Editorial

K. Ganesh*

Supply Chain Management – Center of Competence,
McKinsey Knowledge Center India Private Limited,
McKinsey & Company, 8th Floor, DLF City Phase 1,
DLF Plaza Tower, Gurgaon 122022, Haryana, India
E-mail: koganesh@yahoo.com
*Corresponding author

Matti Muhos

Oulu Southern Institute,
University of Oulu, Pajatie 5,
FI-85500 Nivala, Finland
E-mail: matti.muhos@oulu.fi

M.N. Qureshi

Department of Mechanical Engineering,
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda,
Vadodara 390002, Gujarat, India
E-mail: mnqureshi@rediffmail.com

Biographical notes: K. Ganesh is currently working as a Knowledge Specialist at Supply Chain Management – Center of Competence, McKinsey Knowledge Center, McKinsey & Company, Gurgaon, India. He holds a Doctorate from Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, India. His research interests lie in the application of heuristics, meta-heuristics, multivariate statistical techniques and multi-criteria decision-making tools to logistics and supply chain management. His consulting exposure includes supply chain network and inventory optimisation. His teaching interests include combinatorial optimisation, green supply chain, knowledge management and balanced scorecard. He has published several papers in leading research journals such as the *European Journal of Operational Research*, *International Journal of Systems Science* and *International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology*.

Matti Muhos is a Research Director at the Oulu Southern Institute at the University of Oulu. He received his Doctoral in Industrial Engineering and Management. He has worked in several international projects and has been responsible for organising and lecturing undergraduate and graduate level courses. He has written more than 40 publications in the forms of journal papers, book contributions, refereed conference papers, and technical papers.

M.N. Qureshi is an Associate Professor in the Mechanical Engineering Department of the Faculty of Technology and Engineering, M.S. University of Baroda. He earned his graduation and postgraduation degrees in Mechanical Engineering from the M.S. University of Baroda and PhD degree from

IIT Roorkee, Roorkee. He has more than 100 publications to his credit in national/international journals and on conference proceedings. Two research scholars have successfully completed their research, and at present, he is guiding five research scholars for their PhD in various areas. His research interests include industrial management, quality management, logistics and supply chain management, production management, total quality management, branding, customer experience, decision making, etc.

Research trends in global logistics calls for various new methodologies, approaches and thinking for logistics researchers. Manufacturing and service industry continually strives to provide value added products and services with the improvement in cycle service level and order fill rate in the context of global logistics. Researchers predict that the global logistics economics may undergo ongoing improvement in their services cost-effectively through efficient use of multi faceted supply chain systems and processes.

The key areas of focus regarding research trends in global to manage the challenges of macro and micro economics are resource optimisation, global logistics quality attributes, total operating cost, mining, quality attributes, customer satisfaction, risk assessment and total operations cost, sustainability and innovation in information technology.

Accordingly, this special issue is aimed at meeting the challenges posed and overcoming the existing gaps. It includes state-of-the-art manufacturing and services industries on some critical research trends pertaining to global logistics. The papers of this special issue have real value relevance, be primarily focused on real-time implementation and the target audiences of this special issue are researchers, managers, practitioners and consultants.

We are delighted to offer seven articles in this issue of the *International Journal of Logistics Economics and Globalisation* to address these matters.

The first article by C.G. Sreenivasa, S.R. Devadasan, N.M. Sivaram and S. Karthi highlights that the organisations are enforced to optimise their supply chain constraints. Authors indicated that the objective of this paper is to identify the supply chain constraints and propose/develop methods to optimise it. Accordingly, two constraints namely, temporary price discount and anticipated price increase identified. Subsequently, two models namely, mathematical and artificial neural network (ANN) models are developed. The results obtained from the mathematical models correlated with ANN models. The paper concluded that the developed ANN model shall be beneficial for the contemporary companies for handling the supply chain constraints.

The second article by Lina Al Halaseh and Balan Sundarakani investigates the halal food supply chain (HFSC) requirements by the Islam religion, the effect of these requirements on the quality attributes of the meat through the supply chain and their alignment with non-halal meat quality attributes. Authors state that the trigger for this study is due to growing concern on HFSC standards in Arabic region and the policies are often infancy. The research opens the door of the UAE halal food industry to position as hub in the Arabic region and thereby to compete across the world by its enhanced performance and established quality control. In this study, a SWOT analysis is conducted to assess the UAE-HFSCs competitive strategy and hence to develop managerial implications.

The third research paper by Rika Ampuh Hadiguna highlighted that the decision support systems can play a role in improving the ability of decision-makers to assess and decide as good as. We introduced new paradigm in sustainable assessment in supply chain operations. Conceptual thinking is conducted by analysing two types of thinking namely general framework of supply chain risk management and assessment of sustainable supply chain. The content of two types the conceptual thinking will be analysed by observing diverse perspectives such as the constituent components, structuring the components and process of adoption. The author found that there are three aspects in risks of sustainable supply chain namely economics, environment and social politics aspects. Product, processes and information flow are elements that interact with each aspect as a whole system. The author proposed a conceptual model of decision support for risk assessment of sustainable supply chain. It has provided functional capabilities: modelling, data management, and knowledge management to support all decision-making processes. All risk indicators are arranged in the structure hierarchical. He proposed decision support is applying non-numeric under multi decision-maker's assessment. The author presented a decision support framework that applicable in principle. The proposed system provided for eligibility proof to be implemented.

The fourth research manuscript by C. Ramamoorthy, V. Selladurai and Rajesh Ranganathan indicated that the organisations that provide good customer service, gain a competitive advantage over organisations that do not. Customer service effectiveness is a critical measure of success for all organisations. This can be evaluated through customer feedbacks which tells about the organisation's product and service that what customers find valuable, and what they find useless. Customer feedbacks refer to the potential contribution of customers to organisations and help them fine-tune their business and meet their customers' needs. This paper suggests a methodology to investigate the customer satisfactions level through lean manufacturing system using customer feedback approach for taking necessary steps to improve customer values and to increase customer satisfactions. The usefulness of this approach is not only applicable for pump manufacturing industries but also various industrial segments, which would enable to cater the current and future customer demanding needs.

The fifth article by C. Sowmya Danalakshmi, G. Mohan Kumar and M. Gopalan highlighted that the supply chain management is an important management paradigm as it helps to develop mechanisms, align their objectives and coordinate their activities to optimise system performance. Authors indicated that the enterprises today have realised the importance of supply chain management to achieve operational efficiency and product quality. Authors stated that the total operating cost of an organisation is reduced by optimisation considering various constraints through generic model validation. The stages of the supply chain network are suppliers, plants, distribution centres and retailers. The optimal solution is obtained by using genetic algorithm and particle swarm optimisation techniques. Then, the results were compared, monitored and are submitted to variation with real-time environment.

The sixth article by Masami Kajiura highlights that the intellectual property rights of information technology (IT) patents conforming to international standards have recently been used by international businesses as powerful IT companies' patents and standards have increasingly been developed to those standards. Thus, the relationship among technology, patents and standards is closer than that in the past. The standardisation trend has changed from the previous model of one powerful firm creating a de facto standard to

the current consensus-based (de jure) standardisation models involving an industry forum or consortium. This study describes the IT standardisation trend in patents and explains the business model strategies for standards and patents. In the current business model, open innovation has shifted from the corporate level to the institutional organisation level as demonstrated in case studies.

The last research paper by Anjali Saxena and Nitin Seth highlights that the recent catastrophic events and risks that have disrupted economies and supply chains around the world create new avenues/agendas for supply chain risks and security. Researcher and practitioner are showing increasing research interest on this area. This research has an effort to identified key factors and relation in supply chain risks and security and development of research framework. Given the increasing awareness of this important topic, the purpose of this research is to study supply chain critical risks important for supply chain security perspective and to investigate the relationship between supply chain vulnerability and supply chain risk. Interpretive structural modelling (ISM) has emerged as a means to analyse the relational aspects of the variables. The objective of this paper is to identify critical enablers of supply chain security management and to establish and analyse relationships among these enables using ISM. This research is continuing in this direction.

We hope that our readers are able to benefit as much from the work of these impressive researchers and practitioners as we have. Our team welcomes comments and suggestions from our visitors, and greatly appreciates your feedback. We look forward to building on this special issue with many more issues over the coming years, as we engage in productive dialogue that confronts the dynamic social science challenges faced in today's world.