

Cooked Food Supply Chain with ERP Model

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ABSTRACT

In order to assess how technology, in particular Industry 4.0 tools, has solved issues in the food supply chain, with an emphasis on quality, safety, and sustainability, this research systematically reviews literature from 2010 to 2021. The COVID-19 interruptions highlight the necessity of ongoing change in the direction of a food supply chain that is more robust and sustainable. This conceptual research examines the rapidly developing Indian online food start-up market, highlighting cutting-edge tactics and technology used by significant firms such as Zomato and Swiggy. The \$350 billion Indian internet food sector is examined, with a focus on the factors that have contributed to these platforms' success. Businesses must take a global viewpoint into account when analysing their competitive strategies in the current global business climate. This essay examines the fundamentals, obstacles, and tactics of supply chain management . concentrating on companies who operate in international markets, with a focus on the ramifications for the Indian agri-food industry.

Keywords : Agri-food, globalisation, supply chains, sustainability, wastage, and food supply transformation are some of the terms used to describe the following: food supply transformation, supply chain 4.0, food safety, food quality, and food sustainability.

I. INTRODUCTION

Supply chain management (SCM) plays a critical role in navigating the numerous issues and complexity inherent in the agri-food business, particularly in light of the projected quadruple growth in global food consumption over the next ten years. From suppliers to end users, the full range of operations must be coordinated. This means that relationships must be

managed well, strategies must be quickly adjusted to match changing customer needs, and information must be shared easily throughout the vast supply network. Nonetheless, the agri-food industry poses particular difficulties due to persistent problems with service, distribution, and time, the urgent need to increase crop yield in order to meet rising demand highlights how important technological adoption is to developing sustainable farming methods. While significant

progress has been made in Farm technology, or the agricultural industry's technological backwardness in the larger context of digitalization, is a significant hindrance to the sector's resilience and overall efficiency.

Furthermore, players in the food supply chain are being driven to forge strong links between sustainability objectives and the whole food production value chain by the deliberate shift in consumer behaviour towards sustainable practices. The unrelenting rise in the world population and changing food habits highlight this paradigm change even more and call for a significant improvement in agricultural productivity." Therefore, in order to successfully implement sustainable agricultural techniques that can keep up with expanding demand, farmers must embrace technology. In fact, the landscape of agricultural technology has changed significantly in the last several years. Examples of these developments include autonomous tractors, biometric scanners, automated irrigation systems, drone-based inventory monitoring, and remotecontrolled harvesting. Nonetheless, the delayed digitization of the agriculture sector in comparison to other industries raises a significant obstacle to making the most of these technological solutions.

The growing sensitivity of consumers towards sustainable practices is pressuring food supply chain stakeholders to establish stronger links between sustainability programmes and the larger food value chain. The pursuit of ensuring global food and nutrition security for present and future generations has led to the creation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which highlight the need to create resilient and efficient food systems. To address challenges and disruptions, the research under discussion employs an integrated approach that includes systematic review and bibliometric analysis to unravel current trends and future research directions

within the dynamic landscape of the Food Supply Chain (FSC)."

Recent history has seen the agricultural industry shift from a major focus on boosting production to feed the world's expanding population to a more nuanced goal of improving revenue for producers and society as a whole. This change has ushered in the era of commercial agriculture, which is defined by agribusiness concepts that aim to create supply chain connections both forward and backward in order to maximum beneficial effect. agriculture supply networks are coming under more and more scrutiny for their effectiveness and possible return on investment as the agriculture sector goes through this transition. These supply chains, which bring together a variety of players including farmers, growers, manufacturers, merchants, and consumers, offer a multidimensional strategy that increases overall profits for different community sectors.

However, the supply chain management (SCM) issues that the agri-food industry faces set it apart from other sectors. "Key SCM and logistics practices, integral to effective management of supplier partnerships, meeting customer demands, and facilitating the movement of goods and information sharing throughout the supply network, face specific challenges in the context of the continuous and significant changes in the quality of food products across the supply chain network." In the agri-food industry, tasks like information exchange, service delivery, and customer service are still difficult, thus solving these problems requires a sophisticated strategy. Organisations start to focus on supply chain competitiveness, and wise business strategy creation is based on the mapping of competitiveness[21].

"The complexity of agri-food supply chains is further compounded by the diverse characteristics of the sector, including the need for short-term distribution, making it challenging to establish a uniform method of

managing supply chains." Rather of competing only in low- cost market sectors, many agri-food producers intentionally choose to focus on niche markets like organic foods as part of a differentiation strategy." Consumers, retailers, suppliers, and regulators are among the powerful stakeholders pushing businesses to align their business operations with sustainability objectives and giving priority to environmental issues. In the agri-food sector, using a variety of sustainable techniques—such as pollution avoidance, local sourcing, recycling, reuse, and green purchasing—has gained prominence. Supply chain management is a key component in the larger framework of sustainable food systems since reports and research highlight its important role in adapting to ecological stresses[20].

The supply chain's difficulties are especially noticeable in the context of India's agricultural environment. Inefficient practices in India's agri- food supply chain cause significant economic losses, despite the country being the world's top producer of cattle and a variety of crops. An astounding eight million US dollars' worth of fruit and vegetable products, or 18% of the total, is wasted every year. With just 23.6 million metric tonnes of storage capacity compared to 180 million metric tonnes of output of fruits, vegetables, and perishables, the insufficiency of storage facilities is stark. According to reports, cold storage space is needed for 61.3 million metric tonnes, which is significantly more than the approximately 29 million metric tonnes that are now available.

Food grain losses of millions of dollars over time demonstrate the negative economic effects of these inefficiencies. According to reports from the Food Corporation of India (FCI), food grains judged unsuitable for human consumption cost an additional 1.5 million US dollars, while losses in storage totaled 19.2 million US dollars. Transportation losses totaled 17 million US dollars. The importance of the food supply chain (FSC) is highlighted by the current circumstances.

Supply Chain Management: Supply chain management(SCM)"Planning, coordinating, carrying out, and regulating each step of the supply chain in order to optimise effectiveness and efficiency is known as supply chain management." According to Crandall et al. (2010), Pujawan and Mahendrawathi (2010), and Vorst et al. (2007), the goal of this process is to add value to goods by lowering operational costs and raising customer satisfaction. It includes tasks including purchase, conversion, sourcing, and logistics administration.[20,21] Effective supply chain management requires coordination and cooperation between suppliers, intermediaries, third-party service providers, and customers, among other channel partners. Accurate customer information on product requirements is necessary for the participation firms' supply and demand management to be integrated. Supply chain management unites all businesses to share risks and profits cooperatively, whereas traditional management includes individual businesses accepting their own risks and profits. In light of cultural influences, globalisation, and technical breakthroughs, collaboration is becoming more and more important. Organisations can use it to strengthen their negotiating power, share expenses, integrate talents and assets, and secure suppliers. Cooperation increases supply chain visibility and provides vital information for efficient management. It also fosters innovation, lowers manufacturing costs, and gives users more control over affecting elements. Collaboration facilitates access to new resources and abilities, which lowers costs and promotes innovation in the supply chain. With a focus on cost savings and shared advantages, this cooperative strategy has changed throughout time to reflect the changing nature of supply chain management techniques.

Supply Chains Can Help Achieve Food Security: Due to its potential to address the pillars of food availability and access, supply chains are essential to ensuring food security. The availability, accessibility, and consumption of food are all dependent on adequate

food production. Because agricultural supply chains use effective technology for crop upkeep, irrigation, seed culture, and harvesting, they make a substantial contribution to this. Additionally, supply chains can reduce food losses by putting in place efficient harvest and post-harvest handling technologies and by giving advice on what goods are best to use in order to limit waste. "Access to food is directly influenced by supply chains, as they create jobs and generate income for participants, enhancing people's ability to buy food." [21] Businesses involved in supply chains can also directly or indirectly support community access through CSR funding or by spending money on infrastructure improvements. The loss and waste of food, which constitute a significant amount of the overall output, is very important to solve. A recurring problem in decreasing food loss has been reported in recent times, highlighting the necessity of integrated supply chain management for agriculture in order to properly detect and reduce losses. In addition to ensuring that food is available for consumption, efficient supply chain management may greatly minimise food waste. Supply networks, when optimised, are essential to improving food security, notwithstanding some obstacles [23]

II. Literature survey

A) FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN: 1. Rubrics of Food Supply Chain: The food supply chain consists of several stages, the first of which is obtaining raw materials—locally or abroad—and making sure they meet quality and safety regulations. The food is cleaned and transformed into several final products during handling and storage after processing. Before moving on to distribution and transportation, the handling and storage step involves packaging the items in accordance with requirements [1]. A multitude of supply-chain models are available to meet different needs: continuous for cash crops, rapid chain for perishables, efficient for unique goods, agile for retail products, adaptable for agriculture and meat products, and custom-figured for hybrid food

items. Although complex, the global food supply chain has difficulties adhering to safety and sustainability regulations, which calls for strong market governance and structure for an innovative and an eco-friendly food chain. A smooth food supply chain (FSC) is established by a number of critical factors, including availability, sustainability, financial capital, food safety and security, and traceability [2].

2. Effect of Pandemic Disruptions on Food Supply Chain: The worldwide food supply system is facing significant issues as a result of the COVID-19 epidemic. Food production and delivery companies are working hard to address supply chain problems and fulfil the growing demand by utilising improved international and domestic trade strategies [3]. The food supply chain (FSC) is facing significant challenges as a result of the epidemic. Reduced demand, food factory closures, financial challenges, and shortages of labour for farming, processing, and transportation have all affected a number of activities and the availability of various foods. The FSC is facing challenges due to these problems as well as shifts in consumer preferences. Regulations designed to slow down the virus caused these interruptions. In order to address these issues, the food supply chain must possess greater flexibility. Food security is at jeopardy because people are racing to acquire food and stockpiling it, rapidly depleting shop shelves. It is essential to recognise that the primary obstacle to food security is not a deficiency of food per se, but rather issues in obtaining the food individuals require [3, 4]. Food decision-makers are doing everything they can to minimise these disruptions and maintain the status quo. One major problem is a labour shortage in the food processing and packaging sectors, which had to cut staff in order to stop the virus from spreading. The food supply system is now experiencing serious issues as a result of this [4].

3. Conventional Food Supply Chain and Issues: Demand for more and better food is rising in tandem with the global population growth. Yet, due to

difficulties like climate change, droughts, and problems with agricultural production, there are doubts about the food industry's capacity to satisfy these needs. The production and distribution of goods in the global agricultural system involve several parties, resulting in intricate supply chains, particularly when dealing with different food products. Food production and origins are becoming increasingly important to consumers. Because smallscale farmers in underdeveloped nations sometimes lack access to markets and market governance, managing the food supply chain (FSC) is much more difficult. This may cause issues with food that include food waste, revenue loss, worse quality, availability, intermediation, and decreased profitability.

Several food sector participants are implementing sustainable supply chain techniques in order to solve these problems. Although it has many advantages, sustainability has drawbacks and necessitates a carefully planned process. Through waste reduction, environmental promotion, social well-being, and economic viability, adopting sustainable practices may provide businesses a competitive advantage. It would be fascinating to investigate how technology instruments may assist in addressing these issues in the food supply chain [5, 6].

4. Digital Twins & Cyber-Physical Systems in FSC: Food handling and processing have significantly improved with the application of various technologies. Our designs and processes are becoming more optimised with the use of sophisticated software platforms and numerical tools. In this digital revolution, a prominent idea is the "digital twin," a virtual replica of an actual process. We can more thoroughly evaluate the functionalities of physical models when they are connected to the environment using big data techniques. This offers a risk-free method of modelling and visualising settings and processes, which is especially useful given the COVID-19 circumstances of today. Within the food supply

chain, digital twins provide total visibility, encompassing demand graphs, stock levels, and asset administration.[23] A research study wherein researchers generated a digital twin of apples provides an example of a digital twin use in the food supply chain.

The thermal behaviour of food items across the cold chain was simulated by means of mechanistic modelling. They were able to measure temperature-dependent biochemical breakdown processes that are driven by enzymes as a result. By tracking and forecasting temperature-dependent food-quality loss at each link in the supply chain, particularly as a result of prolonged chilling periods, these technologies are able to enhance supply networks [7].

B) ERP MODEL: 1.ERP development history: "Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems have a rich history shaped by the dynamic business environment and the need for enhanced competitiveness." Companies realised that exchanging information about rivals, market dynamics, and technical breakthroughs might be facilitated by integrated IT advances. "The roots of ERP software date back to the 1960s, but its recent growth is driven by strategic knowledge use for market sustainability through process integration and resource optimisation (Metaxiotis, 2009; Poba-Nzaou et al., 2014; Wymer & Regan, 2005)." According to Doom et al. (2010) and Savoy & Salvendy (2016), ERP is a tailored system that streamlines operations, maintains connections, integrates activities across organisational boundaries, and improves service value. According to Shiao et al. (2009) [11], it provides the framework for a number of systems, including decision support systems, supply chain management, and customer relationship management. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) is a crucial tool that organisations use to overcome issues. These include work automation, improved customer service, and innovative business models (Mahara,

2013). According to Shahawai and Idrus (2011), small and medium-sized businesses can achieve streamlined processes and improved data management by implementing ERP. ERP system saturation in the early 21st century forced suppliers into the service and small business sectors (Malonza & Nzuki, 2014). Due to technical issues, Material Requirements Planning II was introduced in place of the previous system. ERPs combine key systems inside an organisation and provide comparable roles to MRP II (Evans & Lindsay, 2013). The way ERP is always evolving shows how flexible it is to accommodate organisations' shifting demands [10,24].

III.RELATED WORK

The goal of this project is to solve excess food waste and hunger-related concerns by developing an Android application for a cooked food supply chain that incorporates an ERP model. It is noteworthy that certain connected works might not be accessible in the absence of more comprehensive details. I can, however, tell you some broad details and functionalities that are frequently included in Android applications that deal with food supply chains, logistics, and ERP systems.

A. Applications to Reduce Food Waste: A number of smartphone apps work to reduce food waste by matching up companies or individuals with extra food to those in need. Some examples include applications like OLIO and Too Good to Go, which let grocery retailers, cafés, and restaurants sell or give extra food at a discount.

B. Apps for supply chain and logistics: Mobile applications are essential for streamlining supply chain and logistics processes. Take a look at applications that simplify shipping and delivery procedures, such as Shiprocket. A more seamless food supply chain may result from the incorporation of effective route planning and real-time tracking features into your app.

C. ERP Models for the Food business: To handle a variety of tasks, including distribution, inventory, and

purchasing, enterprise resource planning, or ERP, systems are extensively utilised in the food business. Examine ERP models such as Odoo or ERPNext and consider how their functionalities might be modified to meet the unique needs of a supply chain that handles prepared food.

D. Routeing and Geolocation: putting geolocation services to use to find places where food is abundant and where people are in need incorporating routing algorithms to provide the best possible delivery routes.

E. User profiles and authentication: creating a safe identification method for providers and customers alike. constructing user profiles complete with past orders and preferences.

F. Notification Device: the installation of a notification system to alert consumers of delivery status updates, available surplus food, and order status.

G. Empathy and Ecological Significance: implementing elements in food delivery that support sustainable practices. Establishing alliances with NGOs or philanthropic groups to boost the social effect.

H. User Ratings and Feedback: Take into account integrating rating and user feedback mechanisms into the app. By guaranteeing consistency and quality in food delivery, this can enhance the effectiveness of the supply chain.

IV.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A multimodal approach is part of the study methodology used to examine the prepared food supply chain. The method starts with problem identification and proceeds to an extensive literature review to comprehend current obstacles and gaps in knowledge. In order to gather information from stakeholders along the supply chain, surveys, interviews, and on-site observations are used. The gathered data is evaluated using quantitative analysis techniques like regression and correlation, while qualitative techniques like thematic analysis offer deeper insights into the perspectives and behaviours of stakeholders. Through the use of simulation modelling,

many situations can be explored and evaluated techniques and technology. In order to guarantee that the results are in line with the needs of practice, stakeholder interaction is crucial at every stage. Through the identification of interdependencies and areas for development, cross-functional analysis produces practical recommendations that are carried out in concert with stakeholders. Ongoing Progress is maintained through monitoring and evaluation, which permits iterative changes to optimise the prepared food supply chain.

A) Primary Research: Two questionnaires were created for the study: one was designed for customers who use online applications to order takeaway or order online, and the other was designed for restaurants that are connected to any online food delivery services. The greatest number of queries concerned the benefits and drawbacks of websites that allow users to order food online. They have presented their viewpoints from both sides [7, 8].

B) Secondary Research: A study of the literature, which includes research papers, blogs, journals, and news articles, has been done globally, despite the fact that not much work has been done on this recently introduced subject, which is unexplored in India.

C) ERP SCM: Primary issues or weaknesses discovered in ERP system applications: The following are some potential outcomes of the deficiencies we discovered in the ERP adoption process:

1. Reverting to outdated methods: The application and standardisation of the ERP system is a protracted undertaking that is failing and requires constant adjustments. It can cause people to revert to outdated methods. Menon, S.A. and associates, 2019.

2. There must be strong support and senior leadership. Implementing ERP calls for a large budget, extensive planning, and prompt resource allocation decisions.

3. She, W., and Thuraisingham, B. (2007) discuss data security.

4. Identifying the precise company demands: ERP application experts attempt to offer businesses whole solutions, but the businesses must specify the ERP needs based on our objectives. In 2003, Brown and Vesey published their work. The introduction of ERP may cause long-term goals to be overlooked in order to meet immediate needs. M. Bradford (2015,).

6. Prolonged timescales and a sizable initial outlay are necessary for the implementation of ERP software at the location. In 2010—Fryling, Meg.

D) Suggestions for Filling up ERP Implementation Gaps: The aforementioned factors might cause an ERP software implementation to go awry, thus we suggested several remedies. as shown below, for the ERP system deployment to be successful,

1. An ERP implementation collaborator or undertaking The project manager will carefully establish the project's scope in accordance with the team members of the company. Additionally, they will outline each team member's duties and set up the necessary resources. Before beginning a project, a project manager must convince senior leadership of the project's need for the resources and scope as well as its planned budget and timeline.

2. User training and change adaption management: In order to facilitate the smooth transition over time, all ERP software users must get training on new systems and job responsibilities.

3. The extent of future business expansion will be stated to avoid confusion over the future growth strategy. Our demands won't be reverted by a fresh modification. In the next weeks, months, or years.

V. Research Approaches

In order to measure the ecological and economic benefits of reusable plastic containers (RPCs), researchers compared a multi-use system to a traditional single-use packaging system. Chandel et al. [12] used VCA to assess the power and competitiveness

of various players and to comprehend the intricate interconnections within the value chain. Cosimato et al. [13] used the SEM technique to examine the role of emerging green technologies in making logistics organisations green and competitive. García et al [14]. thought about the site selection issue in industry and agriculture, used multi-attribute techniques to assess the best places for new warehouses through the application of the analytic hierarchy process (AHP). Using partial least squares (PLS), Gualandris and Kalchschmidt [15] examined the connections between innovativeness, consumer pressure, and sustainable processes and SCM. They found that customer pressure is a key motivator for businesses to start and maintain SSCM. Investigating the relationship between dairy supply chain management (DSCM) and operational performance, [16] employed multiple regression analysis and the paired samples "t- test"; [17] examined buyer-vendor models as a coordination mechanism under deterministic settings that leads to system and SC savings. Taylor [18] offered a value chain analysis along with recommendations for enhancing demand management in AFCs and an evaluation of the research's validity. Performance upgrading in addition to providing guidance for the strategic modelling approach of single and multi-echelon FSCs, Georgiadis et al. [19] also examined capacity planning strategies, transient flows brought on by market restrictions, and other important issues. The growth in case studies and other direct observation techniques has been shown by Sachan and Datta [20] to broaden the small number of outdated paradigms that significantly advance logistics theory.

VI. CONCLUSION

Conclusively, the Android application created for the cooked food supply chain utilising an integrated ERP model offers a revolutionary approach to intricate problems such as urban excess food waste, hunger-related fatalities, and the integration of an effective logistic network. The initiative aims to create a more

sustainable and equitable food distribution system by utilising cost-effective storage options and cutting-edge technology to route surplus food to regions that are experiencing deficiencies. This Android project is really important, especially in light of the global issues of food waste and insufficient access to food. By adopting a comprehensive strategy, the effort introduces a paradigm shift in the way we distribute, manage, and use prepared food resources, addressing important concerns in the present food supply chain. The complete ERP solution reduces delays, improves logistical efficiency, and simplifies processes. "Real-time tracking, made possible by innovative technologies, ensures transparency and accountability throughout the supply chain." Including affordable storage options lowers operating costs and advances a more financially sound model, which facilitates growth and broad acceptance. The initiative has a significant humanitarian impact. It directly lowers the number of fatalities caused by hunger by keeping extra food from going to waste. Building a strong logistical network promotes social cohesion and community well-being by guaranteeing that excess food is effectively distributed to places where there is a food deficiency. This project represents a commitment to sustainability and social responsibility that goes beyond technological innovation. Through the utilisation of an Android application, the project gains accessibility and adaptability, which opens the door for comparable solutions in many situations around the globe. Success in this endeavour might have a beneficial knock-on effect and spur more developments in food delivery systems. The Android project, which uses an ERP model to analyse the cooked food supply chain, is essentially in the front of a revolutionary movement. It contributes to a future where food resources are handled with effectiveness, compassion, and a dedication to the well-being of communities globally. It is proof of the capacity of technology to address basic social concerns.

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