53.
- [19] Joshi, K., Singh, K. N., & Kumar, S. (2012). Two-sided supplier-manufacturer selection in BTO supply chain. *Journal of Modelling in Management*, 7, 257-273.
- [20] Rahman, Z. (2004). Use of Internet in supply chain management: A study of Indian companies. *Industrial Management & Data Systems*, 104, 31-41.
- [21] Govindan, K., Kannan, D., & Haq, A. N. (2010). Analyzing supplier development criteria for an automobile industry. *Industrial Management & Data Systems*, 110, 43-62.
- [22] Meena, P. L., & Sarmah, S. P. (2012). Development of a supplier satisfaction index model. *Industrial Management & Data Systems*, 112, 1236-1254.
- [23] Dev, N. K., Caprihan, R., & Swami, S. (2011). A case study on redesign of supply chain chain of a manufacturing organization. *Journal of Advances in Management Research*, 8, 195-212.
- [24] Pandey, V. C., & Garg, S. (2009). Analysis of interaction among the enablers of agility in supply chain. *Journal of Advances in Management Research*, 6, 99-114.
- [25] Shukla, A. C., Deshmukh, S. G., & Kanda, A. (2009). Environmentally responsive supply chains: Learnings from the Indian auto sector. *Journal of Advances in Management Research*, 6, 154-171.
- [26] Morali, O., & Searcy, C. (2013). A review of sustainable supply chain management practices in Canada. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 117(3), 635-658.
- [27] Costello, A., Abbas, M., Allen, A., Ball, S., Bell, S., Bellamy, R. & Patterson, C. (2009). Managing the health effects of climate change: lancet and University College London Institute for Global Health Commission. *The Lancet*, 373(9676), 1693-1733.
- [28] Ağan, Y., Kuzey, C., Acar, M. F., & Açıkgöz, A. (2014). The Relationships between Corporate Social Responsibility, Environmental Supplier Development, and Firm Performance. *Journal of Cleaner Production*.
- [29] Lin, H.F (2014), Optimal design of sustainable chemical processes and supply chains: A review. *Computers & Chemical Engineering*, 44, 94-103.
- [30] Luthra, S., Qadri, M. A., Garg, D., & Haleem, A. (2014a). Identification of critical success factors to achieve high green supply chain management performances in Indian automobile industry. *International Journal of Logistics Systems and Management*, 18(2), 170-199.
- [31] Luthra, S., Garg, D., & Haleem, A. (2014b). Critical success factors of green supply chain management for achieving sustainability in Indian automobile industry. *Production Planning & Control*, (ahead-of-print), 1-24.
- [32] Braunscheidel and Suresh (2009), Sustainability of manufacturing and services: Investigations for research and applications. *International Journal of Production Economics*, 140(1), 35-47.
- [33] Ageron, B., Gunasekaran, A., & Spalanzani, A. (2012). Sustainable supply management: An empirical study. *International Journal of Production Economics*, 140(1), 168-182.



- [34] Luthra, S., Garg, D., & Haleem, A. (2014c). Green supply chain management: Implementation and performance—a literature review and some issues. *Journal of Advances in Management Research*, 11(1), 20-46.
- [35] Gouldson, A., & Murphy, J. (2013). *Regulatory realities: the implementation and impact of industrial environmental regulation*. Routledge.
- [36] Mathiyazhagan, K., Govindan, K., NoorulHaq, A., & Geng, Y. (2013). An ISM approach for the barrier analysis in implementing green supply chain management. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 47, 283-297.
- [37] Kumar, S. (2008). A study of the supermarket industry and its growing logistics capabilities. *International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management*, 36, 192–211.
- [38] Kannabiran and Dharmalingam., Shankar, R., & Baisya, R. K. (2012). Analysis of interactions among the variables of supply chain performance measurement system implementation. *Business Process Management Journal*, 14, 512–529.
- [39] Srivastava, S. K. (2006). Logistics and supply chain practices in India. *Vision: The Journal of Business Perspective*, 10, 69–79.
- [40] Yang, J., & Knemeyer, A. M. (2014). Exploring the integration of sustainability and supply chain management: Current state and opportunities for future inquiry. *International Journal of Physical Distribution & Logistics Management*, 43(1), 18-38.
- [41] Zhu, Q., & Geng, Y. (2013). Drivers and barriers of extended supply chain practices for energy saving and emission reduction among Chinese manufacturers. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 40, 6-12.