Index

ABC India Ltd., 224, 227, 229–230
Accountability, 2, 99–100
Adaptability, 82–83, 290
Adapting, 23–24
Additive manufacturing, 120, 277
Additive Ratio Assessment (ARAS), 208
Advanced analytics, 16
Agri-food industry, 134–135
  archiving of detailed records for future use, 139
  context, data collection and description, 136
  definition of scope of study, 135
  evaluation and comparison of model formalization and validation, 137–138
  method and results peer review, 139
  model selection and testing, 139
  selection of most relevant methods/tools, 136–137
  significant aspects and impacts, 137
AlkylVM, 70
Allcargo Logistics Ltd., 224, 227, 229–230
Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), 208, 261–262
Analytic Network Process (ANP), 208
Artificial intelligence (AI), 3, 16, 32, 35, 71, 119, 127–128, 158, 188, 221, 256, 276–277, 283–284
  for smart decision-making, 6
  via supply chain, 128–129
Artificial neural networks (ANNs), 256
Auditing in digital age, 187–188
Auditors, recommendations for, 195
Augmented Dickey–Fuller test (ADF test), 223
Augmented reality (AR), 256, 277
Automation, 35, 41–42, 280
Autonomous robots, 256
Average Variance Extracted (AVE), 88

Barriers, 54
Behavioral intentions (BIs), 82–83
  and adoption of blockchain in supply chain, 86
  EE and, 84–85
  PE and, 84
Best-Worst Method (BWM), 208, 238–239, 242–243, 259
Besu, 71
Bi-objective optimization model, 261–262
Big data (BD), 158, 221, 277
  analytics, 35, 120, 172
Blockchain, 11, 67–68, 80, 82, 172, 188
  adoption, 72
  blockchain-enabled smart contracts technology trends, 69–70
  methodology, 68
  regulatory and legal landscape of smart contracts, 71–72
  systematic search process for literature review, 69
  technology challenges of smart contracts in liner shipping industry, 72–74
  technology trends of smart contracts in liner shipping, 70–71
Blockchain technology (BT), 80, 158
Bluedart, 229–230
BMW Group Middle East–Automotive Sector, 151–152

critical analysis and challenges, 151–152
Bootstrapping, 306
Businesses, 144, 173–174
case issues, 123
operation, 298
privacy concerns, 123

Carbon dioxide emissions (CO_2 emissions), 50
CargoX, 71
Causal diagram, 246–248
Challenges, 238
Chartered logistic Ltd., 227
Circular economy (CE), 157–159, 172, 208
opportunities for, 165
Closed-Loop Supply Chain (CLSC), 145–148
Closed-loop systems, 152
Cloud computing, 221, 277
Cloud connection, 119
Cloud service (CS), 163–164
CloudMQTT, 102–103
Collaboration, 4
among stakeholders, 44
Collaborative governance, 21
Common method bias (CMB), 303
Compatibility challenges, 106–107
Competitive advantage, 80
Complex Proportional Assessment of Alternatives (COPRAS), 208
Compliance, 40–41
Composite Reliability (CR), 88
"Consortium blockchain" architecture, 81
Conventional SCM, 100–101
Corona, 218
Corporate social responsibility (CSR), 260–261
Corporate sustainable management activities (CSMA), 260–261
Corporations, 102–103
Cost reduction, 74–75
Cost-effective operations, 75
COVID-19, 219
Cronbach's Alpha, rho_A, 88
Cryptographic techniques, 67–68
Cultural diversity, 19
Customer satisfaction, 256
application of proposed approach for supplier assessment, 264–266
literature review, 258–262
problem description, 262–263
research methodology, 263–264
result discussion and managerial implications, 266–269
Cyber dependence, 202
Cyber-physical systems (CPS), 1–2, 256
Cybersecurity, 277
issues, 121–122
risks, 42

DAO, 70
Data analytics, 3–4, 122, 188
for decision-making, 104–105
Data magic, 4
insights from, 5
Data quality, 123
Data security
concerns, 122–123
and privacy issues, 106
Data-driven decision-making for sustainability, 4–5
Decentralization, 83
Decentralized ledger technologies (DLTs), 283, 288
Decision making, 42–43
Decision-makers (DMs), 258
Decision-Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory (DEMATEL), 208, 238–239, 243, 248, 261–262
direct relation matrix, 245
final output and causal diagram, 246–248
normalized direct-relation matrix, 246
total relation matrix, 246
DELIVER, 71

Dell Middle East–Electronics Sector, 148–151
  critical analysis and challenges, 149–151
Demographics, 87
Descriptive analysis, 160–162
Digital, 202
Digital age, 276
Digital innovations, 302
Digital technologies (DTs), 32, 173, 238
Digital transformation, 194, 218, 298–300
  analysis results, 303–306
  effect of digital transformation on sustainability, 301–302
  enablers of digital transformation in TOE framework, 300–301
  implications, 306–309
  research gap and rationale for study, 298–299
  research methodology, 302–303
Digital twins (DT), 120, 163–164
Digitalization, 3–4, 165, 218, 238
  challenges and risks of adopting, 6–7, 10–11
  creating transparent and sustainable supply chains, 4
Digitization, 72, 276
Direct relation matrix, 245
Discriminant validity, 90
Dynamic capabilities (DCs), 172, 174
Dynamic capabilities view (DCV), 172–173

Economic dimensions, 17
  decentralized ledger technologies, 288
  ethical business practices, 287–288
  supply chain transparency, 288–289
  of sustainability, 287–289
Economic growth, 37
Economic performance, 81
Economic sustainability, 22–23
  opportunities for, 163–164
Economy aspects, 39–40
Edge computing for real-time decision-making, 6
Edge processing, 6
Effectiveness, 54
Efficiency, 2–3, 5–6
Effort Expectancy (EE), 84–85
EGARCH (1) model, 1, 223–224
Emergency backup facilities, 220–221
Emergency logistics systems, 220–221
Employees, recommendations for, 195–196
Employment creation, 37
End-of-life (EOL), 144
Environment aspects, 40–41
Environmental constraints, 128, 136–137
Environmental dimensions, 17
  predictive modelling, 285
  real-time data analytics, 285
  resource optimization, 285
  of sustainability, 285
Environmental factors, 32, 308
Environmental performance, 81
Environmental Performance Index (EPI), 173–174
Environmental sustainability, 23
  opportunities for, 164
Esser shipping, 228
Ethical AI and decision-making, 291–292
Ethical and legal dimension, 17
Ethical business practices, 287–288
Ethical concerns, 21
Ethical considerations, 42–43
Ethical sustainability, 21–22
European Union (EU), 280
External validity, 92

Facilitating conditions (FC), 83, 85–86
Fairness, 291
Firms, 175
Fish canning industry, 134–135
5G for connectivity and efficiency, 5–6
Flint, 69
Fourth Industrial Revolution (*see* Industry 4.0 (IR 4.0))

Future research scope, 100
Fuzzy best worst method (FBWM), 261–262
Fuzzy inference system (FIS), 259
Fuzzy TOPSIS with Z-numbers, 264

GKW, 228
Global challenges, 32
Global projects, interactions with, 44–45
Global Shared Container Platform (GSCP), 71
Global Shipping Business Network (GSBN), 70–71
Globalization, 81
Green supply chain (GSC), 127–128, 276–277, 284–285
  approach for model application, 129–134
  archiving of detailed records for future use, 133–134
  artificial intelligence via supply chain, 128–129
  case study, 134–139
  context, data collection and description, 131
  definition of scope of study, 130–131
  evaluation and comparison of model formalization and simulation, 132–133
  implications, 139–140
  literature review, 128–129
  method and results peer review, 134
  model selection and testing, 133
  modelling, 128
  perspectives, 140
  selection of most relevant methods/tools, 131–132
  significant aspects and impacts, 132
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, 162
Grey System Theory, 261–262

Hawk, 70
Horizontal system integration, 277
Human dimensions of sustainability, 289–292
  ethical AI and decision-making, 291–292
  human–machine collaboration, 290–291
  workforce reskilling and upskilling, 289–290
Human rights, 86
Human-centric approach, 19
  challenges, 23–24
  data collection, 18
  economic sustainability, 22–23
  environmental sustainability, 23
  ethical and legal sustainability, 21–22
  Industry 4.0, 16
  integration of IR 4.0 technology and sustainability dimension, 19
  methodology, 18
  objectives, 18
  review of literature, 16–18
  social sustainability, 19–21
  synthesizing analysis, 26
Human–machine collaboration, 290–291
Human–Machine interaction (HMI), 122
Hyperledger Fabric, 71

Implementation costs, 107
Inclusivity, 20–21
Individual empowerment, 290
Industrial Internet of Things (IIOT), 118
Industry 4.0 (IR 4.0) (*see also* Supply chain 4.0 (SC 4.0)), 1–2, 16, 32, 34, 36, 68, 116–117, 144–145, 159, 172, 175–176, 187–188, 202, 238, 256, 276–277
  artificial intelligence, 35
  automation, 35
  big data analytics, 35

integration of IR 4.0 technology and sustainability dimension, 19
intersection of SDGs and, 36–41
IoT, 34–35
New-Age Digitalization, 3
promise of, 16
research issues in, 122–123
and SA8000 audit, 191–194
and SA8000 compliance, 190–191
smart manufacturing and resource efficiency, 3–11
on supply chain sustainability, 221
sustainability, 2–3
and technological pillars, 277–278
technologies and sustainability, 283–285
transformation of industries, 35–36
Innovation, 37
International Labor Organization (ILO) treaty, 188–189
Internet of Things (IoT), 1–2, 16, 32, 34–35, 98, 116, 158, 172, 221, 256, 276–277, 284
benefits in IoT-SCM integration, 104–106
challenges and concerns in IoT-SCM integration, 106–108
devices, 188
enhanced inventory management through, 102–103
future scope, 109–110
impact of IoT on SCV, 101–102
IoT-enabled supply chain optimization, 103
literature review, 100–103
outcomes and managerial implications, 108–109
sensors, 98–99, 102–103, 149, 151
Interoperability challenges, 106–107
Inventory control, 98
Investors, 218, 231

Jarque Bera test, 224
Job displacement, 41–42, 286
Justice, 41

Key performance indicators (KPIs), 203
Kurtosis, 224

Labor standards, 189
Lancer container lines, 228
Latent semantic analysis (LSA), 277–278
Legal, 18
Legal challenges, 43
Legal landscape, 68
Legal sustainability, 21–22
Legislation, 43
Lex Mercatoria, 72
Liner shipping
technology challenges of smart contracts in, 72–74
technology trends of smart contracts in, 70–71
Literature analysis, 51–54
Literature review, 166
Logistics (*see also* Reverse logistics), 80, 98, 218
industry, 218
logistics 4.0, 145–147
Loyalty, 256

Machine learning (ML), 71, 102–103, 158
Maersk, 73–74
Mahindra logistics, 228
Managerial implications, 45–46
Managers, recommendations for, 194
Maritime sector, 67–68
Measurement model assessment, 88–89
Message queue telemetry transport (MQTT) protocol, 102–103
Modelling, 127–128
Multi-Agent Systems (MASs), 259
Multi-Attribute Relative Closeness Sorting (MARCOS), 208
Multi-criteria approaches for supplier performance evaluation, 261–262

Multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM), 202, 258
  problems, methods and applications, 208–210
Multi-echelon supply chain model, 81
Multinational company (MNC), 189–190

Navkar Corporation Ltd., 229–230
Neural Network, 261–262
New-Age Digital Revolution, 3
New-Age Digitalization, 3
New-age technologies
  conceptualizing relationship, 282–283
  economic dimensions of sustainability, 287–289
  environmental dimensions of sustainability, 285
  human dimensions of sustainability, 289–292
  industry 4.0 technologies and sustainability, 283–285
  literature review, 277–282
  practical implications, limitations and future research directions, 292–293
  social implications of industry 4.0, 286–287
  theoretical framework, 282–283
Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs), 70
Normalized direct-relation matrix, 246

Operational efficiency, 74, 166
Operations, 6, 300
Opportunities of SC4.0, 158
Optimization, 69–70
Ordinal Priority Approach (OPA), 208
Organizational, 248, 250
Organizational resilience, 290
Original equipment manufacturer (OEM), 151

Partial Least Square Structural Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM) Approach, 303
Patel integrated logistics ltd, 227–228
Performance evaluation, 257
Performance Expectancy (PE), 84
Performance indicators, 98
Performance optimization, 69–70
Portfolio, 218
Precision, 5
Predictive modelling, 285
Predictive relevance, 92
Preference-Ranking Organization Method for Enrichment of Evaluation (PROMETHEE), 261–262
Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA), 206
Privacy concerns, 123
Proactivity, 5
Production, 32
Productivity, 2, 173, 286
Profitable returns, 2–3
Proposition development, 178–179
  moderating role of value chain, 178–179
  relationship between DC and SC sustainability, 178
  relationship between SC sustainability and I4.0, 178

Radio frequency identification tags (RFID tags), 98–99, 102–103
Real-time data analytics, 285
Real-time monitoring and tracking, 104
Real-time visibility, 4
Reduce, redesign, reuse, recover, remanufacture and recycle framework (6R framework), 283
Reduce, reuse and recycle (3R) approach, 283
Regulatory frameworks, 24, 289
Research contribution, 262
Research questions (RQs), 203

identifying, 204
keywords for, 205
Resilience in supply chain system, 220–221
Resource efficiency, 3–11
Resource management, 33
Resource optimization, 285
Resource use, 5
Resource utilization, 34
Resource-based view (RBV), 172–173
Resource-efficient manufacturing process, 145
Retail sector, 81
Retailers, 81, 263
Return on investment, 107
Reverse logistics, 144–145
conceptual framework of sustainable reverse logistics transformation in, 148
reverse logistics 4.0, 145–147
Risks, 41–43
Robotic process automation (RPA), 119–120
Robotics, 16, 119–120
Role of Industry 4.0, 32–33

SA8000 auditing framework, 188, 194
challenges and solutions, 193
industry 4.0 and SA8000 audit, 191–194
industry 4.0 and SA8000 compliance, 190–191
recommendations, 194–196
standard, 188–190
SA8000 compliance, 190–191
Safety, 72
Science-Technology Scenario in Industry 4.0 (STS-S4.0), 281
Scilla, 69
Scoping reviews, 204
charting data, 206–207
identification of relevant studies, 204
identifying RQs, 204
methodology, 204–207
results, 208–209
study selection, 206
Scopus, 204
Security optimization, 69–70
Self-directed robots, 277
Sensors/actuators, 123
Service Level Agreements (SLAs), 70
Shipping, 67–68
Silsal technology, 71
Simulation, 277
Skewness, 224
Skilled workforce and training requirements, 108
SmaCoNat, 69
Small-and medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), 173–174, 297–298
Smart contracts, 69–70
regulatory and legal landscape of, 71–72
Smart factories, 2
Smart manufacturing (SM), 3, 11, 116–117, 283
from business perspective, 118–120
enabling technologies for, 118–120
implication, 124
research issues in, 122–123
technological requirements for adoption of SM in business operations, 118
Smart Manufacturing System (SMS), 117, 121–122
challenges, 121–122
principles, 121–122
requirements for, 119
Smart technologies, 163–164
convergence, 2
SmartBillions, 70
Snowmen logistics, 227, 229–230
Social Accountability International (SAI), 188–189
Social cognitive theory (SCT), 82–83
Social dimension, 17
Social distancing, 220–221

Social implications of industry 4.0, 286–287
job displacement, 286
societal well-being, 287
workforce automation, 286
Social Influence (SI), 85
Social performance, 81
Social structures, 19
Social sustainability, 19–21
opportunities for, 164–165
Societal well-being, 287
Society aspects, 37–39
Socio economic equity issues, 42
Socio-ecological expectations, 258
Socioeconomic inequality, 202
Stakeholders, 5, 44, 86
Standard/interfaces, 122
Standardized root mean square residual (SRMR), 305–306
Streamlined logistics, 105
Structural equation modeling (SEM), 89
Structural model assessment, 89–92
Structured Analysis–Real Time (SA-RT), 136–137
Supplier assessment, application of proposed approach for, 264–266
Supplier monitoring process, 259–260
Supplier performance assessment, 259–260
Supplier performance evaluation based on customer satisfaction, 260–261
Supplier selection, 257
Supply chain (SC) (*see also* Green supply chain (GSC)), 81, 98, 128, 174, 219, 238, 256
BI and adoption of blockchain in supply chain, 86
challenges for supply chain system during crisis, 219–220
conceptual framework, 84
EE and BI, 84–85
facilitating conditions, 85–86
methodology, 86–87
PE and BI, 84
questionnaire, 86
resilience in, 220–221
results, 87–92
review of literature, 82–86
SI and BI, 85
strategies for sustainability, 222
sustainability, 176–177
theoretical framework, 82–84
transparency, 11, 288–289
Supply chain 4.0 (SC 4.0), 158–159, 238
barriers for sustainability in literature, 240
BWM, 242–243
challenges for sustainability, 240–242
DEMATEL, 243–248
findings, 160–166
framework to overcome SC 4. 0 challenges for sustainability, 248–250
future research, 165–166
literature review, 240–242
methodology, 160
methodology, 238–239
opportunities for sustainability, 162–163, 166
theoretical background, 158–159
Supply chain management (SCM), 50, 70–71, 80, 98, 176
evolution, 100–101
reduction of costs and wastages in, 105–106
Supply Chain Operation Reference (SCOR), 136–137
Supply chain optimization (SCO), 100
Supply chain system management (SSCM), 221
Supply chain visibility (SCV), 98–99
impact of IoT on, 101–102
Sustainability, 2–3, 16, 81, 157–159, 176, 202, 276–277, 297–298
framework, 50
framework to overcome SC 4.0 challenges for, 248–250

in industrial practices, 278–279
in industry 4.0, 279–282
SC 4.0 barriers for sustainability in literature, 240
SC 4.0 challenges for, 240–242
standards, 189–190
technologies in shaping, 5–6
Sustainable criteria, 258
Sustainable development, 16, 33, 176
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 32, 50, 173, 279–280
industry 4.0, 34–36
literature review, 33–34
managerial implications, 45–46
managing industry 4.0 for SDG attainment, 43
policy and regulation, 43–45
prospects and future developments in industry 4.0 for achieving, 45
risks and difficulties in using industry 4.0, 41–43
SDG 12, 37–39
SDG 8, 36–37
Sustainable digitalisation, key indicators to measure, 209
Sustainable resource management, 151
Sustainable reverse logistics transformation, 148
Sustainable supply chain, 173–174
Sustainable supply chain management (SSCM), 50, 116, 176
challenges and solutions, 61
challenges in SSCM adoption, 51–53
implications, 54
potential solutions to overcome SSCM challenges, 51, 54–55, 60
research method, 51
Sustainable wealth-building strategies
data, 222
findings, 224–230
future research directions, 231
literature review, 219–222
managerial implications, 231
methodology, 223
research methodology, 222–224
System integration, 277
Systems theory, 173

Taguchi loss function, 261–262
TCI express, 230
Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS), 208, 261–262
Technological, 19
Technological research issues, 122–123
Technological solutions, 44
Technologies in shaping sustainability, 5–6
Technology integration, 238
Technology trends, 69–70
Technology-organization-environment framework (TOE), 82, 298
Theory of planned behavior (TBP), 82
Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA), 82
3D printing, 120, 277
Tiger logistics Ltd., 230
Total relation matrix, 246
Traceability, 81
TradeLens, 72–74
Transformation of industries, 35–36
Transparency, 21
Transport corporation of India, 230
Transportation management, 105
Triple bottom line (TBL) approach, 148, 202, 211–212, 278–279, 297–298
Truffle, 69

Ukraine–Russia war, 218
Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology 1 (UTAUT1), 82
Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology 2 (UTAUT2), 82
Unit root testing, 223
United Arab Emirates (UAE supply chains), 149

background and significance of study, 144
case studies, 148–152
industry applications in, 148–152
literature review, 144–148
United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child, 188–189
Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 188–189
Urbanisation, 202

Value, 177
Value chains, 173
limitation and future scope, 179
proposition development, 178–179
theoretical background, 174–177
Value creation, 177
Value proposition, 300
Vertical system integration, 277
Virtual reality (VR), 277–278
Virtualization, 163–164
VlseKriterijumska Optimizacija I Kompromisno Resenje (VIKOR), 259
Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, and Ambiguity (VUCA), 165
VRL logistics, 228

Waste reduction, 105–106
Wave, 71
Web of Data, 16
Web of Science (WoS), 204
Workforce automation, 286
Workforce reskilling and upskilling, 289–290
challenges and solutions, 290
individual empowerment, 290
organizational resilience, 290
Workforce transformation, 41–42
World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), 202
World crisis, 219
World Health Organization (WHO), 50

Z-numbers, 264
Z-TOPSIS, 262, 266