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**AN ANALYSIS ON RECENT STANDARDS AND
EMERGING TRENDS IN SUPPLY CHAIN
MANAGEMENT**

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An Analysis on Recent Standards and Emerging Trends in Supply Chain Management

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Abstract – Supply chain management, in recent times, has emerged as the basis in many industries (small or large) for creating the integrated relationship between suppliers and customers. Due to continuous growth in last year in supply chain management the environment has become competitive. So in order to respond to competitive pressures companies need to know and understand the new trends in SCM. This paper focuses the emerging trends of SCM in current scenario, and it provides broader awareness of SCM concepts. It addresses this need, by critically reviewing the current status of SCM in Indian context and its point of difference with other countries like China. Managing the Supply chain by making use of I.T. services has paved a new way of confiscating the uncertainty and enhancing the customer service and thus creating a competitive edge.

INTRODUCTION

Supply Chain Management is the management of a network of interconnected businesses included in a definitive procurement of product and service packages needed by end customers (Harland, 1996). Supply Chain Management compasses all development and capacity of raw materials, Work-in-methodology inventory, and completed goods from purpose of inception to purpose of utilization In the expressions of The Supply Chain Council," SCM is characterized as overseeing supply and demand, sourcing raw materials and parts ,assembling and get together, warehousing, request passage and request management, appropriation across all channels, and conveyance to the customers". Ellram and Cooper have characterized SCM as "an incorporating theory to deal with the aggregate stream of an appropriated channel from supplier to extreme client". The idea of Supply Chain is not another idea around the world, it has expanded consistently since 1980, when companies started to make their collaborative associations with suppliers, producers and vendors. In Indian Context, it is a still at incipient stage.

SCM is always advancing and there are dependably new trends. With companies putting ever more noteworthy assets in their supply chain there is a particular pattern to have the best and brightest representatives dealing with those supply chains. Supply chain experts are continually assessing conceivable inefficiencies and inadequacies of their supply networks to enhance their capacity to convey to the client. This is particularly valid in today's quick paced, very aggressive environment where supply chain execution can furnish makers with a

fundamental edge .to face various difficulties and to be at the front line, companies are obliged to redesign their aptitudes and present new advancements in their Supply Chain.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To understand the concept of SCM
- To know the trends in SCM
- To know the present status of Supply Chain in India
- To compare the India's Supply Chain with that of China

IMPROVEMENTS IN SCM

Companies need to be willing to make necessary and difficult changes. Success requires reducing cost base through control on expenses and redesigned work processes. Logistics cost which is incurred as a percentage of GDP is 11.6%. In order to improve their productivity they need to work on new products and trends. Some o the new innovations are as-Vendor Management Inventory (VMI) - VMI is an appropriation channel working framework whereby the inventory at the wholesaler/retailer is checked and oversaw by the maker vendor. It is a group of business demonstrate in which purchaser of a product gives certain data to the supplier of that product and the supplier assumes full liability for keeping up a concurred inventory of the material, for the most part at the purchaser's utilization area. It

incorporates a few exercises including deciding proper request amounts, overseeing legitimate product mixes. VMI is additionally QRIS (Quick reaction inventory framework) The vendor's PC secures data electronically, no manual data passage is needed at the beneficiary's end which help in lessening the lead time and in taking out the vendors recording slips. Ex. Home Depot.

Collaborative Planning Forecasting and Replenishment (CPFR) - CPFR can be characterized as a coordinated effort where two or more gatherings in the supply chain mutually arrange various limited time exercises and chip away at synchronized conjectures, on the premise of which production and replenishment procedures are resolved. The term CPFR was initially presented in 1995, regarding a pilot extend between Wal-Mart, Warner-Lambert, Benchmarking accomplices, SAP and Manugistics. The goal of CPFR is to better adjust supply and demand through exchanging accomplice data interchange special case based management and organized cooperation so as to kill issues and imperatives in satisfying purchaser desires. CPFR is a business hone that lessens inventory expenses while enhancing product accessibility across the supply chain. The CPFR methodology starts with an assent between the exchanging accomplices to impart data to one another and to work together on planning with a definitive objective of conveying products in view of genuine business sector demand. Ex. Wal-Mart.

Cross Docking - Cross docking is a practice in Logistics of emptying materials from an approaching semi-trailer, truck or rail, auto and stacking this material straightforwardly into outbound trucks, trailers, or rail autos, With almost no stockpiling between them. It is a capacity of distribution centers or dispersion focuses, which was presented by Wal Mart. Cross docking is a framework in which the vendor's boat stock to a circulation focuses in prepacked amounts needed by every store. The stock is conveyed to the other side of the appropriation focus; the floor prepared stock is then exchanged to the opposite side of circulation community for conveyance to a store. Cross docking is a methodology by which products are apropos room the inbound dock to the outbound dock, keeping away from the need to store and get ready request replenishment. It either picked or moved straightforwardly from the inbound dock to the outbound dock, dodging the need to store and get ready request replenishment.

It diminishes material taking care of as well as decreases the need to store the products in the stockroom.

Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) - It is an innovation that uses correspondence by means of electromagnetic waves to trade data between a terminal and an article, for example, product, creature, or individual with the end goal of identification and following. It is a gadget that contains a chip and a

receiving wire, which can be physically embedded or adhered to a product. The fundamental data about the product can be put away in this chip. The labeling of this chip empowers companies to recognize and track their goods at different levels in a dissemination chain. The reason this innovation is in effect progressively utilized is because of its unprecedented capacity to track just about anything and know where it is at any venture of the conveyance process. The final result, companies get to be more proficient expand deals and lessen costs. Ex. Wal-Mart, SamSys Technologies of Richmond Hills.

Advanced Planning and Scheduling - It is also referred to as APS and Advanced Manufacturing. It refers to a manufacturing management process by which raw materials and production capacity are optimally allocated to meet the demand. APS is especially well suited to environments where simpler planning methods cannot adequately address complex trade-offs between competing priorities. Traditional planning system utilize a stepwise procedure to allocate material and production capacity. This approach is simple but cumbersome, and does not readily adapt to changes in demand, resource capacity or material availability. APS has commonly been applied where one or more of the following conditions are present- 1) Make to order manufacturing 2) Capital intensive production processes, where plant capacity is constrained 3) Products that require a large number of components or manufacturing tasks. Advanced planning and scheduling software enables manufacturing scheduling and advanced scheduling optimization within these environments.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) - It is the structured transmission of data between organizations by electronic means. It is used to transfer electronic documents or business data from one computer system to another computer system. It also be called as electronic document interchange. It is the exchange of business information through standard interfaces by using computers. It interoperated as transmission of business data between organizations in a computerized format that does not require the rekeying information.

POSITION OF INDIA'S SUPPLY CHAIN

According to Kamal Vohra, Lead Analyst, Software and services Research, IDC India, the aggregate Indian SCM arrangements business sector is developing at a CAGR of 7.6% and is required to touch US\$ 132.6 mn by 2011. "The India Supply Chain Management arrangements showcase in 2009 was US\$ 91.8 mn with the real players being SAP, Oracle and Invensys, Lawson and Information. The year-on-year development for the India Supply Chain Management market took a hit amid the worldwide log jam yet is required to recuperate in 2010 and past. However in the event that, we talk of present position of Supply Chain in India then, its

developing at moderate pace .Despite a high development industry, for example, retailing, the nation does not have the Supply chain Infrastructure to exploit the huge development in the India due to taking after reasons: A. A report by the CII, Confederation of Indian industry and Amarthi Consulting, \$ 65 bn is lost every year by virtue of the wasteful Supply Chain Infrastructure in India. B. Supply chain costs in India are as much as 13% of GDP when contrasted with 7% in created nations. C. Since 1947, the route network has expanded just 20% in size, while the movement it suits has expanded tenfold. D. The absence of a coordinated chilly chain foundation implies that homestead produce worth \$13 bn is squandered consistently. E. Limit requirements at air terminals causes' aerial shuttle fuel utilization to increment by up to 30%. F. Interest in Road Infrastructure has not kept pace with the development in street movement. Just 20% of the streets are in great condition. Retail titan Wal-Mart says that no less than 40% of produce in India is squandered due to insufficient stockpiling & transportation.

ANALYSIS

Both India and China rank among the leaders of worldwide economy and are among the World's most various nations. But on the off chance that we make the examination of the India v/s China, we can see that there are no. of components that has improved China than India. As far as Supply Chain and Infrastructure, China is having the edge. The fundamental explanation for the example of overcoming adversity of China is a direct result of its created economy. India has gotten to be significantly more created than before It is having various open doors accessible with it. . Only thing is that, and, after its all said and done it is not ready to make right business out of it. So Indian govt. is obliged to make a few speculations and to keep a vigil scout the operations of the supply chain & framework Then just its current condition can be progressed.

CONCLUSIONS

Gone are the days where client service was only a popular expression. With the attention on client service, companies have moved away for a supply determined business towards a demand driven business. Companies are likewise always scanning for approaches to decrease inventory and holding expense. The increment in velocity has constrained companies to scan for approaches to lessen product process duration and move product rapidly and cost viably. With this the idea of Supply chain has emerged to be one of the vital parts across around the world. It is so considered in light of the time utility variable concerned with it. Supply Chain Management with I.T. services has totally changed the standpoint of how companies deal with their supply Chain and how they

keep up their collaborative associations with their suppliers and fulfill the needs of their customers. This paper portrays the emerging trends in Supply Chain and additionally brings up the distinction of India's Supply Chain with that of India, in which China demonstrates to have aggressive edge. India is one of the world's quickest developing economies with various markets. Overseeing Supply Chain in such an unlimited nation is most trying for any association in view of business practices, govt. regulation, innovation, capacity, transportation and foundation. Consequently for every situation, Indian Organization need to act quick to exploit these entrepreneurs to be aggressive with the world market.

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