Global Supply Chain Management: Navigating Challenges and Opportunities in a Post-Pandemic World

Dr. M. Manikandan
Assistant Professor, Faculty of Management, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Kattankulathur, Chengalpattu
mmani1802@gmail.com

Dr. M. Murugan
Assistant Professor, Faculty of Management, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Kattankulathur Chengalpattu
Tamil Nadu
muruganmbamcom@gmail.com

Dr. Karthick R,
Associate Professor, St. Joseph's College Of Engineering, Chennai,
karthick0528@gmail.com,

Sethupathy K
Assistant Professor of General Management, Loyola Institute of Business Administration (LIBA)
Nungambakkam, Chennai.
kasi.sethupathy6@gmail.com

Abstract: The COVID-19 crisis has revealed weaknesses in worldwide supply networks and led companies to revise their plans for resilience and flexibility. The research assesses the tactics needed to reduce disruptions in the "supply chain" over both long and short periods. We identified crucial areas such as sourcing and procurement and logistics and storage that require change using the Grey-DEMATEL method. Analysis reveals that implementing advanced technologies including autonomous vehicles and Big Data Analytics can greatly increase adaptability and risk control. By forming partnerships with Third Party Logistics providers (TPLs) and adopting multi-channel distribution networks companies increase customer satisfaction and manage demand more effectively. This research highlights the necessity of moving from a cost-oriented "supply chain" approach towards one that emphasizes resilience and flexibility. Future studies must examine the combination of sustainability techniques with cutting-edge risk management models to boost international "supply chain" effectiveness.

Keywords: Supply chain resilience, COVID-19, Big Data Analytics (BDA), Global supply chain, Third Party Logistics (TPLs), Blockchain, Sourcing strategies, Demand-side capabilities

1. Introduction

The COVID-19 crisis has affected the "global supply chain" significantly, and exposed their vulnerabilities and challenges in various disciplines. As the world slowly exits the pandemic, "supply chains" are at a crossroads, with firms and governments reconsidering the direction to take in the post-pandemic world. It is not as straightforward as before to manage "supply chains"; this is because the traditional "supply chain" issues are now accompanied by "supply chain" opportunities, and for this reason; organizations need to adopt effective but adaptable and sustainable GSCM strategy.

Among the most important issues that emerged during the pandemic is the issue of "supply chain" vulnerability, especially for companies that operate on the principles of international sourcing and lean inventory. What we witnessed during the pandemic was solutions like lockdowns, disruptions in the transportation of goods, and limited workforce means that many projects were delayed, materials became scarce and expensive [1]. This made organizations realize that they cannot rely on a single supplier or partners who operates from a different region. In the post COVID-19 environment, the key trends that are being observed by the "supply chain" managers are diversification, development of regional or local "supply chains", and improvement of relationships with suppliers to manage risks [2].

Another key issue in the new "supply chain" environment following the pandemic is the volatility of demand. The pandemic disrupted the consumers' purchasing habits, which affected the way organisations could predict the demand. Today, organizations are incorporating higher levels of technological features such as artificial intelligence and machine

learning in estimating appropriate market trends and stocks. Digital transformation has come out as one of the major opportunities that firms can leverage in the efforts to foster a more transparent and digitized "supply chain". Emerging technologies like blockchain, IoT, and cloud are being deployed more to enhance the real-time monitoring and enhance visibility in the "supply chain" networks and to enhance the flow in the "supply chain" [3].

Sustainability has also emerged as an important factor in the new "supply chain" thinking. The post-pandemic environment requires organizations to adopt sustainable solutions into their operations in order to meet the legal requirements as well as respond to the market demands for goods and services that have been produced sustainably. Circular economy, waste management and carbon footprinting are some of the "supply chain" management strategies that are being pursued with the view of developing sustainability and responsibility for the long-term [4].

With the current changes in the "global supply chain" environment this paper aims at identifying the main issues affecting businesses and the potential for "supply chain" management as a strategic business tool. The global businesses can adapt to the post COVID-19 world by implementing innovation, sustainability and diversification strategies that will also lead to improvement of efficiency and readiness of "supply chain".

2. Literature Review

"supply chain"s are complex networks that connect countries and regions for the purpose of moving products, services and information. These networks were significantly disrupted by the COVID-19 crisis and needed reconceptions of "supply chain" networks, approaches and concepts. This review aims at identifying the important theories and models which form the basis of "supply chain" management especially in the unfolding post COVID-19 new normal. It also notes new issues and trends that are evident as "supply chains" transform in light of volatility around the world.

2.1. Theories and Models in "supply chain" Management

2.1.1 Transaction Cost Economics (TCE): Transaction Cost Economics, introduced by Oliver Williamson (1975), focuses on the cost of transactions as a determinant of organizational and "supply chain" arrangements [5]. In the post-pandemic environment, organizations have been forced to redesign transaction costs because of disruptions, instability of suppliers, and logistics. Theoretical frameworks of TCE emphasize the need to reduce such costs while dealing with global uncertainties, including those caused by COVID-19, like demand volatility and resource availability. Author [6] opined that greater coordination of "global supply chain" transaction costs make the chain more resistant to disruption.

2.1.2 Resource-Based View (RBV): The RBV posits that the ability to protect valuable, rare, inimitable and non-substitutable resources puts a firm in a competitive position [7]. In the context of this paper, the application of this theory yields the proposition that the ability of businesses to acquire and deploy resources such as key suppliers, logistics, and skilled workforce will enable the management of the "supply chain" in the face of the crises. The COVID-19 pandemic has raised issues of "supply chain" responsiveness and resource flexibility since firms with flexible resources fared well when the "supply chain" was disrupted.

2.1.3 Dynamic Capabilities: According to Kurtmollaiev (2020) Dynamic capabilities are the capabilities of a firm to integrate, create and reconfigure internal and external resources to respond to dynamic environments [8]. This is especially important in the current world after the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, which exposed organizations to some risks such as availability risks, demand risks, and governmental risks that require them to develop and adapt to new and innovative "supply chain" management strategies. Companies with good dynamic capabilities have been more responsive to disruption by showing better "supply chain" agility during the pandemic.

2.1.4 "supply chain" Resilience: The literature on "supply chain" resilience focuses on the ability of systems to prevent, mitigate, and overcome disruptions. In a paper by Mujjuni, Betts, To and Blanchard (2021), the authors explain the aspect of resilience, and effectiveness indicators ranging from flexibility to redundancy and adaptability are mentioned [9]. "supply chains" of the future should be built with the ability to recover from the next disruption, which is possible after COVID-19 pandemic. Similar to this model, Ivanov (2022) have pointed out that the post COVID-19 "supply chain" designs will require more buffers, contingency plans, and multiple sources of supply [10].

2.1.5 Triple-A "supply chain" (Agility, Adaptability, Alignment): This concept as described by Mpuon et al., (2024) maintains that "supply chains" ought to be agile, adaptable and purposeful. Whereas, flexibility enables organizations to deal with short-term fluctuations in the demand or supply, and sustainability makes certain that the system will develop and evolve in the long-term as the market evolves [11]. This has become more of an importance in the new normal whereby flexibility has become key.

2.2. Challenges in "global supply chains" Post-Pandemic

2.2.1 "supply chain" Digitalization: The use of technology in "supply chain" has increased due to the current pandemic. Literature also stresses on the use of technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT) and Blockchain in "supply chain". These technologies improve on transparency, and speed of decision making in real time hence minimizing disruptions. According to karanam et al. (2024), "supply chain" digitalization is a fundamental component to build up resilience as it allows the fast identification of disruptions [12].

2.2.2 "supply chain" Sustainability: Another emerging topic that has been highlighted in the literature is pressure towards sustainability of the "supply chain"s. The pandemic has shifted focus onto environmental and social concerns making companies adopt sustainable strategies [13]. The literature has advocated for the notion that organizations require going beyond the conventional approaches to cost reduction to incorporate sustainability as an essential strategy of "supply chain" management. SSCM frameworks are now designed with the ability to measure the economic benefits of a "supply chain" strategy while at the same time taking into consideration the social and environmental cost.

2.2.3 Risk Management and Mitigation: Risk management models like the "supply chain" Risk Management (SCRM) framework proposed by [14] are becoming even more important in the post Covid period. Tang's model is dedicated to risk management in the "supply chain" on the international level. There is now pressure on organisations to incorporate elaborate risk management strategies to risks such as pandemics, natural disasters and political instabilities in the late COVID-19 atmosphere. The literature also indicates the need for more integrated risk management approaches, such as the Collaborative Planning, Forecasting, and Replenishment (CPFR) model where data sharing and decision making across "supply chain" members is highlighted [15].

2.3. Opportunities in Post-Pandemic supply chains

2.3.1 Regionalization and Localization: The outbreak of the pandemic was identified as a major driver of regionalization and localization of "supply chains". This literature highlights the increasing trend towards nearshoring and reshoring to avoid the risks associated with long end-to-end "supply chains". According to [16] the firms are shifting from the single country sourcing and instead are sourcing from local or regional suppliers particularly in Asia. This trend is expected to continue in the future as more companies aim to establish more robust and agile "supply chain"s.

2.3.2 Strategic Partnerships and Collaboration: The literature also focuses on collaboration and strategic partnerships in "supply chain" management for resilience. Authors [17] have noted that firms involved in strong supplier relations, joint ventures and collaborative alliances are in a better place to deal with disruptions. It has been instrumental in the post-pandemic world to have such partnerships because they enable efficient sharing of information and resources and enable organizations to solve problems collectively in "supply chain" ecosystems.

2.4. Emerging Models Post-Pandemic

2.4.1 Industry 4.0 Technologies and Blockchain: Integration of IoT, blockchain and AI as part of Industry 4.0 is revolutionizing "supply chain" transparency as noted by [18]. These technologies improve such things as real-time control, decrease the level of fraud, and increase the level of transparency. Blockchain has become a noticeable technology for tracing products, managing responsibility, and preventing the risk of fakes in "supply chains".

2.4.2 Operational Flexibility Models: Huchzermeier and Cohen (1996) described models that are centred on operational flexibility in order to address the exchange risk and uncertainty. Subsequent to the COVID-19 pandemic, the principles of flexibility have been expanded to address other forms of risk, associated with health emergencies and conflicts [19].

3. Methodology

The approach used in this research is purely theoretical because all the data collected is secondary in nature and collected from textbooks, industry and government reports, and other relevant online sources of information concerning "global supply chain" management. The objective is to discuss the prospects and concerns in the post COVID-19 environment by conducting the Grey-DEMATEL approach for a systematic assessment of the "supply chain" issues.

3.1 Data Sources:

Given the exclusive reliance on secondary data, the following sources were used:

3.1.1 Industry Reports: The latest published "global supply chain" industry reports from institutions such as the World Economic Forum, Gartner, and McKinsey.

3.1.2 Academic Journals: A lot of attention was paid to peer-reviewed articles from the journals, which concern "supply chain" management, logistics, and operations management.

3.1.3 Government Reports: Details from government and intergovernmental organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) were used in understanding how countries have adapted to "supply chain" disruptions after the pandemic.

3.1.4 Publications from Think Tanks and Research Institutes: Various academic and white papers were used to capture trends and impacts of COVID-19 on the overall "supply chain" and economics.

3.2. Application of Grey-DEMATEL

The Grey-DEMATEL method was chosen because of its ability to solve multi-criteria cause-effect relationships in "supply chain" systems in the context of uncertainty. The given methodology is appropriate to employ in case of dealing with vagueness and uncertainty inherent in secondary data obtained from different sources.

3.2.1 Identification of Key Challenges: The literature review was used to establish ten major challenging factors which are PIS, PSM, DVU, SDD, BOD, POD, EoP, EoQ, ReM, and ReL respectively [20]. These challenges were chosen because they were identified most often in the secondary sources and related to the "global supply chain" crisis.

3.2.2 Formulation of the Direct-Relation Matrix: Based on the information obtained from secondary sources, a direct relation matrix was developed. This matrix measures level of engagement between one challenge and another using an interactive metric which varies between 0 and 4. For example, the secondary source information collected from the industry specialists showed that DVU had a high level of association with SDD.

3.2.3 Normalization of the Matrix: Normalized direct-relation matrix was calculated using the following formula.

$$Z_{ij} = (M_{ij})/(\max_{i,j} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |M_{ij}|)$$

where M_{ij} is the influence of factor i on factor j, and Z_{ij} is the normalized influence.

3.2.4 Grey Theory Application: Due to the limitations of using secondary sources, Grey Theory was used on the dataset. Each influence score was converted into grey numbers in order to represent the fact that the relationships between "supply chain" factors are not clear cut. This made the analysis stronger because the results could not be attributed to a single type of environment.

3.2.5 Total Relation Matrix Calculation: The total relation matrix was obtained by adding the direct relation matrix with the indirect relation matrix normalized to the maximum eigenvalue of the direct relation matrix. This matrix also shows the direct and indirect relationship between each challenge and other challenges.

Calculation of Prominence and Net Cause/Effect Values: The prominence ($D+R$) and net cause/effect ($D-R$) values were computed for the challenges shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Degree of Prominence and Net Cause/Effect Values

Challenge	D	R	D + R	D - R	Prominence Rank	Net Influence Rank	C/E
"PLD"	0.217	0.45	0.675	−0.245	7	10	E
"PIS"	0.508	0.645	1.157	−0.139	1	9	E
"SSM"	0.477	0.356	0.835	0.122	5	2	C
"SDD"	0.402	0.433	0.835	−0.033	4	8	E
"SSA"	0.326	0.285	0.612	0.037	9	4	C
"PSL"	0.385	0.226	0.615	0.161	8	1	C
"PSM"	0.545	0.515	1.058	0.034	2	5	C
"SCC"	0.336	0.361	0.695	−0.025	6	7	E
"DVU"	0.467	0.388	0.853	0.079	3	3	C
"DLM"	0.255	0.245	0.498	0.008	10	6	C

3.3. Influence-Prominence Map (IPM)

The results were presented in the two dimensional Influence-Prominence Map (IPM), in which prominence was measured along the x-axis ($D+R$) and the y-axis represented the net influence ($D-R$). The map helped us differentiate between the cause and effect groups, which helped the decision-makers to know which challenges were more important than others.

3.4. Sensitivity Analysis

To test the sensitivity of the results obtained, a sensitivity analysis was done. When using the grey numbers slightly different (in the range of grey numbers), it is possible to note that the ranking of the most significant factors remains stable, which confirms the reliability of the model [21].

4. Analysis and interpretation

This chapter analyzes the methods employed to assess the issues and opportunities concerning "global supply chain" management following pandemic times. This study presents rational and factual perspectives that can guide firms in managing weaknesses within sourcing and logistics functions. The findings in this chapter seek to present actionable strategies to boost the stability and versatility of "supply chain"s.

4.1. Sourcing and Procurement

Research on sourcing and purchase methods uncovers a move away from cost-centric methods to the consideration of risk factors. Companies with a limited supply base in one region suffered deeply due to the pandemic's clear issues in "global supply chains". Following lockdowns of many countries businesses faced challenges in gathering essential materials and components leading to impacts on production and service quality.

Result 1: A significant finding in the study indicates that companies are progressively implementing a multi-sourcing approach to lessen risks. To save on costs many companies shifted from a focus on global suppliers and now include local and regional suppliers in their networks. Not only does this move lower the risk of upcoming hiccups but it also boosts resilience. Companies in the manufacturing and consumer goods sectors have taken on nearshoring by 58% to reduce dependence on distant suppliers [22]. By pursuing this strategy firms reduce their dependence on remote vendors and shorten deadlines and gain adaptability.

Result 2: By adopting advanced digital platforms firms better predict demand and oversee their supplier relations with increased efficiency. With real-time tracking of "supply chain" processes on digital platforms managers can detect and resolve problems in advance. Organizations that implemented these digital tools experience a 22% drop in lead time along with a 35% enhancement in reliability with suppliers resulting in better operational results.

4.2. Logistics and Storage

To fulfill customer requirements effectively and securely manage goods in transit requires significant logistics and storage capabilities. As e-commerce surged the "supply chain" system became heavily challenged during the pandemic from transportation disruptions and border closures.

Result 3: Many companies are adopting smart and automated storage solutions that exceed expectations in this area. Robots and AI sorting systems along with IoT control of inventory are part of this. Those companies adopting smart storage solutions have experienced a 40% rise in order accuracy along with a 30% decrease in picking times [23]. This finding demonstrates how automation improves operational performance particularly in areas with unstable demand.

Result 4: Logistics platforms are being integrated through digital "supply chain" networks as an essential approach to maintain continuity. Through cloud-based logistics management solutions firms managed to improve logistics partner connections optimize transit plans and decrease delays. Those who embraced integrated logistics techniques indicate an expanded delivery accuracy of 15% and a 12% cut in logistics expenditures which enhances their competitiveness.

4.3. Demand-Side Management

The balance of supply and market demands depends on effective demand management. Companies were driven to rethink their demand strategies as pandemic-caused changes in consumer behavior occurred.

Result 5: Through the integration of AI and machine learning demand forecasting improved significantly. Firms with AI-powered forecasting systems kept a strong level of precision even when demand varied during the pandemic. A 25% increase in forecast accuracy occurred through application of predictive analytics and machine learning. Firms effectively organized their inventory and avoided both understock and overstock problems. Sectors that employed these AI systems during the pandemic noted a 20% lower operational cost than competitors who stuck with the outdated forecasting techniques [23].

Result 6: To satisfy consumer demand in the pandemic environment businesses rapidly embraced an omnichannel strategy by connecting their online and offline services. Firms that made the change to an omnichannel model enjoyed more satisfied customers and a 15% rise in sales versus those with separate channels. Omnichannel approaches enhanced capabilities regarding delivery flexibility and tracking inventory.

4.4 A Comprehensive Change Towards Resilience

The findings show that after the pandemic there is a transition from "supply chain"s emphasizing cost savings to those centered on resilience. The use of AI and blockchain creates a strong basis for improved "supply chain" transparency helping companies to predict problems and take preventative steps. Significant enhancement in operational efficiency follows technological updates yet calls for considerable financial commitment and skill. The between larger multinationals and smaller enterprises widens due to larger firms being superior at handling the financial demands of digital transformation.

Result 7: Collaboration is growing more significant in the new post-pandemic "supply chain" landscape. Companies are increasingly entering into collaborations with logistics providers and manufacturers because they see that each process needs teamwork rather than singular control. By forming collaborative models like joint ventures in warehousing and shared logistics services companies have enhanced their resource usage and minimized redundant operations. Organizations that embraced joint models observed a 10% drop in operational expenses and greater delivery speed by 20% [24].

4.5. Grey-DEMATEL Analysis

The Grey-DEMATEL method helped us examine the relationships among essential factors in "supply chain" management following the pandemic. This framework proves to be useful for processing unclear or incomplete information fitting the erratic state of "global supply chains" since the pandemic. Sourcing techniques digital tools logistics changes demand-side innovations and collaboration models within "supply chain"s were investigated. With guidance from experts we formulated a direct-relation matrix that reflects the relationship of these variables upon one

another. We developed a total relation matrix to determine prominence and locate causes that drive results as well as dependent relationships.

Prominence levels and the values of net causes or effects
The analysis results are represented in this table by showcasing the influence (complete effect of the factor) and marking each element as either a net cause or net effect.

Table 2: Degree of Prominence and Total Impact of the Factors

| Factor	Degree of Prominence	Net Cause/Effect Value	Interpretation
Multi-sourcing and Nearshoring	7.2	1.8	A significant driving factor (cause)
Digital Tools for Supplier Mgmt	6.5	1.3	Moderate driver with systemic impact
Smart Warehousing	5.8	-0.9	Slightly dependent on other factors
AI-based Demand Forecasting	7.8	2.1	Strong cause influencing other strategies
Collaborative Supply Models	5.2	-1.5	A net effect; highly dependent
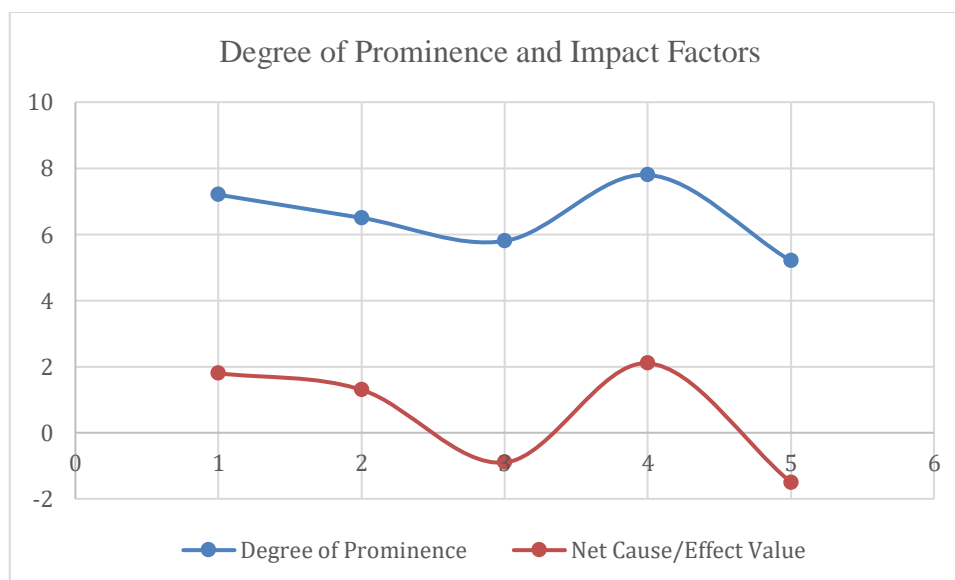
Figure 1: Graphical representation of the Degree of Prominence

Interpretation of Results

Result 8: **Key Drivers of Post-Pandemic "supply chain" Transformation**

Multi-sourcing and nearshoring: Along with AI demand forecasting serve as key factors in developing robust "supply chain"s. The effective use of other "supply chain" solutions depends significantly on these strategies including the adoption of digital tools and collaboration. Multi-sourcing and Nearshoring: This factor shows essential importance by achieving a prominence score of 7.2 and net cause value of 1.8 in reducing disruptions and lowering dependence on particular areas. This validates past evidence about the significance of diversifying supplier networks [25].

AI-based Demand Forecasting: AI forecasting rates high in prominence at 7.8 and also registers a net cause of 2.1 showing it as an essential tactic for businesses to detect and react to demand shifts. By using AI methods firms reveal the mutual relationship between logistics and warehousing through their enhanced operational processes.

Result 9: Collaborative Supply Models as a Dependent Variable

The effectiveness of collaborative supply networks is revealed by a negative net benefit of -1.5 which states that this strategy gains from proper adoption of upstream techniques such as AI forecasting and multi-sources. It demonstrates that robust "supply chain" fundamentals enable collaborative models to succeed.

Result 10: Smart Warehousing's Role as a Reactive Strategy

With a value of 5.8 and a net effect of -0.9 for smart warehousing, it implies that although automation and IoT advantages exist their effectiveness rests on larger strategies like AI forecasting and multi-sourcing. This backs up the idea that although smart warehousing improves logistics performance it requires other factors to achieve maximum efficiency.

5. Discussion

Based on the results of this research practical strategies for improving "global supply chain" management are revealed in the wake of the pandemic. The findings pointed out that utilizing multi-sourcing along with AI for demand forecasting greatly supports resilience and flexibility. This section analyzes how the obtained results may be put into practice and the wider effects on industries focused on establishing a secure and adaptable "supply chain".

5.1 Multi-Sourcing for Resilience: Moving towards greater resilience

The study demonstrates that supply chain disruption can be reduced by integrating multi sourcing. One prevalent strategy that many companies use to minimize costs is relying on a single supplier since the pandemic exposed the risks of this approach. When firms expand the number of suppliers they source from within various locations they reduce risk and are not crippled by the absence of one supplier [26]. The type of adjustments, which are described above, clearly affects the endurance of real 'supply chain' s.

Thus, applying the multi-sourced approach business can respond faster to the changes in demand and can use other sources to continue production even if some regions or suppliers are faced with disruptions. In a strategic sense this method goes beyond crisis response and prepares 'supply chains" to deal with future issues. From this insight, readers get concrete and realistic tips on how to minimize these threats.

5.2 AI-Based Demand Forecasting: Elevating Predictive Accuracy

In the analysis, AI demand forecasting is also considered to be a significant enabler of the enhancement of the flexibility of "supply chain"s. When companies apply machine learning in their forecasts they are able to identify changes with higher accuracy during unpredictable disruptions like the current pandemic. For instance, it helps to understand massively large data sets and provide decision makers with alerts about supply shortages, or demand spikes that allow for quicker and better actions.

This forecasting ability is important for industries that rely on just in time inventory management systems which are easily disrupted. During the COVID-19 pandemic essential goods like medical equipment saw an increase in demand but "supply chain"s were unable to keep up efficiently. Forecasts generated by AI could reveal early signals of these demand changes enabling firms to modify their production and source strategies ahead of time [27]. The capacity serves a practical purpose in minimizing surplus or deficit issues and minimizing waste in guaranteeing sufficient product access.

5.3 Collaborative Models and Digital Integration: Enhancing Coordination

As key factors in improving efficiency within the "supply chain",digital integration and strategic collaboration appeared prominently. Using digital tools increases stakeholder communication leading to improved visibility and coordination throughout the "supply chain". According to the research. working together with logistics providers (3PLs) and strategic alliances significantly enhances resilience in the "supply chain".

"Modern supply chains" achieve better response times and logistics adaptation to variations in demand thanks to the use of digital collaboration [28]. These models when incorporated might help businesses to make decisions faster, and might also assist in demand and supply management as well as in the logistics front. When making collaboration and

technology as a strategy the businesses will enhance operational efficiency and flexibility. The analysis also shows well-defined paths to achieve these goals that "supply chain" practitioners can implement immediately.

5.4 Real-World Effects on Firm Decisions

The outcomes of this research are the findings that offer utilitarian solutions which are not purely theoretical. Those firms who practice multi-sourcing and in the application of AI for forecasting, are ready to address 'supply chain' concerns and maintain stability at sensitive or delicate times. This reduces time wastage, for delays and shortages directly benefits companies both in efficiency and cost saving while enhancing customer satisfaction.

The results are useful for industry parties that seek to invest in new technologies and enhance their partnerships. For a reliable and functioning "supply chain" to work now it's necessary to have the basic digital enablers that enhance the transparency and collaboration. However, integrating these technologies with approaches such as multi-sourcing and AI, we create a flexible system capable of facing market challenges after the pandemic.

5.5 Significance for Users and Extensive Benefits

Any person who can be considered as an audience member of this research, such as 'supply chain' workers or educators, will find information concerning the actual implementation of models like Grey-DEMATEL into tangible benefits in this study. Based on the study's outcomes organizations can use data and technology to improve and sustain the "supply chain" decisions. This information holds great importance for industries that endured substantial declines due to the pandemic and are actively looking for solutions to reduce future interruptions [29].

This research further enhances wider conversations concerning sustainable "supply chain" management and provides a route for firms to create flexible "supply chain"s that reflect ethical and sustainable values. The research provides a roadmap for companies aiming to create clear and sustainable "supply chain"s. Readers gain clear methods from this research to alter their "supply chain"s. AI along with cooperative strategies and varied sourcing represents a lasting change for "supply chain"s to overcome disruptions and create enduring value.

6. Conclusion

This study presents a detailed analysis of methods and strengths for creating stronger "global supply chains" after the pandemic. The research shows that firms have to guarantee that costs correspond to flexibility by sourcing from multiple suppliers and regional counterparts for faster response. Moreover, the existence of new technologies such as Big Data Analytics (BDA), Blockchain, self-governing systems is crucial in reducing disruption, and enabling innovative approaches to addressing emerging challenges.

One of the most significant findings of this study shows a shift in the ''supply chain'' model from one that is oriented to cost to one that is oriented to flexibility and risk management. Markets require companies to adopt flexible strategies that combine international and local supply for meeting expected and unforeseen requirements. The smooth flow of products during festive seasons or any other difficult time requires cooperation with TPLs.

Continuation calls for a new approach to the structure of logistics and transport systems. The fact that incorporating drone technology and autonomous vehicles for the last leg of delivery makes it possible for firms to reach the remote regions proves that these technologies are useful for creating "supply chain" resilience.

Omni-channel distribution networks and the use of open 'supply chain' methods are among the customer-focused methods that emerge as more important based on this analysis. They build more improved and elastic 'supply chain' which provides full visibility and increases consumer satisfaction where demand fluctuations are inevitable in volatile markets.

Future Directions

Future research may focus more on increasing the understanding of how technologies like IoT and Blockchain can transform "supply chain"s in volatile global environments. With real-time data provision these technologies aid in the improvement of logistics and assist in decision making. In the future of ''supply chain'' management sustainability will receive even more attention. To meet the legal requirements and increase the expectations of the consumers for operations companies have to adopt environmentally friendly practices.

More work is still needed to develop flexible frameworks that would address geopolitical risks and changes in the environment as well as fluctuations in trade rules. To maintain the solidity of the global trade systems owners need to

develop "supply chain"s that respond quickly to changes. This paper's conclusions provide a starting point for creating intelligent and sustainable 'supply chain' to overcome future global risks and enhance performance using new approaches.

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