

A Study of India's Role and Importance in Future Global Supply Chains

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Abstract

This study discusses the role and importance India will play in the future global supply chain. Since the Sino-US trade war, the global political and economic situation has changed a lot. As the most populous country in the world, India plays a pivotal role in both production and consumption. The subsequent COVID-19 outbreak has brought about a big change in global economic thinking. What part India will play in the future role of the global economy deserves our attention. Therefore, this paper mainly studies the following questions. 1) Current status of India's role in the global supply chain 2) After the Sino-US trade war, the division of work that India may play in the global supply chain 3) As a new supply chain role, what is missing in India's political and economic situation at this stage? 4) The role India can play in future global supply chains. Use hermeneutics to conduct research, and make in-depth interpretations of the significance of recent major events from public information. The conclusions of this study show that India will become an important player in the global supply chain. While there are many issues to overcome, the external environment will provide it with a role as a major global supply chain player. Although it is currently mainly focused on the software industry, India is bound to enter the field of manufacturing in the future.

Keywords: Made in India, post-pandemic industrial chain, global industrial division of labor, political economy, industrial division of labor

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Introduction

India will play a major role in the global supply chain

India is the world's largest population country and the most important supplier of software technology talents. With the Sino-US trade war that started in 2018 and the global epidemic in 2020, some advantages of India that went unnoticed in the past have gradually emerged. It made everyone start to notice this rising star who is slowly showing his head.

India is home to 60% of the world's population in the Pacific region, and the total U.S. investment in the region in 2020 exceeded \$969 billion. In the past ten years, it has doubled, and India has also been pursuing the status of a world power. With lower labor prices and superior geographical location, Indian supply chains are challenging China.

Why do we say this? First of all, in terms of human resources, India has the largest population in the world. According to the latest statistics, India's population has surpassed China to become the world's largest population country. In manufacturing, human resources are an indispensable condition, and India just happens to be far ahead of other countries in the supply of human resources. India's growth in the past few decades has been very good. Now India's per capita GDP is only about 1/6 of China's, and its total population is very close to China's. India's growth in the past few decades has been very good. Now India's per capita GDP is only about 1/6 of China's, and its total population is very close to China's. However, India's population structure is very young and labor costs are relatively low, so its growth potential is still very large.

Secondly, in terms of the quantity and quality of human resources, the quality of human resources in India is also one of its major advantages. Since English is the official language of India, people all over India can communicate in fluent English, which brings great advantages to India in an open world. In other words, all industries will have no communication problems when investing in India. Secondly, the advantages of India's human resources in mathematics and computers are also beneficial for its future global industrial chain. As a result, Indian employees are ahead of other countries in software design.

In addition, India also has a certain foundation in basic industries, so it can easily obtain the entry of manufacturers from other regions. This also means that India may seek out industries from other regions that have to exit due to high labor costs, or companies that want to diversify their investments to avoid concentration of risks in one region due to political factors. This huge development potential makes India an impressive competitor.

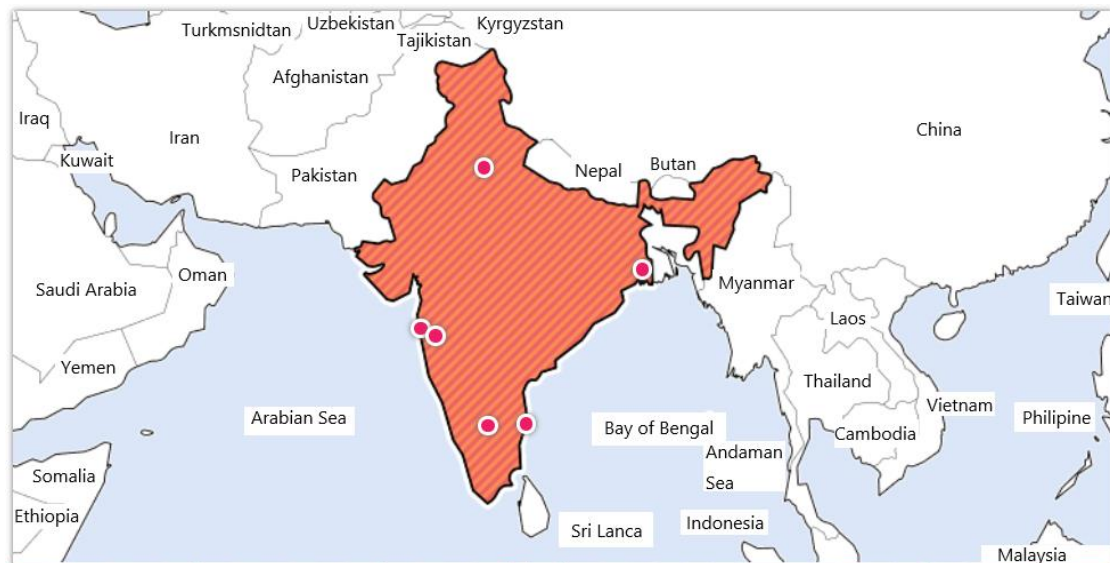


Figure 1 The importance of India in location of global supply chain

Investment Strategy Considerations in India

For professional investors, India occupies an extremely advantageous position at both ends of the supply chain, one is the production end and the other is the consumer end. India has become a good production base due to its low labor cost, good human quality, and strong basic industries. For high-tech products, India provides a good production base.

And because of India's large population, it has become an important consumer in the supply chain. The consumption of 1.3 billion people is not trivial. If we focus on the consumption side of the supply chain, India is undoubtedly a good investment destination. With a population of 1.3 billion, there are still 700 million people don't use smartphones. This is India, a huge market where all mobile phone manufacturers such as Apple, Samsung, Xiaomi, etc. want a piece of the pie. Especially as China's growth momentum slows down, it seems that everyone's pace of layout will be more urgent this year.

Post-pandemic impact

The thinking that India has become an important supply chain, first from the Sino-US trade war since 2018, the business community began to think about whether there is another production base that can be used as an alternative? When they found that India has such superior conditions, they turned to put a lot of money into India, and even see India as an important investment target in the next stage.

However, between 2020 and 2021, India's inability to control the epidemic has caused doubts among entrepreneurs. They began to think whether it is appropriate to invest a large amount of capital in India? The rising number of confirmed cases has caused the factory to operate ineffectively smooth. Although it has now reached the post-epidemic stage, and most countries have also announced that the new crown pneumonia has entered the regional infectious disease level, so the impact of the epidemic will be reduced accordingly. But this shadow still exists in the minds of entrepreneurs.

The innovation of this research and its contribution to the industry

Although there has been a lot of discussion in newspapers and magazines due to the rise of India, investing in India is still a very novel topic, and this topic still lacks a complete discussion from the perspective of industrial economy. Therefore, when making professional judgments as entrepreneurs and investors, it is inevitable that there will be a fly in the ointment.

In India, Supply Chain Management (SCM) is becoming more and more important due to the opening of the domestic economy into globalization. However, the literature review shows that there are not many papers trying to document and understand the importance of SCM in the Indian business environment. Therefore, the research objective of Gurumurthy et al. (2013) is to analyze the contributions of academicians and practitioners to solving various supply chain problems.

Secondly, the development of the supply chain is inseparably related to the basic elements of the industrial economy. In the industrial economy, manpower, technology, and capital are all issues that the development of the supply chain must face. If India is to become an important player in the global supply chain, it is bound to solve these three bottlenecks. Therefore, it is particularly meaningful to discuss this issue from the perspective of industrial economy.

The main research questions of this study

This study mainly explores the following research questions

1. What is the current status of India's role in the global supply chain?
2. What is the division of labor in the global supply chain that India may play after the Sino-US trade war?
3. As a new supply chain role, what is missing in India's political and economic situation at this stage?
4. What role can India play in future global supply chains?

Literature Review

In the research of Thaller et al. (2012), the supply chain resources in India were sorted out in detail, including the relevant logistics research and educational institutions in India, and what research topics are currently discussed in the field of logistics. The study also discusses the integration of Indian logistics centers, risk assessment of logistics chains, and how to improve India's commercial transportation infrastructure.

Marwah et al. (2013) conducted a study on the supply chain of the Indian manufacturing industry to provide an understanding of the determinants of successful SCM operations for Indian manufacturing organizations.

When discussing supply chains, we must look at the reasons for the formation of supply chains from the perspective of industrial economics. The supply chain is the combination formed by the enterprise in order to reduce the cost. When they are combined into a supply chain, they have a competitive advantage, so if we want to explore the role of India in the global supply chain in the future, we must discuss each factor that affects costs.

Advantages of labor cost

The labor cost refers to the cost equivalent to the human in the production process. Salary comes directly to mind, but labor costs are more than that. Labor cost refers to the sum of all direct and indirect expenses paid by an enterprise for the use of laborers in the production, operation and provision of labor services within a certain period of time. If the company pays 1,000 yuan of wages to employees, then the labor cost will never be the direct 1,000 yuan, and there are other indirect costs.

In addition to the monthly salary, labor costs also include the costs invested by the company in the hiring process, including: recruitment costs, selection costs, hiring costs, and placement costs. In addition, the cost of human learning includes: the cost of pre-job education and the cost of on-the-job training. If the employee leaves, there are also the cost of leaving, including: separation compensation cost, separation management fee, vacancy cost, etc.

Because the manufacturing industry is highly dependent on labor costs, when labor costs increase, they will respond immediately, and the most obvious way is to relocate factories. In the past, manufacturing from Japan to Taiwan, from Taiwan to mainland China, and now from mainland China to Southeast Asia, are all obvious examples.

Advantages of technology cost

Technology is an important factor in industrial competition. Only by mastering good technology can we take a place in the fiercely competitive market. For India to become an important element in the world's supply chain, it must be irreplaceable in technology. In addition, the cost of acquiring the technology must also be sufficiently competitive.

However, technology is not pleasing in financial statements. When we discuss technology from a financial perspective, it will be difficult for technology to set KPIs (key performance indicators of enterprises), and it is difficult for work data to be clearly quantified. Moreover, technology is an expenditure, and it cannot actually help the company to achieve value up (the value up is usually the performance of the business side). "Good technical managers can help technical workers to play a greater role in their work. For finance, that is to reduce costs. But for product operators (or CEOs), technology is something that must be done, so the contradiction that often occurs within the company is, should we spend money to make the product function more complete?

If India wants to attract foreign investment, it must technically meet the requirements of the above two ends, that is, for the financial department, the technical cost of setting up a factory here is the least, and for the operating department, setting up a factory here. Get the most technical support.

Advantages of the policy

In economics, in order to promote industrial development, policy tools, such as financial subsidies or tax incentives, are often used. To measure its benefits, policy tools have certain benefits, and often very obvious. If India wants to occupy a place in the future world supply chain, it is necessary to make good use of the power of policy tools. Taiwan's tax incentives have been implemented since 1960 when the Regulation on Incentive Investment was promulgated, and since 1991, it has been continued by the Regulation on Promoting Industrial Upgrade.

Although tax incentives can help stabilize the economy, stimulate investment, and promote industrial upgrading, the long-term or wide-ranging tax incentives have negative effects. Therefore, in order to implement this policy, there must be appropriate support. Tax incentives are a part of the government's industrial policy and are often part of various industrial development plans. They are of considerable importance. However, since the use of tax incentives has significant costs, it is still necessary to consider the cost-effectiveness of its use. In order to promote the benefits of tax incentives and achieve the expected industrial development goals, it is still necessary to be cautious.

Supply chain in the post-pandemic era

In the post-pandemic period, the industry has begun to think whether it is a good idea to concentrate all the technology and production in one area. Therefore, there is thinking about decentralizing production points.

However, changing production agglomeration is easier said than done. It involves the joint actions of a large number of manufacturers, households, and upstream and downstream players. The previous industrial settlement has been in operation for many years, and it is not easy to change it all at once.

The sustainable management of the supply chain is also a matter of concern to the experts. The Sachin and Rajesh (2022) study builds empirical models using data from twenty-five Indian companies. The main implication of this study is to observe whether companies and their supply chains implement environmental, social and governance (ESG) practices, and whether can help them achieve financial benefits, as well as other competitive advantages.

Research Methods

The scope of this study is wider, so we must interpret it from a broader perspective, so we use the hermeneutic method to carry out this study. According to the explanation of "Concise Oxford Dictionary", the so-called interpretation is "To evaluate or bring out the meaning", or "explain or understand behavior". Therefore, we can collect relevant information from public information, to explain these phenomena.

The role that India can play in the future global supply chain can be discussed in terms of politics, economy, culture, as well as labor costs, technology costs, and policy preferences. to provide a rationale for our research question.

Results and Discussion

Results

Status of India's Role in Global Supply Chains

India is the most important supplier to the software industry today, because the unique way of thinking of Indians makes them take a lot of advantage in software design. And the advantage of language also makes India occupy a very important position in the country of computer network, Indians can communicate with the academia and industry all over the world without any obstacles. Many software design companies in Silicon Valley in the United States have been acquired by Indian capital. So up to now, India has already achieved a leading position in the field of software design.

Reduce dependence on China and develop manufacturing independently. India, a pharmaceutical powerhouse, has embarked on an ambitious plan to reduce its reliance on China for key raw materials in order to become self-sufficient and become the "pharmacy of the world". India is already the world's third-largest pharmaceutical manufacturer by volume and one of the lowest manufacturing costs in the world.

About a third of pills in the US and a quarter in the UK are made in India. However, India's \$42 billion pharmaceutical industry relies heavily on China for key active pharmaceutical ingredients, or APIs, the chemicals responsible for the therapeutic effects of drugs. According to a government report, India imports about 68 percent of its APIs from China because it is cheaper than producing them domestically.

For the pharmaceutical industry, the Indian government has set aside more than \$2 billion worth of incentives to encourage private Indian companies and foreign companies to start producing 53 APIs for which India relies heavily on Chinese production. 32 factories across India started producing 35 APIs in March this year. This is expected to reduce India's reliance on China by as much as 35%, according to estimates by Moody's Indian subsidiary rating firm ICRA Limited.

The pandemic has forced India to build a logistics powerhouse. On May 26, 2022, global logistics leader UPS and Indian group Inter Globe Enterprises announced a joint venture to launch new logistics brand MOVIN to meet the demands of the fast-paced Indian market

After the Sino-US trade war, India may play a role in the division of labor in the global supply chain

Although many industries left China to Southeast Asia after the Sino-US trade war, due to the rapid economic growth in China in recent years and the high labor costs, many companies have already left China to set up factories or invest all over the world. Although they leave China, they do not necessarily see India as the first choice for investment transfer. In fact, many of these companies leaving China are in Southeast Asia, such as Vietnam, Thailand, or the African continent.

However, in the high-tech industry, India has a place, which can be attributed to India's own foundation in the information software industry and basic manufacturing. As India's economy is expected to accelerate, and with the active promotion of the "Made in India" policy, India has become the hottest investment hotspot for domestic mobile phone brands and foundries recently. Therefore, the leaders of the technology industry, Apple and Samsung, have already deployed in India. India and Vietnam are the main positions to undertake

Apple's production capacity, but India has mostly Taiwanese assembly plants, while Vietnam is a mainland fruit chain supplier to invest in and set up factories.

Currently in India, Taiwan's Hon Hai, Pegatron and Wistron have three fruit chain foundries to set up factories; mainland Apple supply chain companies have invested and set up factories in Vietnam include Luxshare Precision, Goertek, Yutong Technology, Lens Technology, Lingyizhi, Meiyingsen, Bourne Optical.

From an objective point of view, on the one hand, labor costs in mainland China have risen, and Southeast Asia still has a large number of cheap labor. Apple can obtain higher profits by setting up production lines in Southeast Asia. On the other hand, India and Vietnam are emerging markets with huge potential. In addition to these factors, Apple also wants to diversify its supply chain to reduce potential supply chain risks caused by various factors.

Table 1 Overview of Apple's supply chain vendors in India

No.	Name	Major product	Note
1	Quanta	Macbook	
2	Pengding Holdings	printed circuit board	
3	BYD Electronics	ipad	
4	Hong Hai	Iphone 13	Set up a factory in Chennai, India, with 17,000 employees.
5	Wistron	One of Apple's top three Taiwanese suppliers	
6	Pegatron	Production Iphone	Set up factory in Chennai, India, with an estimated 17,000 employees
7	Zheng Wei	Cables and Connectors	

The three companies of Apple's three major Taiwanese suppliers have a total investment of 65 billion rupees (NT\$24.866 billion). India is the 11th largest economy in the world today, with an average GDP growth rate of around 8% over the past decade. Studying Indian supply chain management (SCM) practices has become more urgent, as Japanese SCM practices have in the past received a lot of scrutiny from researchers and practitioners. Few theories can explain the cross-cultural differences between Japanese and Indian SCM practices. Japanese companies are increasingly looking for ways to leverage India's IT and manufacturing prowess and manage global cooperation strategies (strategic alliances and supply networks) with Indian partners. Park et al. (2012) researched Japanese supply chain management practices as a standard and attempted to better understand the differences between Indian and Japanese supply chain management practices and their implications for practitioners.

Discussion

As a new supply chain role, what is missing in India's political and economic situation at this stage?

Negative events

The Wastron violence event is an indicator. Wistron has invested in India for more than ten years. It is Apple's main supplier, but its southern India plant was destroyed a few years ago, which made Apple start to consider whether to replace the manufacturer, because the maintenance is good. The order of production has always been the main consideration for the investment of large international manufacturers.

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had a noticeable impact on the supply chain of nearly every manufacturer. Whether it's frozen food and groceries or emergency items, even supply chain services face multiple hurdles. Determining strategies for dealing with such crises is indeed critical for manufacturing with complex supply chains. Biswas and Das (2022) study identified five fundamental barriers to supply chains, such as lack of manpower in Indian manufacturing during lockdown, local enforcement, lack of transportation, scarcity of raw materials and insufficient cash flow.

Transportation facilities must be competitive!

Infrastructure is the base for a country's development. Quality transportation and logistics system are indispensable for a country to advance their economy. International, interstate trades all rely on efficient transportation system, which includes subsystems such as aviation, railway, road and seaport. To become an international logistics hub to support country's development, India knows the importance of backbone of its economy, in particular, if it wants to become the production base or consumer side of the international supply chain.

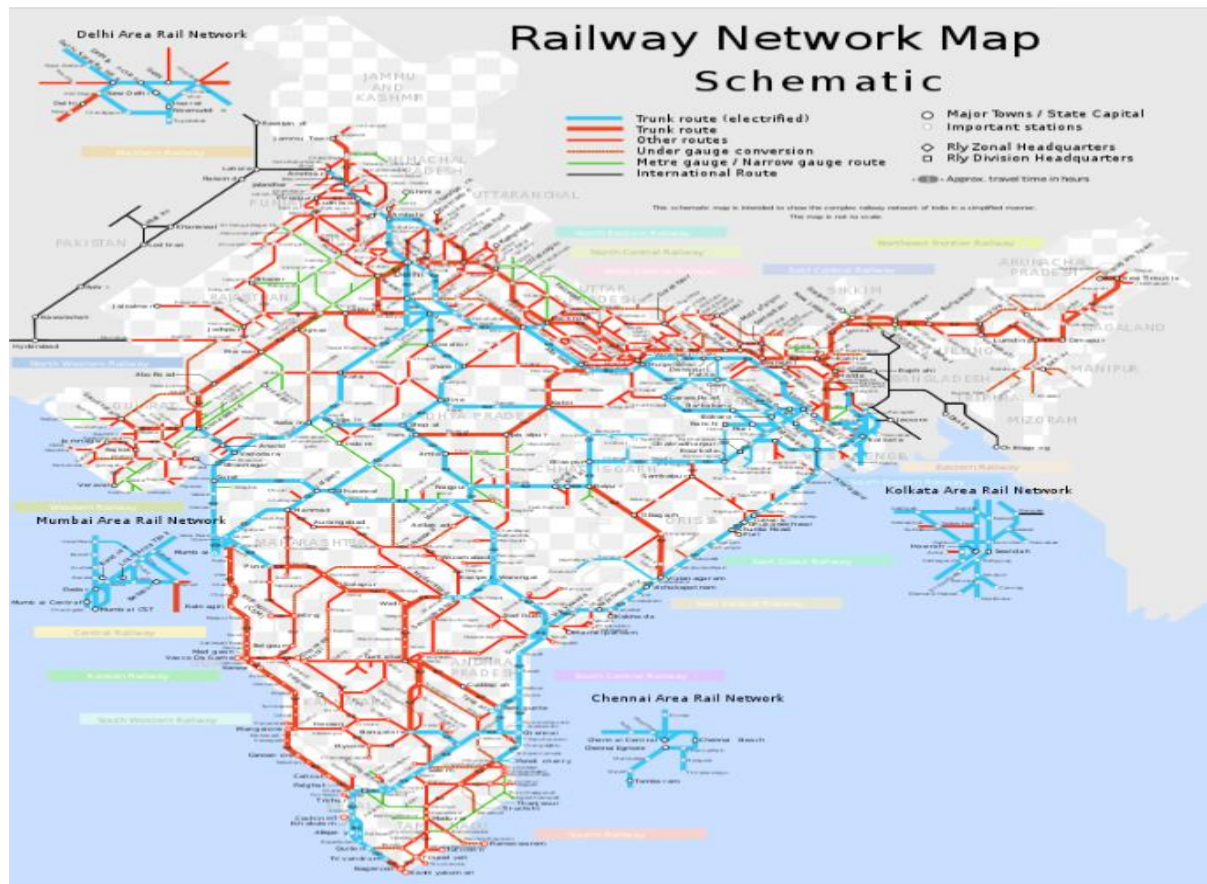


Figure 2 Transportation system in India

Source: CC-by-sa Plane Mad/Wikimedia retrieved 6 September, 2022

from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rail_transport_in_India#/media/File:Railway_network_map_of_India_-_Schematic.svg

A schematic map of the Indian Railway network. Includes all major cities and all important junction stations.

The role that India can play in the future global supply chain

1. The difference between production in India and production in China

India claims to be the largest democracy in the world, so it has a lot to do with how it's managed in China and Vietnam difference.

The risk of a supply chain shock has never been more apparent than it is today in the wake of the heightened crises of the U.S.-China trade war, the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine. Once seen as a panacea for economic development, global value chains (GVCs) are coming under increasing scrutiny in different parts of the world. The increasingly complex cross-border production processes expose companies and citizens to numerous risks. At the same time, it is becoming increasingly clear that greater integration into global value chains will not necessarily lead to improved economic outcomes or shared prosperity, especially for developing countries.

Chapman et al (2022) therefore took this as the theme and conducted research on India. This report explores how India can better integrate into global value chains while building resilience. The report also draws

on a survey of executives of 200 Indian and foreign companies in six sectors: aerospace and defense; automotive and auto parts; capital goods; electronic systems design and manufacturing (ESDM); new energy and renewable energy. renewable energy; and pharmaceuticals and medical devices. The report presents the main conclusions for India's entry into the future global supply chain, as follows.

- 1) India is a good opportunity to replace another supply chain in China.
- 2) Geopolitical developments provide good opportunities and information for investment decisions in India.
- 3) India's attractiveness depends on investment in human capital development and infrastructure
- 4) The industry is highly dependent on imports and exports. Therefore, due attention should be paid to imports.
- 5) Companies agree that India must reassess its trade policies. Trade policy is critical for successful integration into global value chains.
- 6) The most difficult barriers to expanding production in India include complex tax policies and procedures, the quality of infrastructure, and trade policy uncertainty.
- 7) The biggest limitation of companies participating in global value chains is that they must meet quality standards. Governments have a clear role to play in supporting businesses in these areas.
- 8) In the medium term, India should focus on strengthening its digital and physical infrastructure, strengthening financial and investment regulation, and ensuring clarity and certainty on trade policies and tariff rules.

2. How India can be part of global supply chain.

Adhikary et al. (2016) conducted an empirical study on supply chains in India. The study states that LSCM spending in India is around 13% of GDP and is therefore considered a growing sector in the country. And a vibrant, active and intelligent LSCM makes a meaningful contribution to improving business vision in the economy. The need of low-cost labors has pushed the industrial chain closer to India. Affected by the pandemic, low-cost manufacturing countries such as Vietnam and India have emerged around the world. According to statistics, the labor cost of general skilled workers in Vietnam is only 1/3 of China's, and India is even lower, maybe 1/5.

Digitization and smart supply chains are transforming food chains to help eliminate waste, improve food safety, and reduce the likelihood of a global food catastrophe. Abideen et al. (2021)'s research was designed to conduct in the systematic literature (2010-2021), and presented in a systematic review with the help of a bibliometric analysis of the aforementioned research agenda. The findings suggest that technological Industry 4.0 (IR 4.0) tools face specific barriers to application due to their scope and goals, while it has received more attention than any other tools.

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, Indian companies had been focusing on connected and lean supply chains, bridging the gap by improving supply chain efficiency. However, the pandemic has left most Indian companies facing severe supply chain disruption (SCD) due to undiscovered supply chain vulnerabilities. Sudan and Taggar (2021) study revealed that many Indian companies experienced significant disruptions in

transportation and logistics services, including impact on transportation and logistics data, time delays, cancellations of shipments due to cramped capacity, restricted circulation, closures. There are many ports and customs clearance is slow. This also adversely affects production and transport consignments, including logistics services, and causes delays and re-routing to end consumers.

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected global supply chains with unprecedented speed and scale, as research by Raj et al. (2022) points out, between various supply chain challenges. Labour scarcity (PSL) emerged as the most significant challenge, closely followed by material scarcity (SSM). The results also showed that supply inconsistency (PIS) was the challenge most related to other factors.

3. Will India show its strength in global supply chain through innovation and knowledge?

In early May, Japan selected six projects in the data, IT, medical and cold chain markets to work with India as part of an arrangement to counter China's dominance of supply chains in the Indo-Pacific region. "The projects will initially launch a demonstration program to help Japanese companies visualize their supply chains, upgrade logistics, facilitate trade procedures and diversify their production bases," the Japanese embassy said in a statement.

How capable is India's supply chain in terms of delivery time management? Jana (2010) investigates the activities of the Indian garment industry to supply Western markets, in particular to identify areas where supply chain management can be improved. Using focus group discussions, case studies and questionnaires, his analysis shows that long lead times in the pre-production area are a very worrying issue. However, Indian apparel manufacturers were found to be more cost-conscious rather than less aware of the time value of pre-production areas.

Gupta and Ramesh (2015) conducted research on the healthcare supply chain, which has been a subject of interest for many years. The healthcare supply chain is a dynamic process, and there are many factors that affect the stability of this supply chain, one of which is the operational management performance.

Singh's (2017) exploratory study of healthcare and hospital supply chains in India shows how, from a physician's perspective, is it possible to share medical decisions, using source applications such as Google Sheets and WhatsApp, considered a good approach.

4. India supply chain revolution

India has a long way to go to wean itself off its dependence on China. Amitendu Palit, a senior research fellow at the National University of Singapore's South Asia Institute, said it would be "a long time" before India's local production scale would be sufficient to meet the needs of Indian drugmakers. "By then, India will need to import bulk APIs from China. Reducing reliance on imports is very important to reduce disruptions in India's pharmaceutical supply chain," Palit said.

And in 2020, India banned more than 200 mostly Chinese apps, including the wildly popular video platform TikTok. Xiaomi India has been under investigation by Indian law enforcement agencies since February this year. The Central Law Enforcement Bureau, India's agency for combating financial crimes, temporarily detained the company's assets of about 4.8 billion yuan on the grounds that Xiaomi India violated India's Foreign Exchange Control Act and illegally sent money overseas.

Automation is a recipe for solving today's problems in supply chains. Research by Ranjith and Massand (2021) argues that the major supply chain challenges facing industries today include significant reductions in imports, delays, impacted logistics and negative returns on investment. Recommended solutions to supply chain challenges are the use of automation and technology, meeting the changing needs of customers, and using optimization

How can a sustainable supply chain system be promoted? The paper by Lis et al. (2020) offers some perspectives, and scientific inquiry in this field revolves around questions including: (1) the human aspect, (2) sustainable supply Business Choice, (3) Manufacturing, (4) Circular Economy, (5) Efficiency, (6) Sustainable Practices, (7) Commerce, (8) Costs, (9) Environmental Impact, and (10) Textiles.

Research by Saxena and Gupta (2014) pointed out that information technology provides important information in supply chain management. Supply chain management and logistics involves optimizing the delivery of goods, services and information from suppliers to customers. An efficient supply chain makes a company competitive and profitable. Research by Mitra and Datta (2014) narrates that in recent years, research on Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) or Sustainable Supply Chain Management (SSCM) has received increasing attention. Although GSCM/SSCM has been studied for both developed and developing countries, there is little information on GSCM/SSCM practices in India and the state of adoption of GSCM practices by Indian companies is still in its infancy, consumer awareness of environmental sustainability is rather low, and there is a lack of regulatory frameworks to promote environmental sustainability. Data analysis results show that supplier collaboration on environmental sustainability has a positive impact on environmentally sustainable product design and logistics, which in turn positively correlates with a company's competitiveness and economic performance.

5. Land infrastructure, other incentives

The use of preferential policies is an important factor in promoting industrial development. In addition, how to make it easier for manufacturers to obtain land is also an important consideration. Table 2 is the tariff schedule for Indian electronic products.

Table 2 the tariff schedule for Indian electronic products. (Reference A) Source: MAIT, MIC, (2008)

Item of product	Basic duty%	Additional duty%	Escise duty%	Educational duty%	Total duty%
Computer (desktops, NB)	0	4	12	3	19.97
ADP machine	0	4	14	3	22.12
HDDs/FDDs/CD-ROM Dries/DVDs/Flash Drives/ Combo Drives	0	4	0	3	7.12
Other storage device	0	4	14	3	22.12
Microprocessor	0	4	0	3	7.12
ICs	0	4	14	3	22.12
Motherboard & Populated PCBs	0	4	14	3	22.12
Monitor (CRT&LCD) Printers and Plotters/Keyboards etc.	0	4	14	3	22.12

Parts & Accessories of Monitors and Projectors/Printers	0	4	14	3	22.12
Multifunctional devices and plotters					
Routers and Modems	0	4	14	3	22.12
Set-top boxes	0	4	14	3	22.12
Color data graphic display tube	0	4	14	3	22.12
MP3/Mpeg 4 players	5	4	8	3	22.47
Digital Camera (including still image video)	0	4	14	3	22.12
Cellular (Mobil) phones	0	4	0	3	7.12
Parts and Accessories of mobile phones	0	0	0	3	3
Packaged softwires	0	0	12	3	15.36

Safeguards with regard to supply chain workers are also important. : SAARC Business Association of Home-Based Workers (SABAH) Nepal, CLASS Nepal, Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) BHARAT (in Delhi), Social Awareness and Voluntary Association (SAVE), three agencies working together on women in India and Nepal A survey was conducted They concluded that the details of work for domestic workers, the working environment, the nature and remuneration of agreements, access to social security and basic services, and supply chain transparency are important issues in supply chain management today.

Nimawat and Namdev (2012) conducted research specifically on green supply chain management in India. Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) is an effective way to differentiate a company from its competitors, and it can greatly influence the success of a program. and Green Supply Chain Management includes four major activities; namely Green Procurement, Green Manufacturing, Green Marketing and Reverse Logistics With the increasing awareness of corporate responsibility and meeting the requirements of environmental policy provisions, Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) is very important for Indian manufacturers. become more and more important. Because India's Environmental Performance Index ranking is not good and now wants to enter the global supply chain, it is bound to increase its strength in this regard.

Conclusion

This paper discusses the various difficulties faced by the viability of India as a global supply chain and how to overcome them. To achieve this goal, a national vision statement is necessary, which can unite the entire country to work towards this goal. And this goal - to make India part of the world's major supply chain is very possible.

Every country needs a vision statement that sparks the imagination and inspires greater efforts at all levels of society. This is an important step towards reaching a political consensus on a national development strategy that includes, inter alia, the roles and responsibilities of different actors in the economy, including central, state and local governments, and the private sector.

For India to become a part of the global supply chain, small and micro industries and mass organizations must also become part of all participating members. Identify potential risks and bottlenecks, identify possible solutions, and focus on achieving your goals.

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