

Chapter 14

Green Supply Chain Initiatives: The India Perspective

Debabrata Ghosh

Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, India

Sirish Gouda

Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, India

Janat Shah

Indian Institute of Management Udaipur, India

ABSTRACT

Emergence of 'sustainability' as the new paradigm of conducting business has led to increased focus on operations of firms in emerging economies such as India. With growing concerns on the environmental impact of products and processes of firms in emerging economies, it becomes imperative to understand the factors steering green initiatives in India. This chapter aims to answer the question regarding what drives firms in India towards greening? Through research and discussions with managers, we observe certain common underlying factors determining firms' greening initiatives. The chapter aims to outline these common factors and takes a look at various approaches of firms in India in line with those factors. The current work aims to provide a better understanding of environmental friendly practices in India to both practitioners and researchers alike and establishes a platform for green supply chain research.

INTRODUCTION

The increasing environmental concerns of nations world over have led organisations to reconsider their existing supply chain designs and operations from a sustainability standpoint (Porter & Kramer, 2006; Wu & Pagell, 2011). Globally spread supply chains have led firms operating in emerging economies like India to notice the need for environmentally- friendly products and processes. While India's standing in environmental rankings globally has been below par (rank 155 out of 178 countries in the Environmental Performance Index by Yale University), firms in India are gradually undertaking pioneering efforts in greening their supply chains, products and processes (Yale University, 2014). While the Information

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-4666-9639-6.ch014

Green Supply Chain Initiatives

Technology and services sector is at the forefront of this change, several traditional sectors like automotive and industrial good manufacturing firms are taking giant steps towards green initiatives. There is a growing need to understand such initiatives being undertaken in emerging economies (Khanna & Palepu, 2006; Cheung, Tan, Ahn, & Zhang, 2010).

An in-depth understanding of green initiatives of firms in countries like India would provide an innovative approach to new firms looking to conduct business in emerging markets (Khanna et al., 2005). Further, for existing firms, this serves as an opportunity to review their supply chain strategies. Several observations can be outlined for green initiatives in India. Increased awareness, focussed government regulations and pressure from non-governmental organisations are forcing companies to go 'green'. Giant beverage manufacturer Coca-Cola, for example, has often faced accusations about ground water depletion and contamination due to its operations in the state of Kerala (a state located in the southern half of India). It has faced similar accusations elsewhere in India, leading to several litigations and focussed sustainability efforts from the leading soft drink maker.

In another example, while Indian emission standards are at least a few years behind European emission standards, the central pollution control board under the ministry of environment and forests is making strides in implementing the *Bharat stage IV* (equivalent to Euro 4) standards for all automobiles in major cities in India. In a different view, the changing preferences of consumers in India hold potential for companies to take advantage of the growing 'green' consumer base while simultaneously managing the costs of doing so. Firms like Hindustan Unilever (HUL), for example, have chalked out innovative product strategies to not only reduce wastage and natural resource consumption during product usage, but have also increased market penetration several folds through the introduction of such products in the Indian consumer market.

In-home water purifier, *Pureit*, is one such example, which does not require electricity or continuous tap water supply. Giant consumer goods company, P&G, has also entered into the manufacturing and marketing of several environmentally conscious products in India. To cite examples, products like *Ariel Excel Gel*, *Pampers*, and *Gillette Fusion* have been innovatively designed such that they not only consume less water and energy during usage, but also during their manufacturing.

Question then arises as to what drives firms in India towards greening. Through research and discussions with managers, we observe certain common underlying factors determining firms' greening initiatives. We believe outlining these common factors will work towards a better understanding of environmental friendly practices in India to both practitioners and researchers alike. The change as we observe is being initiated on four fronts: regulatory enactment, consumer driven demand, price premium potential, and cost reduction prospects.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS DRIVEN GREENING

Increased government regulations and environmental standards are mandating organisations to go green. While the European Community created the WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive) and RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances), directives around 2003 with effective enforcement over the years and the USA-enacted several amendments to its laws through its Environmental Protection Agency (Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) regulations for automobiles being one such example). India had been slow to catch up with such initiatives. Recent changes by the Indian Legislation are gradually directing firms to undertake sustainable initiatives. For example, the National Manufacturing Policy,

6 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/green-supply-chain-initiatives/141146

Related Content

Supervising System and Business Control of Local Self-Government Units in Performance Audit Function

Jelica Eremi-oian and Ivan Bosnjak (2020). *Handbook of Research on Sustainable Supply Chain Management for the Global Economy* (pp. 310-324).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/supervising-system-and-business-control-of-local-self-government-units-in-performance-audit-function/257477

Packaging Trends in International Transportation and Logistics

Bernd Philipp, François Fulconis and Thomas Zeroual (2020). *Handbook of Research on the Applications of International Transportation and Logistics for World Trade* (pp. 54-73).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/packaging-trends-in-international-transportation-and-logistics/245383

Introduction to Supply Chain Management and Multimodal Logistics

(2019). *Global Supply Chains and Multimodal Logistics: Emerging Research and Opportunities* (pp. 1-28).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/introduction-to-supply-chain-management-and-multimodal-logistics/224843

Supply Chain Risk Management: A Game Theoretic Analysis

Thorsten Blecker, Wolfgang Kersten, Hagen Spath and Birit Koeppen (2007). *Supply Chain Management: Issues in the New Era of Collaboration and Competition* (pp. 355-387).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/supply-chain-risk-management/30008

Economic, Social, and Policy Determinants of EU-5 and American Apparel Imports: A Gravity Model Analysis

K.F. Au (2008). *International Journal of Information Systems and Supply Chain Management* (pp. 33-48).

www.irma-international.org/article/economic-social-policy-determinants-american/2506