SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

In the following paragraphs, the findings arrived at by analysing the primary data collected from firm respondents are furnished.

4.1 General Findings

- 12 respondents accounting for 40 percent have been into GSCM for a period of above five years but below 10 years.

- 23 respondents accounting for 77 percent declare that GSCM practices are at an advanced stage in their firms.

- 24 respondents, accounting for 81 percent agree with the statement that there is a definite association between GSCM practices and firm performance.

- 24 respondents, accounting for 81 percent agree with the statement that with GSCM, the firm can manage resources and suppliers optimally thereby reducing production costs.

- 19 respondents, accounting for 63 percent agree with the statement that with GSCM, the firm can promote recycling and reuse raw materials thereby reducing production costs.

- 22 respondents, accounting for 73 percent agree with the statement that with GSCM, firms’ production of hazardous substances can be reduced, thereby reducing the likelihood of the firm violating environmental regulations.

- 17 respondents, accounting for 57 percent agree with the statement that with GSCM-driven superior exploitation of resources, the firm can reduce operational costs.

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• 19 respondents, accounting for 63 percent agree with the statement that with GSCM, the firm can promote recycling and reuse raw materials thereby reducing production costs.

• 22 respondents, accounting for 73 percent agree with the statement that with GSCM, firms’ production of hazardous substances can be reduced, thereby reducing the likelihood of the firm violating environmental regulations.

• 17 respondents, accounting for 57 percent agree with the statement that with GSCM-driven superior exploitation of resources, the firm can reduce operational costs.

• 13 respondents, accounting for 43 percent agree with the statement that given its environment-friendly products, the firm can attract more customers, gain competitive edge and enhance its brand.

• 11 respondents, accounting for 37 percent agree with the statement that GSCM achieves waste reduction through improved efficiency, minimising damage to environment.

• 13 respondents, accounting for 43 percent agree with the statement that GSCM promotes recycling, reducing the outflow of effluents from factories and minimising the damage to environment.

• 10 respondents, accounting for 33 percent agree with the statement that GSCM facilitates reuse of raw materials which minimises air pollution.

• 12 respondents, accounting for 40 percent agree with the statement that GSCM reduces production of hazardous substances thereby helping in complying with environmental regulation.

• 25 respondents, accounting for 84 percent agree with the statement that lack of tools to optimize the supply chain with environmental management is a barrier to effective green supply chain management practices in firms, in general.

• 27 respondents, accounting for 90 percent agree with the statement that global sourcing rendering tracing of carbon footprint difficult is a barrier to effective green supply chain management practices in firms, in general.
• 27 respondents, accounting for 91 percent agree with the statement that lack of skilled human resource professionals in sustainability and GSCM is a barrier to effective green supply chain management practices in firms, in general.

• 25 respondents, accounting for 84 percent agree with the statement that suppliers’ inflexibility to change towards GSCM is a barrier to effective green supply chain management practices in firms, in general.

• 24 respondents, accounting for 30 percent agree with the statement that customers ‘ignorance of GSCM products and services are a barrier to effective green supply chain management practices in firms, in general.

• 26 respondents, accounting for 87 percent agree with the statement that lack of internal sustainability audits within the firm is a barrier to effective green supply chain management practices in firms, in general.

4.2 Specific Findings

• The majority of firms in the advanced stage in adopting green practices.

• The firms of 5 sectors believe that practicing green practices have significant impact on performance in terms of productivity and returns.

• The firms cannot attract more customers and gain competitive advantage over it’s brand image with environment friendly products.

• In Factor Analysis for environmental performance, the dominant factors in accordance to GSCM practices are waste reduction, recycling of raw materials, production of hazardous substances and optimally utilizing supplier affecting environmental performance.

• In Factor Analysis for barriers in implementation of GSCM practices, the dominant factors in accordance to GSCM practices are Companies believe that going green involves additional expenses, Customer’s ignorance of GSCM products and services, Lack of tools to optimize the supply chain with environmental management and Lack of skilled human resource professionals.
• There is no relationship with sectors firm’s belongs to and firm’s performance by practising GSCM.

• GSCM helps firms’ in production of hazardous substances can be reduced, thereby reducing the likelihood of the firm violating environmental regulations.

• Green practices also help the firms achieve waste reduction. This represents savings not only at the level of the firms but also at the national and international levels. Waste reduction raises productivity more cost-effectively compared to other dedicated productivity-enhancing measures.

• The Pharmaceutical and Food & Beverages firm’s are concerned about environment regulations in accordance to waste disposal which contributing towards pollution to the nature.

• GSCM practices helps majority of firm’s to promote recycling and reuse raw materials thereby reducing production costs.

• The firm can manage resources and suppliers optimally thereby reducing production costs. However the responses show a positive skewness which indicates most respondents have agreed with the above statement. Kurtosis for the Table 2.31 (< 3) is a platykurtic which means that the data is widely spread across the normal distribution.

• There is a definite association between GSCM practices and firm performance. However the responses show a positive skewness which indicates most respondents have agreed with the above statement. Kurtosis for the table 0.65 (< 3) is a platykurtic which means that the data is widely spread across the normal distribution.

• With GSCM practices, firms’ production of hazardous substances can be reduced, thereby reducing the likelihood of the firm violating environmental regulations. However the responses show a positive skewness which indicates most respondents have agreed with the above statement. Kurtosis for the Table 0.48 (< 3) is a platykurtic which means that the data is widely spread across the normal distribution.
- GSCM-driven superior exploitation of resources, the firm can reduce operational costs. However the responses show a positive skewness which indicates most respondents have agreed with the above statement. Kurtosis for the Table -0.90 (< 3) is a platykurtic which means that the data is widely spread across the normal distribution.

- Environment friendly products, the firm can attract more customers, gain competitive edge and enhance its brand. However the responses show a negative skewness which indicates most respondents have disagreed with the above statement. The kurtosis for the Table, -1.35(< 3) is a platykurt which means that the data is widely spread across the normal distribution.

- GSCM achieves waste reduction through improved efficiency, minimising damage to environment. However the responses show a negative skewness which indicates most respondents have disagreed with the above statement. The kurtosis for the Table, -1.21(< 3) is a platykurt which means that the data is widely spread across the normal distribution.

- GSCM promotes recycling, reducing the outflow of effluents from factories and minimising the damage to environment. However the responses show a positive skewness which indicates most respondents have disagreed with the above statement. The kurtosis for the Table, -1.30(< 3) is a platykurt which means that the data is widely spread across the normal distribution.

- In Chi Square analysis, there is relationship between GSCM practices and waste reduction, recycling and promotes reuse of raw materials in accordance with environmental compliance.

- Global sourcing rendering tracing of carbon footprint difficult is a barrier to effective green supply chain management practices in firms, in general. However the responses show a positive skewness which indicates most respondents have positive response. The kurtosis is a platykurtic which means the data is widely spread across the normal distribution.

- The lack of tools to optimize the supply chain with environmental management is a barrier to effective green supply chain management practices
in firms, in general. However the responses show a positive skewness which indicates most respondents have positive response. The kurtosis is a platykurtic which means that data is widely spread across the normal distribution.

- Lack of skilled human resource professionals in sustainability and GSCM is a barrier to effective green supply chain management practices in firms, in general. However the responses show a positive skewness which indicates most respondents have agreed with the above statement. The kurtosis is a platykurtic which means the data is widely spread across the normal distribution.

- Suppliers’ inflexibility to change towards GSCM is a barrier to effective green supply chain management practices in firms, in general. However the responses show a positive skewness which indicates most respondents have agreed with the above statement. The kurtosis is a platykurtic which means the data is widely spread across the normal distribution.

- Customers’ ignorance of GSCM products and services are a barrier to effective green supply chain management practices in firms, in general. However the responses show a positive skewness which indicates most respondents have agreed with the above statement. The kurtosis is a platykurtic which means the data is widely spread across the normal distribution.

- In cross tabulation analysis, there is a relationship between GSCM practices and firm’s performance is dependent on sectors belong to, number of years in business, constitution of business and market cater to.