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**Implementation of Green Supply Chain Management Practices**

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**Abstract**

There's tending need for integrating environmentally good options into supply chain management exploration and practices. The green supply chain management it's also called as sustainable supply chain management(SSCM) is a kind of ultramodern operation mode which could exhaustively consider the environmental influence and resource application effectiveness in the whole supply chain and how to apply the green supply chain management in artificial operations. the part of the green factors are involved in diligence force chain conditioning from the procurement of the raw material to the transportation of the final products. Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) practices have emerged as a critical strategy for businesses aiming to improve their environmental performance while maintaining profitability. This research explores the implementation of GSCM practices across industries, focusing on strategies such as sustainable sourcing, eco-design, green logistics, and waste reduction. The study

highlights the importance of integrating environmental considerations into the supply chain process, emphasizing collaboration between suppliers, manufacturers, and customers. By analysing various case studies and industry examples, this paper identifies key drivers, barriers, and challenges in adopting GSCM, including regulatory pressures, cost considerations, and technological advancements. The research also examines the role of government policies and consumer demand in shaping the adoption of green practices. The findings suggest that successful implementation of GSCM not only contributes to environmental sustainability but also offers economic benefits such as cost savings, brand differentiation, and enhanced corporate reputation. Ultimately, the study provides recommendations for businesses seeking to adopt or enhance their green supply chain practices, underlining the necessity for a strategic, integrated approach to achieve long-term sustainability goals.

**Index Terms:** Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM), Supply Chain Management (SCM), Green Factors, Raw Material , Sustainable Supply Chain, Green Logistics, Green Innovation, Regulatory Compliance, Resource Efficiency.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) refers to the integration of environmental sustainability principles into supply chain practices, aiming to minimize the ecological footprint of business operations. In an era of increasing environmental awareness and stricter regulatory pressures, organizations are recognizing the need to adopt sustainable practices that reduce waste, improve resource efficiency, and lower carbon emissions. GSCM is not only about environmental stewardship but also offers strategic advantages, including cost reductions, enhanced brand reputation, and compliance with evolving environmental regulations. The implementation of GSCM practices involves a comprehensive approach that spans sourcing, production, distribution, and disposal. Key components of GSCM include sustainable procurement, eco-design, green logistics, reverse logistics, and waste management. Businesses are increasingly collaborating with suppliers and customers to ensure that sustainability is maintained across the entire supply chain. Moreover, technological advancements and innovations are playing a significant role in enabling the transition to greener supply chains. Despite the recognized benefits, many companies face challenges in implementing GSCM practices. These challenges include high upfront costs, resistance to change, and the

need for specialized knowledge and technology. Furthermore, the varying regulatory standards and consumer demands across different regions create complexities in global supply chains. This paper examines the strategies, drivers, challenges, and outcomes associated with the implementation of GSCM practices. It explores how organizations can effectively incorporate sustainability into their supply chain management processes and the role of stakeholders in fostering a green supply chain. Through an analysis of case studies and industry trends, this research aims to provide insights into how businesses can achieve both environmental sustainability and operational efficiency.

### **Significance of the Study**

The growing concern over environmental degradation, climate change, and resource depletion has prompted governments, industries, and consumers to prioritize sustainability. In this context, Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) has become a critical strategy for businesses seeking to reduce their environmental impact while ensuring long-term competitiveness. As environmental concerns intensify, there is a pressing need for businesses to adopt green practices in their supply chains. Consumers are increasingly aware of environmental issues and demand more sustainable products.

Governments are also introducing stricter regulations to reduce carbon emissions, waste, and environmental harm. This study can help businesses navigate these evolving pressures. Many companies are still unaware of the economic benefits that GSCM can offer, such as cost savings through waste reduction, energy efficiency, and the reuse of materials. Additionally, adopting GSCM practices can enhance brand reputation, attract environmentally conscious consumers, and provide a competitive edge. This study aims to highlight these advantages, helping businesses realize the potential value of green supply chains. The rapid advancement of technology provides new opportunities to reduce environmental impacts in supply chains. However, many businesses are unsure about the role of emerging technologies, such as IoT, big data, and block chain, in supporting GSCM. This study will assess how these technologies can be integrated to optimize green supply chain practices.

### **Scope of The Study**

The scope of this study on the **Implementation of Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) Practices** is broad, aiming to explore various aspects of green practices in supply chains, their challenges, benefits, and the outcomes for businesses. The study will examine GSCM practices across multiple industries, including manufacturing, retail, electronics, automotive, and consumer goods, to offer a broad understanding of GSCM implementation in different contexts. Additionally, the study will look at companies from both developed and developing countries, recognizing the variations in resources, infrastructure, and regulatory environments that can influence GSCM adoption. The study will investigate how **different stakeholders**—including suppliers, manufacturers, consumers, and governments—affect GSCM practices. It will also explore the importance of **collaboration** among these stakeholders to achieve sustainable supply chains.

### **Literature Survey**

**Kim et al.(2024)**, trust issues have always come into play whenever guests are interacting with companies. In utmost cases, pivotal information similar particular phone figures may be needed and some guests may not be willing to partake similar. This is a draw back as numerous guests would rather get services without participating similar information.

**Gibbs et al.,(2024)**.Companies typically see-logistics as an redundant channel for running business through reduction of costs, as an avenue for perfecting service delivery a completely new area or doing business with eventuality of creating huge business earnings. have advised the significance of e-logistics as an area where Internet deals benefits save guests time and move in acquiring goods and services.

**Longenecker et al (2023)**. Advantages of e-logistics to associations include capability to trade in the transnational request with limited coffers as suggested by. Companies which would have else been unfit to reach transnational requests due to lack of coffers are given occasion to trade in similar requests by ICT.

E-logistics gives businesses an occasion to reach guests nearly anywhere anytime. Adds that besides reducing operating costs and increased product, e-logistics gives the enterprises an occasion to reach open new request areas.

**Pettit, S. (2023)** Historically, the use of e-business systems began around beforehand 1960s with systems similar as accoutrements conditions

planning (MRP) as well as force superintendence's systems( IMS) and distributed resource planning systems among others. these were functional grounded systems and continued to evolve in 1970s but as independent systems not communicating with one another.

**Tidd et al., (2023)** Due to the rising situations of competition in both original and transnational requests coupled by application of effective competitive advantage areas, numerous companies have shaped technological changes with invention getting part of running businesses as part of perfecting competitiveness. This has revolutionized the commerce and operations between companies and guests.

**Metcalfe and Miles 2022** For a long time, Information Communication and Technology( ICT) is seen as motorist to effectiveness in both manufacturing and service immolation sectors. lately, information communication technology has taken lesser appreciation and advantage in numerous sectors leading to growth by giving associations critical competitive influence with respects to client relations. Innovation works on acceptance of similar inventions and is explosively part of high affair in companies.

**Kaufmann2022**E-logistics is faced by colorful challenges similar as issues of trust by guests with information, lack of request readiness as well as technology standardization which appear to be hindering the relinquishment of information technology. Some of the challenges are summarised below Lack of specialized knowledge in development and maintaining ofe-logistics systems and shy telecommunications bandwidth and ever changing software's for developing similar systems has been a great challenge across numerous enterprises forcing them out of the numerous advantages of Information Communication and Technology( ICT) advantages in general.

**Vitasek2022** logistics is the aspect of planning, enforcing and control of effective and effective movement of goods and services and associated information from one place to another in order to meet consumer conditions. The energy in requests and competition in service and product provision has forced numerous businesses to look for innovative ways of delivering to their guests and revolutionizing the way business is done.

**Metcalfe & Miles, (2021).** With nonstop advancements and invention of new technologies, technology has come important in the service assiduity driving growth and a major competition tool. utmost companies involved in trade of products and services where there is consumer commerce, have introduced Information Communication and Technology( ICT) into their

operations tapping into the numerous advantages of engaging client over the great World Wide Web. numerous Logistics companies in Kenya still have not realized the need to employ technology in their operations and haven't enforced information and communication technologies and aligned their strategies with the changes in technology.

**John Peter,(2020).** Some of the challenges faced by logistics service providers include, managing the parcel records, in terms of duplication of data entered in to the system, difficulty in covering the riders, couriers, motorists and delivery conditioning and locales because of the myriads of variables involved similar as detainments business, lack of parking, difficulties in relating client position and staying time for payload pick up as well as goods of motor vehicle breakdowns. These challenges have been extended to guests where they've to call or visit these logistics companies whenever they've an point to be moved. utmost guests frequently have to abandon their normal conditioning and produce time to visit or call these companies. This exploration was aimed at chancing out the factors affecting perpetration of e-logistics by logistics services providers in Kenya with a check of logistics companies within country and come with an e-logistics prototype which can be enforced by logistics companies thus taking logistics service to the guests door step.

**Peter Brown, (2019)** Lack of proper technology in place has led to utmost companies passing problems hindering their growth and expansion. Other problems and difficulties endured by associations in logistics business are poor service delivery, reporting and announcement, administration headaches and raising charges. numerous logistics companies don't have announcement systems in place to notify their guests about the status of their deliveries. For case, whenever shipping with utmost logistics companies, shadowing isn't available and frequently delivery details are delivered manually through available channels of communication where differently there's a chance of furnishing that information in a real time manner. With the current operations in utmost logistics companies across the country, it's veritably delicate to manage homemade records and cover delivery effectively. This is particularly serious where the logistics company operates from multiple services across the country.

**Joseph, Laura and Srinivas, (2018)** Computer Systems have been evolving since 1950s with new technologies and practices being bedded leading to new developments. Business processes have since grown from homemade to electronic with e-logistics taking a huge knob by converting numerous business processes and practices from homemade to electronic.

To gain a competitive advantage in business, e-logistics has been espoused by numerous companies and particularly logistics companies in gaining a competitive edge. Logistics companies are thus adding perpetration of e-logistics in furnishing effective services to guests. e-logistics is used interchangeably with internet enabled logistics or e-business where it supports the delivery of goods and services through application of Information Communication Technology (ICT) as part of the business conditioning and in prosecution of colorful logistics conditioning.

**Kelly (2017)**, information communication technology has impacted companies and their areas of operations leading to conformation of “network frugality”. This has driven effective productivity in enterprises operations thereby accelerating invention and adding great value to companies. This has been witnessed in logistics where ICT impacts this companies at all situations of operation whether internal or external.

**Raman than et al (2016)**. e-logistics reduces cost of marketing and marketing exploration by easing collection analysis and dispersion of important information to guests through e-logistics channels and information technology channels in general. For case, a marketing director can use e-logistics effectively by generating and storing data on coping patterns of consumers and the capability of to gather important information from analysis and using similar information to produce award winning business processes.

### **Statement of the Problem**

The problem this study addresses is the **inadequate implementation of Green Supply Chain Management practices** across industries, despite the evident need for sustainable business operations, and the lack of clear strategies to overcome the barriers to widespread adoption. The increasing global emphasis on sustainability, environmental responsibility, and climate change mitigation has led to the growing recognition of the need for businesses to adopt sustainable practices throughout their operations. One of the most significant areas for implementing sustainability is the supply chain, which has a direct impact on resource consumption, emissions, waste, and overall environmental footprint. **Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM)** practices—such as sustainable sourcing, eco-friendly product design, green logistics, and waste reduction—offer a pathway for organizations to align their operations with environmental goals

## **Objectives of the Study**

The primary objective of this study is to explore the implementation of Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) practices and assess their effectiveness in promoting environmental sustainability while ensuring business efficiency. Specifically, the study aims to:

**Identify Key GSCM Practices:** Examine the core components of GSCM, including sustainable sourcing, eco-design, green logistics, reverse logistics, waste management, and the role of technology in enhancing sustainability.

**Understand the Drivers of GSCM Adoption:** Investigate the key factors motivating organizations to adopt GSCM practices, such as regulatory pressures, consumer demand for sustainable products, and the potential for cost savings and brand differentiation.

**Analyze the Barriers to Implementation:** Explore the challenges companies face in implementing GSCM practices, including high initial investment costs, technological limitations, supply chain complexity, and resistance to change.

**Evaluate the Impact of GSCM on Organizational Performance:** Assess the environmental, financial, and social outcomes of implementing GSCM practices, focusing on improvements in resource efficiency, waste reduction, carbon footprint, and corporate reputation.

## **Research and Methodology**

### **Research Design**

This study is based on Descriptive Research. A descriptive study is the one in which information is collected without changing the environment. Descriptive research is used to describe characteristics of a population or phenomenon being studied. The characteristics used to describe a situation or population are usually some kind of categorical scheme also known as descriptive categories.

### **Methods of Data Collection**

We have made use of both primary and secondary data in this study.

**Primary Data:** Primary data includes information collected Google form from the respondents.

**Secondary Data:** Data collected from annual reports, magazines, books, Journals, Company website etc formed the Secondary data.

The questionnaire was prepared, keeping in mind the objectives of the study by consulting experts in the field, and reviewed various published sources of information for the preparation of the tool.



### **Sampling Technique**

A process used in statistical analysis in which a pre-defined number of observations will be taken from a larger population. The methodology used to sample from a large population will depend on type of analysis being performed. The sampling technique used here is Simple Random sampling

### **Sampling Size**

Sampling is a technique of selecting individual members or a subset of the population to make statistical inferences from them and estimate the characteristics of the whole population. The sample size of the project is 100 employees in Green Supply Chain Management.

### **Statistical Tools**

The statistical tools are those tools by which the statistical methods are applied. Explanation: Statistics is a broad scientific field that focuses on the collection, organization, and presentation of statistical data.

1. Percentage Analysis
2. Chi-Square Test
3. ANOVA
4. Independent T-test

### **Percentage Analysis**

Percentage Analysis is the method to represent raw streams of data as percentage (a part in 100- percent) for better understanding of collected data.

Percentage = (No of respondents / Total No of respondents) \* 100

### **Chi – Square Test**

A chi-squared test, also written as  $\chi^2$  test, is any statistical hypothesis test wherein the sampling distribution of the test statistic is a chi-squared distribution when the null hypothesis is true. Without other qualification, 'chi-squared test' often is used as short for Pearson's chi-squared test. Chi-squared tests are often constructed from a sum of squared errors, or through the sample variance. Test statistics that follow a chi-squared distribution arise from an assumption of independent normally distributed data, which is valid in many cases due to the central limit theorem. A chi-squared test can be used to attempt rejection of the null hypothesis that the data are independent.

$$\text{Chi-Square} = \sum (\text{O}-\text{E})^2 / \text{E}$$

Where O is the observed frequency and E is the expected frequency

**Anova**

An analysis of various helps to examine the signification mean differences among more than two group on an interval or ratio scaled dependent variable. The result of ANOVA shows whether or not the means of various group are significantly different from one other, as indicated by the F statistic show whether two sample variance differ from each other or are from the sample population.

$$F = \text{MST} / \text{MSE}$$

**Independent T-Test**

The **independent t-test**, also called the two **sample t-test**, **independent-sample t-test** or student's **test**, is an inferential statistical **test** that determines whether there is a statistically significant difference between the means in two unrelated groups.

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

**Data Analysis And Interpretation**

**Gender of the Respondents - Percentage Analysis**

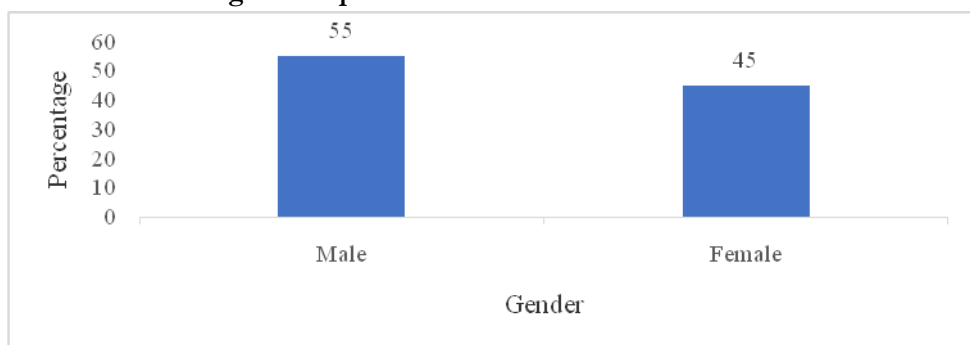
**Table 8.1respondents Based On Gender**

S.No	Gender	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Male	55	55
2	Female	45	45
	Total	100	100

**Inference:**

The above table infers that, 55% of the respondents are male and remaining 45% are female.

**Fig 8.1 Respondents Based on Gender**



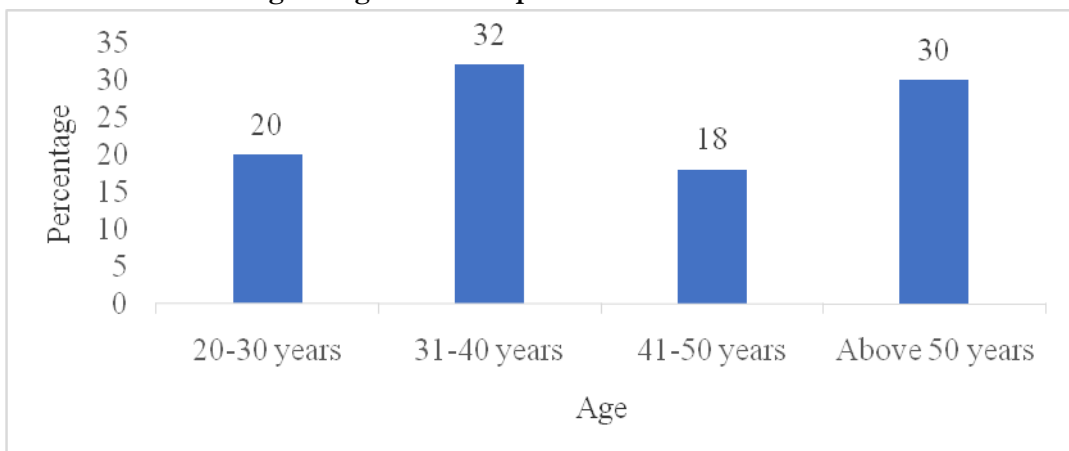
**Table 8.2 age of the Respondents**

S.No	Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	20-30 years	20	20
2	31-40 years	32	32
3	41-50 years	18	18
4	Above 50 years	30	30
	Total	100	100

**Inference:**

The above table infers that, 20% of the respondents are 20-30 years, 32% are 31-40 years, 18% are 41-50 years and remaining 30% are above 50 years.

**Fig 8.2 Age of the Respondents**



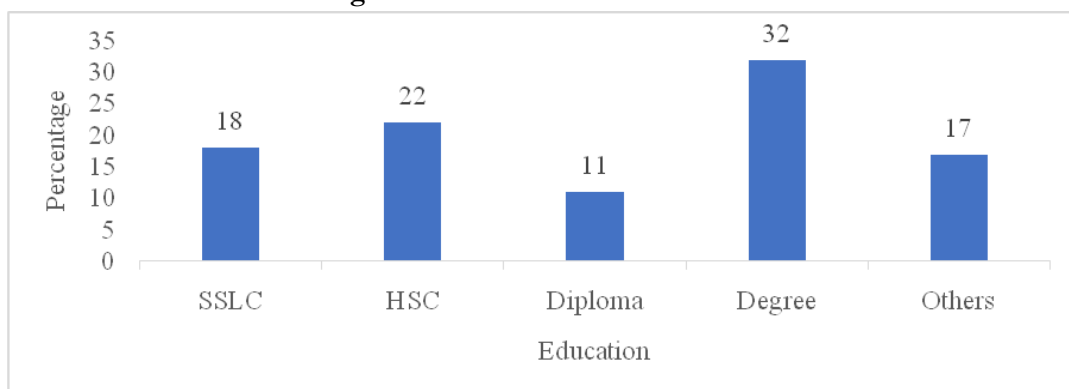
**Table 8.3 Education**

S.No.	Income	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	SSLC	18	18
2	HSC	22	22
3	Diploma	11	11
4	Degree	32	32
5	Others	17	17
	Total	100	100

**Inference:**

The above table infers that, 18% of the respondents says below SSLC, 22% says HSC, 11% says Diploma, 32% says Degree and remaining 17% says others.

Fig 8.3 Education



### 8.2. Educational qualification and Service Levels And Fast Delivery Cost more - Chi Square

H0: There is no association between respondent's educational qualification and service levels and fast delivery cost more

H1: There is association between respondent's educational qualification and service levels and fast delivery cost more

Table 8.2

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	<b>17.077<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>12</b>	<b>.147</b>
Likelihood Ratio	19.197	12	.084
Linear-by-Linear Association	.204	1	.651
N of Valid Cases	100		
a. 12 cells (60.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .16.			

#### Inference:

As the significant value 0.147 is more than the significant level 0.05 null hypothesis (H0) is accepted. Hence there is association between respondent's educational qualification and service levels and fast delivery cost more

**Age and Level the Decisions are made with Long-Term Objectives - Chi Square:**

H0: There is no association between respondent's age and level the decisions are made with long-term objectives

H1: There is association between respondent's age and level the decisions are made with long-term objectives

**Table 8.3**

<b>Chi-Square Tests</b>			
	<b>Value</b>	<b>Df</b>	<b>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</b>
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	<b>23.212<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>12</b>	<b>.026</b>
Likelihood Ratio	26.414	12	.009
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.811	1	.051
N of Valid Cases	100		
a. 14 cells (70.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .20.			

**Inference:**

As the significant value 0.026 is less than the significant level 0.05 null hypothesis (H0) is rejected. Hence there is association between respondent's age level the decisions are made with long-term objectives.

**Relationship Between Organization Consider Quality as Number One Criterion in Selecting Suppliers and Organization Helps its Suppliers to Improve their Product Quality**

Anova is extremely a procedure for testing the difference among different groups of data for homogeneity.

- **Two -WAY ANOVA**

If we take only one factor and investigate the differences amongst its various categories having numerous possible values one-way anova can be used. When we investigate two factors at the same time then we can use two-way anova.

**Two-Way Anova Table**

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom (d.f)	Mean Square (MS)	F-ratio
Between Columns Treatment	SSC	V1	$MSC = \frac{SSC}{K-1}$	MSC F1 =
Between Rows Treatment	SSR	V2	$MSR = \frac{SSR}{R-1}$	MSE
Residual or Error	SSE	(K-1) (R-1)	$MSE = \frac{SSE}{(K-1) (R-1)}$	MSR F2 =  MSE

- If the calculated value (C.V) of F1 < tabulated value (T.V) of F1 then H0 is ACCEPTED.
- If the calculated value (C.V) of F1 > tabulated value (T.V) of F1 then H0 is REJECTED.

HO: There is no significant difference between organization consider quality as number one criterion in selecting suppliers and organization helps its suppliers to improve their product quality

H1: There is significant difference organization consider quality as number one criterion in selecting suppliers and organization helps its suppliers to improve their product quality

Analysis of variance is an extremely useful technique concerning research. This is used when multi sample are involved.

Table 8.4

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom (d.f)	Mean Square (MS)	F-ratio
Treatment between Salary paid	5.953	4	1.488	1.637
Treatment between Absent due to Transportation	45.037	95	.474	
Residual or Error	50.990	99	8.80	

**STEPS**

Number of all items N = 16

Sum of all items are T= 100

$$T^2$$

$$\text{Correction factor CF} = \frac{T^2}{N} = 6.25$$

Total sum of squares SST = 153.75

Sum of squares between column samples SSC = 43.25

Sum of squares between column samples SSR = 31.25

Residual or Error SSE = 79.25

**Inference:**

From the above shows that there is significant difference between organization consider quality as number one criterion in selecting suppliers and organization helps its suppliers to improve their product quality in your job significant p value is less than 0.05 One –Sample Test value.018 hence the alternative hypothesis is accepted and the hypothesis is accepted.

**Relationship Between Organization Actively Involves its Key Suppliers in New Product Development Processes and Organization Certifies its Suppliers for Quality**

HO: There is no significant difference between organization actively involves its key suppliers in new product development processes and organization certifies its suppliers for quality.

H1: There is significant difference between organizations actively involves its key suppliers in new product development processes and organization certifies its suppliers for quality



**Table 8.5 One-Sample Statistics**

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
organization actively involves its key suppliers in new product development processes	100	1.32	.569	.051
Organization certifies its suppliers for quality.	100	3.47	.826	.082

**One-Sample Test**

	Test Value = 3					
	t	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
organization actively involves its key suppliers in new product development processes	-26.465	99	.000	-1.480	-1.59	-1.37
Organization certifies its suppliers for quality.	6.660	99	.000	.570	.40	.74

**Inference:**

From the above shows that there is no significant difference between organization actively involves its key suppliers in new product development processes and organization certifies its suppliers for quality significant p value is less than 0.05 One –Sample Test value .000 hence the alternative hypothesis is rejected and the null hypothesis is accepted.

## **Findings**

- It is found that the survey comprised 55% male and 45% female respondents.
- It is found that the survey table infers that, 20% of the respondents are 20-30 years, 32% are 31-40 years, 18% are 41-50 years and remaining 30% are above 50 years.
- It is found that the survey infers that, 18% of the respondents says below SSLC, 22% says HSC, 11% says Diploma, 32% says Degree and remaining 17% says others.
- It is found that the significant value 0.147 is more than the significant level 0.05 null hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>) is accepted. Hence there is association between respondent's educational qualification and service levels and fast delivery cost more
- It is found that the significant value 0.147 is more than the significant level 0.05 null hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>) is accepted. Hence there is association between respondent's educational qualification and service levels and fast delivery cost more
- It is found that the organization consider quality as number one criterion in selecting suppliers and organization helps its suppliers to improve their product quality in your job significant p value is less than 0.05 One –Sample Test value .018 hence the alternative hypothesis is accepted and the hypothesis is accepted.
- It is found that there is no significant difference between organization actively involves its key suppliers in new product development processes and organization certifies its suppliers for quality significant p value is less than 0.05 One –Sample Test value .000 hence the alternative hypothesis is rejected and the null hypothesis is accepted.

## **II. CONCLUSION**

The perpetration of Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) practices is essential for businesses to align their operations with environmental sustainability while maintaining competitive advantage and functional effectiveness. As the global focus on sustainability intensifies, associations are decreasingly fetting the need to reduce their ecological footmark and grasp environmentally responsible force chain practices. GSCM offers significant benefits, similar as cost savings through resource effectiveness, waste reduction, and energy optimization, as well as enhanced brand character and nonsupervisory compliance. the successful perpetration of GSCM practices presents a range of challenges, including high original costs, lack of knowledge, resistance to change, and the complexity of managing a green force chain across different global requests. Despite these walls, associations that effectively integrate green practices into their force chains can witness both environmental and profitable benefits, contributing to long- term sustainability The study reveals that espousing a strategic, intertwined approach to GSCM is pivotal for prostrating

perpetration challenges. Collaboration among crucial stakeholders including suppliers, manufacturers, guests, and governments is essential to drive sustainability across the entire force chain. also, the relinquishment of advanced technologies, similar as big data analytics, blockchain, and robotization, plays a vital part in enabling the effective shadowing and optimization of green force chain practices.

In conclusion, while challenges remain, the growing significance of GSCM for both environmental and business success calls for a further visionary and methodical approach. Companies that successfully apply green force chain practices can place themselves as leaders in sustainability, contributing to a further sustainable future while achieving functional and fiscal success. We studied the need of GSCM and numerous measures have been suggested that will count or help reduce the intensity of the walls in administering the GSCM. “leafage” awareness in India is below the average line, which indicates that, there's a need to spread the GSCM mindfulness among the Indian assiduity, which may ameliorate the provident performance and reduce environmental pollution by conforming GSCM. GSCM gives competitive edge and improves the profitable status of an association. Effective Performance of GSCM leads to reduce in waste, reduce in environmental hazard, development of resource management and reduce in costs. There is a lower compass for further disquisition in GSCM either it be a qualitative or quantitative or exploratory or longitudinal study so as to drive pots in espousing.

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