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Impact of Green Supply Chain Management on the Ready-Made Garments Sector

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Abstract

The study is directed to questioning the impact of Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) practices in the organizational performance of one of the dominant sectors of the Bangladesh economy, which is the RMG sector, and it considers this under the scenario emerging with substantial pressure from the international community, finding that the product should come from sustainable sources. The research analyses the relationship between five main GSCM dimensions, i.e., internal environmental management, green purchasing, cooperation with customers, eco-design, and investment recovery by examining their direct impact on affecting the environmental performance as well as their indirect effect on cash and operational performance. Data were gathered from 97 high- and middle-level managers in three ISO 14001 certified apparel companies using a structured questionnaire. Reliability of all the constructions was measured with Cronbach's alpha (from 0.659 to 0.887), and associations were explored using mean, SD, and multiple regression techniques. The result shows that there is a positive relationship between the overall performance of GSCM and (GSCM in general) organizational performance ($\beta = 0.501$, $p < 0.001$) with an explained variance change of 25.1%. Regarding the overall dimensions of environmental activities, internal environmental management ($\beta = 0.455$, $p = 0.050$) and cooperation with customers ($\beta = 0.411$, $p = 0.081$) have significant relations to both financial and operational performance, respectively. Although the impacts of green purchasing and eco-design are not significant, their inclusion is necessary for sustainable and ongoing development. An important implication of the study is that proper application of GSCM leads to competitiveness, waste minimization, and green responsibility among supply chains.

Keywords

Green Supply Chain Management, Organizational Performance, Sustainability, Ready-Made Garments, Bangladesh.

1. Introduction

The garment sector in Bangladesh made extraordinary progress and grew at a rapid pace, initially during the late 1970s, and then both markedly through the 1980s, followed by a boom that lasted until after the early 1990s. This extraordinary growth was facilitated by simple technology, inexpensive and easy-to-operate sewing machines, as well as a surplus of female labor. The products of garments have become mainstream for Bangladesh in terms of foreign exchange earnings through export, placing it in a distinguished position as one of the largest exporters of garments and apparel globally.

Bangladesh is famous not only for green denim but also for knitwear, wash, and garment factories around the world. The BGMEA is proud to confirm that Bangladesh's RMG industries have already been recognized as the greenest factories in the world, says Atiqul Islam, who has served as president of BGMEA since April. By contrast, Indonesia has 50, India 30, and its neighbor, Sri Lanka, has ten green manufacturing units (RMG Bangladesh, 2019). As a result, Bangladesh produces large quantities of RMG for European and North American consumers. Astonishingly, 56.5% of Bangladeshi textile exports are bound for the EU, and 27.8% are shipped to the United States (Logesh & Balaji, 2020). But the Bangladesh garment business in general has faced a difficult time since the turn of the 21st century. Such challenges are a call for providing great products inexpensively and immediately, which in this case requires high quality at low cost with fast delivery. In addition, pressure to conform to health, social, and environmental norms is rising sharply in the context of fierce global competition. Customers from around the world have grown increasingly aware and concerned about the conditions in which products are manufactured and the materials used to create them. They rated the items based on their environmental effects. It is in this simultaneous competitive space, both at home as well as abroad, that the opportunities for survival and growth of Bangladesh’s garment industry are being crippled due to some big hurdles.

The RMG sector has undergone incredible and famulus expansion while facing huge environmental problems. These difficulties are due to the presence of various inorganic and organic noxious chemicals, which are released from the influences of these industries. These pollutants are generally released untreated (Hussein, 2020). Bangladesh RMG also faces problems of infrastructure. Both these modes of transportation adopted by this industry are non-eco-friendly and unskilled that is negative for its environmental sustainability (Akter et al., 2017). The implementation modes of GSCM have been very important. Concerning environmental issues, GSCM is the long-term perspective of discussing both in investment and supplier relationships (Jia & Wang, 2018). It aims to eliminate pollution from dangerous substances, waste, energy use and industrial byproducts over the entire supply chain. This comprises of design of the product, manufacturing, transportation and end-of-life treatment (Rao 2006; Srivastava 2007). The advantages of GSCM are: (a) Enhance Flexibility: Green supply chain description trends to promote innovative, open-minded and progressing changes. (b) Increase flexibility: GSCM mitigates risks and enables speed-to-market.

The authors thoroughly analyzed the status quo and proposed methods for upgrading sustainability in SCM of RMG sector in Bangladesh. A proper supervision of the use of raw materials, production and distribution is necessary for success. They also consider the positive aspects of adopting GSCM practices toward performance improvement by partnering RMG sector in Bangladesh.

1.1 Objectives

The goals for this research are:

i. To explore the horizontal influences of GSCM practices on the performance of RMG industry in Bangladesh.
ii. To examine the impacts of in-house management of environment, green purchasing, and customers' co-operation on environmental, financial, and operational performance.
iii. To quantify the contributions of eco-design and investment recovery towards making sustainable performance better.
iv. To provide the GSCM implementation strategy for the long-term competitive advantage.

2. Literature Review

Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) is a sustainable philosophy that targets reducing the environmental impact of manufacturing processes. The case for such a plan is an act to bring the ecological aspect into the supply chain management perspective, which has also been popular among academicians as well as practitioners. This increasing

need to manage environmental issues in the supply chain has resulted in the emergence of an environmentally conscious supply chain. Textile firms are currently concentrating on streamlining their supply channels, reducing expenditure and improving brand value. The practice of GSCM enables the firm to reduce its carbon emissions, waste generation, and sustainable supply chain across the firm. (Zheng et al. 2019).

Now with global warming and all the environmental issues, people are aware of what they are purchasing. Supply chains are instead taking the direction of the progress in sustainability and competitiveness of the stakeholders involved (Kapuria et al., 2017). With the growing societal and political issues, the manufacturing firms are currently embracing environmentally friendly operations in order to green their supply channels. (Kazemi et al. 2019). Green manufacturing plants are transforming their supply chains by integrating green sustainability practices, besides enhancing their financial efficacy. One of them is to introduce a system of providers/ subcontractors that buys environmentally friendly materials and has elementary waste cut and operation efficiency measures. It is this two-fold emphasis on economic and environmental sustainability that is moving the future of manufacturing and creating a new pattern of responsible business approaches (Vijayvargy et al., 2021). Cooperation among the eco-friendly manufacturing industries and their allies in the supply chain is typical in their efforts to develop an EMS that adheres to the standards of ISO 14000, which are fundamental in ensuring reliable and sustainable business processes. These partnerships share the goal of attaining an ISO 14001 certification that enhances their commitment to operating in a way that is environmentally conscious (Yu et al., 2020). The efficient application of EMS means finding new systems and possibilities to control the effects on the environment. To do so, green manufacturing companies must go out of their way to offer training programs and transfer environmental knowledge to the supply chain partners. This will facilitate the creation of environmental capabilities in the overall supply chain ecosystem.

According to Rashid et al. (2020), the sectors of Bangladesh (RMG) have experienced significant growth in the past several years. Nevertheless, even with this development, there is a significant issue of quality control. Following the BGMEA report dated 2019, the aforementioned brings into light that the ready-made garment industry constitutes 40% of the overall manufacturing output, employs about 50% of the labor force, and contributes a considerable 78% to the overall export earnings. Also, nearly half of the industry employees (around 90 percent) are female (Rashid et al., 2020). Bangladesh's RMG sector might be underperforming in its Supply Chain Management (SCM) practices, which prevents it from achieving the desired objectives. This study aims to investigate how the implementation of TQM and SCM policies influences the sustainable growth of the Readymade Garments (RMG) industry in Bangladesh. In this context, the authors are interested in the mediator role played by human resource management (HRM) practices. Although a large part of the existing literature on the Bangladesh RMG sector addresses the infrastructural environment and critical aspects, theoretical and empirical discussion of SCM and TQM and their ability to improve strategic methods has been largely overlooked. The paper is a source of future research in the RMG industry and the beginning of understanding how SCM and TQM could be optimized. The purpose of this study is to fully investigate these critical areas in an attempt to make a well-founded argument and answer any gaps that may exist.

Kalyar et al. (2020) conducted a comprehensive study on the textile and clothing manufacturers in Taiwan. The aim of the analytic study was to formulate how the GSCM techniques are correlated with the forces that operate under GSCM. The study focused on four key GSCM approaches, such as procurement, collaboration, asset recuperation, and ecological design, and three key GSCM factors, such as government involvement, administrative support, and social ties. The report also offers much information regarding the way these actions and motivators are interrelated, which provides a better insight into the benefits that can be acquired by implementing effective GSCM practices.

The study examines the impact of regulatory and competitive influences within the institutional market on the factors that are impactful regarding the adoption of Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) methods that are driving their adoption. The results show that the majority of GSCM drivers positively affect GSCM practices, with the exception of investment recovery. It should be noted that organizational support can positively affect the recovery of the investments. Surprisingly, the relationship between the GSCM practices and the drivers is not determined by the market pressure, but by regulatory pressure, which has a positive impact. Competitive pressure, on the other hand, does have an adverse moderating effect. The conclusion of the study includes a discussion of the implications and suggestions regarding research in the future.

Customers and other stakeholders are concerned about the problem of fashion and textile manufacturers contributing to the degradation of the environment, as discussed by Lo et al. (2011). The operation of these manufacturers demands

an uninterrupted flow of electric power and huge quantities of water, and consequently, generates high volumes of pollutants, posing a danger to the environment. The fact that environmental management systems (EMSs) can be successfully implemented is also important, yet it may also affect the performance of companies. This study will focus on the effects of the adoption of EMSs in the textile and fashion industries on their financial performance. We have indicated that the application of the EMS theory has the potential to positively influence the financial performance of businesses, in the FTI, where ISO14000 has been implemented. Particularly, in the United States, our research identified 14,000 certified textiles and 61 publicly listed firms, which indicated better ROA and ROS because of the adoption of the ISO 14000. According to the performance measurement approaches, organic performance is generally noted to be better (1.2 to 2.9 percent) in certified firms over noncertified firms. The rapid adoption of GSCM is fast becoming one of the fastest-growing areas in improving environmental performance along the supply chain. Although it is a relatively recent trend, it is hard to deny its effect on sustainability (Tseng et al., 2019). With the constant increase in the global concern about environmental issues, companies are experiencing increasing pressure calls upon them by their numerous stakeholders and constituents, such as governmental bodies, and individual consumers to reduce their harmful effects on the planetary surface to a smaller scale (Mathiyazhagan et al., 2020). Companies preferring to place a competitive advantage need to focus on the concept of sustainable development and incorporate the concept of GSCM into their operations and manufacturing processes. Small efforts to reduce the costs of end-to-end supply chains and may encourage sustainability can help companies align the processes with the sustainable development agendas (Zhang et al., 2019, and Syed et al., 2020).

The green supply chain management initiatives are not only an enhancement to the environmental performance of a company but also lead to drastic cuts in emissions and waste along the supply chain. The organizations will be able to liaise with their suppliers and reduce the costs of communicating and encourage reusing, recycling, and reproducing materials, thereby facilitating a more environmentally friendly and sustainable business practice (Machado et al., 2020).

3. Theoretical Framework

3.1 Green Supply Chain Management Components

The concept of GSCM is the belief that environmental considerations should be implemented on all supply chain management levels. This end-to-end approach involves designing the product, careful selection of materials, effective production processes, timely delivery of the products, and proper handling of used products. There are three key aspects of GSCM that are in the spotlight of the author in this research:

a) Management of the Internal Environment.
b) Green Purchasing.
c) Cooperation with the Customers.

Along with these main elements, GSCM also includes more significant elements, like Eco-Design, the development of items with low environmental effects, or Investment Recovery, the approaches to reusing, recycling, or disposing of products after they have served their purpose successfully.

3.2 Internal Environmental Management (IEM)

Conventional production and operations management are inherently linked to the internal supply chain duties of an organization. The importance of taking into account not only internal factors in the organization but also external factors related to the environmental conditions is an urgent need when introducing environmentally friendly logistics. Different circumstances, like employee engagement, the support of environment-sensitive leadership, and the impression of potential environmental risks, could also serve in the initiation of good changes in the way the company handles environmental issues (Afum et al., 2021).

3.3 Green Purchasing

Green purchasing is the most important function in ensuring the organization effectively obtains the materials needed for the provision of services or products from suppliers (Rahman et at., 2024). This involves a host of activities that include supplier selection, material sourcing, negotiations, purchasing, and delivery, and inventory management, as well as engagement in design decisions. In addition, the purchasing department has an increasingly elevated role to play, particularly when the company is looking for ways to outsource non-core functions. This change in business emphasizes the importance of supply chain management, as highlighted by Jaiswal and Kant (2018).

3.4 Cooperation with Customer

Based on customers' cooperation, accurately setting and achieving environmental targets can result in turning the total environmental impact of our well-coordinated actions into a marked decline. Not only meeting the requirements from customers to set up good environmental management systems but also making customers' requests strictly adhered to in their specific environmental requirements. They also follow the characteristics of a shared organization with their customers in that they are proactive in sharing with customers their green performance and update them on developments related to environmentally compliant events (Yu et al., 2020).

3.5 Eco-Friendly design

The manufacturers are adopting the principles of eco-design to come up with products that not only contribute to eco-friendliness but also impact resource conservation positively (Sultana et al., 2014). This is achieved through consuming less material and less energy during the manufacturing process, and also encouraging the reuse, recycling, and recovery of the components. Also, the goal of eco-design is to reduce or exclude the usage of toxic substances, which would make the manufacturing process safer and more sustainable (Mendoza et al., 2017).

3.6 Investment Recovery

This will result in a significant decrease in waste produced by the effective management of the purchasing and supply of materials. The most important thing is to have good inventory control to reduce costs and a strategic plan in order to reduce the loss of materials and products due to a variety of reasons, such as obsolescence, spoilage, and misplacement. In order to optimize management in such situations, different lean principles can be very useful (Meng, 2019).

3.7 Organizational Performance

Organizational performance has been depicted as represented in three critical dimensions, namely, Environmental Performance, Financial Performance, and Operational Performance (Becker & Gerhart, 1996).

3.8 Environmental Performance

The concept of environmental performance is very important in environmental management because it involves assessment and enhancement of environmental efficiency and effectiveness. Focusing on the organization of environmental activities and strategies, it is also intended to handle numerous factors, including air emission, wastewater, and solid waste reduction, the prevention of environmental accidents, the reduction of the use of hazardous materials, and the improvement of the environmental situation of a company in general (Russo & Fouts, 1997).

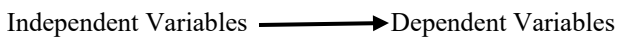
3.9 Financial Performance

Financial performance plays a key role in setting long-term objectives of a business unit. It is an important measure in determining the efficiency and effectiveness of a firm. Through assessment of financial measures, the execution of a company can be properly quantified (Waddock & Graves, 1997).

3.10 Operational Performance

Successful operations determine the performance of an organization in its operations. The success is embodied in numerous aspects, which include higher volume of on-time deliveries, lower scrap rate, lower inventory level, wider product line, better product quality, and higher capacity utilization (Samson & Terziovski, 1999).

Correlation of GSCM Practices and Operational Performances. The research above explores the connection between the success of a company (dependent variable) and the environmentally friendly activities of a company (independent variable). This relationship is graphically presented in Figure 1 by the authors to show the effects of green supply chain practices on the success of a company.



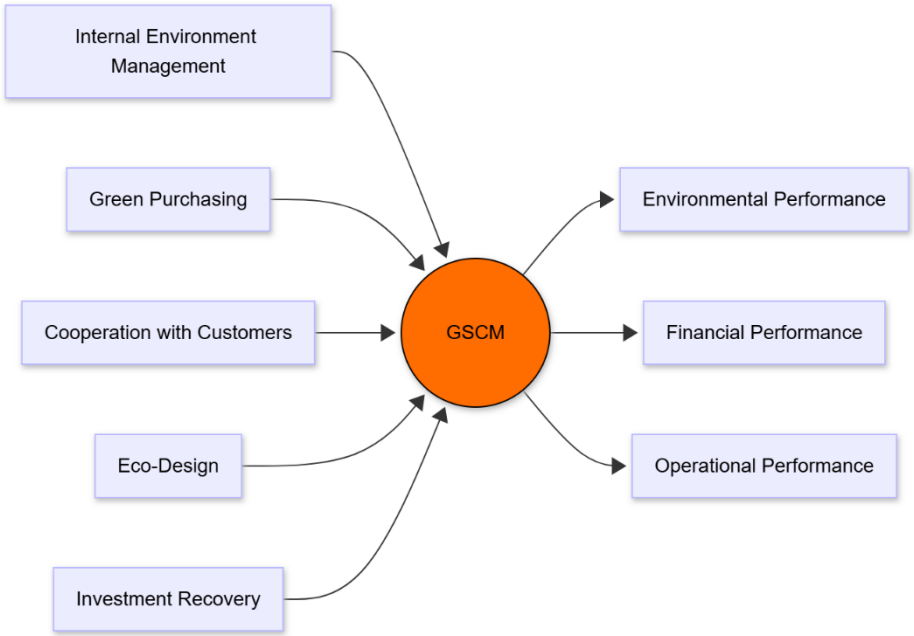


Figure 1. Research Conceptual Independent to Dependent Variables.

3.11 Research Hypothesis

In this research, the authors aim to evaluate the objectives of the study and the related research through the testing of various main hypotheses and sub-hypotheses. These hypotheses are outlined as follows:
Null Hypothesis (H0.1): There is no difference between the size of GSCM and organizational performance.
Sub-Hypotheses for Main Hypothesis:
(H0.1.1)

- There is no significant impact of IEM on environmental performance.
- There is no effect of IEM on financial performance.
- There is no relationship between IEM and operational performance.

(H0.1.2)

- There is no significant influence of green purchasing (GP) on environmental performance.
- There is no effect of GP on financial performance.
- There is no relationship between GP and operational performance.

(H0.1.3)

- There is no significant influence of Cooperation with Customers (CwC) on environmental performance.
- There is no significant effect of CwC on financial performance.
- There is no significant impact of CwC on operational performance.

(H0.1.4)

- There is no significant effect of Eco-Design (ED) on environmental performance.
- There is no significant impact of ED on financial performance.
- There is no significant impact of ED on operational performance.

(H0.1.5)

- There is no influence of Investment Recovery (IR) on environmental performance.
- There is no effect of IR on environmental performance.
- There is no relationship between IR and environmental performance.

3.12 Research Methodology

The authors first identified three garment factories that had already been undertaking GSCM practices. They have then created standards of GSCM and organizational performance. Such factories were visited to collect data via questionnaires, which were vetted and endorsed by two experts in each factory. A model was created to study the correlation of different factors. Cronbach's alpha was used to test the reliability of the measurements to ensure that the

data does not conflict with itself, after which, the data average and dispersion are computed. Lastly, the authors compared the hypotheses and identified the value of their results.

Reliability: To validate the authenticity of the survey variable, the authors employed Cronbach's Alpha to establish the credibility of the selection of survey variables regarding the reliability of the outcomes of the measurement instrument. The findings of the analysis are also conveniently given in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Cronbach's Alpha for Independent Variables.

Variables (Independent)	Number of Items	*Cronbach's alpha*
Internal Environmental Management (IEM)	5	0.786
Green Purchasing (GP)	5	0.659
Cooperation With Customers (CwC)	3	0.707
Eco Design (ED)	3	0.764
Investment Recovery (IR)	3	0.727
GSCM	19	0.758

Table 2. Cronbach Alpha for Dependent Variables.

Variables (Dependent)	Number of Items	*Cronbach's alpha*
Environmental Performance	5	0.887
Financial Performance	5	0.795
Operational Performance	5	0.841
Organizational Performance	15	0.844

4. Methodology

4.1 Sampling Characteristics

Participants of the company were selected to represent the sample in this study, and their demographics are described in Table 3. Most of the sample was male (73.07%), and the mean duration of work experience was 4-5 years (46.15%). Incidentally, more than half of the sample had received a graduate education (51.92%).

Table 3. Respondents' Demographics and Characteristics.

Personal Factors		**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Gender	Male	38	73.07 %
	Female	14	26.93%
Managerial Level	Upper	29	55.77%
	Lower	23	44.23%
Experience	2-3	13	25%
	4-5	24	46.15%
	6-7	8	15.38%
	More than 7	7	13.46%
Educational Level	SSC	9	17.31%
	HSC	10	19.23%
	Diploma	6	11.54%
	Graduate	27	51.92%

4.2 Population & Data Calculation

The authors performed research on the apparel business in Bangladesh, in particular, companies with an emphasis on green manufacturing and with ISO 14001 or comparable environmental certifications. The data sample used to make a complete study involved the selection of three companies. The research has used both primary and secondary data as a mode of collection. Primary data was collected using questionnaires, and top and middle-level managers formed the population sample of the study, with secondary data collected in several sources, including books, articles, case studies, and websites. The focus of research was to use a tabular sampling technique, in which 75 questionnaires were distributed amongst 3 specific organizations, with each company getting 25 questionnaires. Finally, valid questionnaires (n=52) were collected and evaluated in order to deliver valuable information (Table 4).

Table 4. Analysis of the Questionnaire Response.

Organization Name	Number of surveys distribution	Questionnaire's Accepted	Percentage of Frequency
Divine Garments LTD	25	24	46.15
SQ-Birichina	25	16	30.77
Epic garment mfg. co. ltd.	25	12	23.08

4.3 Description of Study Variables

Descriptive statistics were used to compute the means and standard deviations of all the study domains. Table 5 provides a brief overview of the results, which is a summary of the results.

Table 5. Computing standard deviation and mean.

Factor	Mean	SD
Internal Environmental Management (IEM)	4.30	0.718
Green Purchasing (GP)	4.13	0.920
Cooperation With Customers (CWC)	4.58	0.497
Eco-Design (ED)	4.45	0.649
Investment Recovery (IR)	4.47	0.623
Environmental Performance (EP)	4.36	0.612
Financial Performance (FP)	4.33	0.620
Operational Performance (OP)	4.30	0.644

Table 5 indicates that the meaning of factors was between 4.13 and 4.58, which was a high degree of agreement. Cooperation with Customer factor recorded the highest mean score of 4.58, meaning that the level of cooperation is high. The fact that the standard deviation stands at 0.497 will also prove that the high performance is consistent. The Green Purchasing criterion had a lower mark of 4.13, which shows the performance is slightly weak in this field. This is supported by the standard deviation of 0.920, indicating that there are some differentials in performance.

4.4 Testing the Study Hypothesis

The aim of this study is to trial several such hypotheses, beginning with Hypothesis 1. In order to test this, we have run a simple regression analysis, and the result is presented in Table 6, which indicates that GSCM practices are effective on different dimensions of organizational performance. A statistically significant beta value of 0.000 proved to be 0.501. Furthermore, the R-squared value of 0.251 indicated that GSCM practices could explain 25.1% variance in organizational performance. As a result, we rejected the null hypothesis and accepted the alternative hypothesis (Table 7).

Table 6. Regression results of GSCM practices on organizational performance were conducted.

Independent Factor	β	T	Sig
GSCM	0.501	3.81	0.00

Presented the remaining sub-hypotheses:

Table 7. Result of Sub Hypothesis by Regression Analysis.

Independent Variables	Dependent Variables					
	EP		FP		OP	
	Beta	Sig	Beta	Sig	Beta	Sig
IEM	0.024	0.923	0.455	0.050	0.382	0.107
GP	0.346	0.146	0.251	0.299	0.227	0.351
CWC	0.122	0.619	0.351	0.141	0.411	0.081
ED	0.097	0.691	0.103	0.674	0.051	0.835
IR	0.269	0.269	0.179	0.464	0.131	0.592

5. Results and Discussion

Subsequently, this study conducted an extensive investigation on the various dimensions of GSCM in order to examine their effects on the firm's performance. These elements consist of 'Internal Environmental Management', 'Cooperation with Customers', 'Eco-Design', 'Green Purchasing', and 'Investment Recovery'. These results unambiguously indicate that all these GSCM practices profoundly affect firm performance. The obtained findings contain a detailed understanding of how those factors are treated. IEM has a significant effect on environmental performance: *(β coefficient = 0.024) (p-value =0.923).* For this reason, internal environmental management also has a strong impact on financial performance with the value: *(β = 0.455) (p=0.050).* IEM has a large influence on performance with *(β = 0.382) (p = 0.107).*

The findings of this study show that green purchasing has a positive effect on EF as indicated by the *(β = 0.346) (p=0.146).* As well, internal green purchasing was shown to have a moderately significant influence on financial performance, where the *β coefficient = 0.251 (p=0.299).* In addition, green purchasing had a positive and statistically significant effect on the operational performance *(β = 0.227) (p = 0.351).* Moreover, collaboration with customers has a significant influence on the environmental performance, regression weight *(β = 0.122) (p=0.619).* Furthermore, the impact on a financial firm's performance of cooperation with their customers is large and statistically significant at *(β = 0.351) (p = 0.141).* The findings show a positive and significant relationship between cooperation with customers and operational performance *(β = 0.411, p = 0.081).* Furthermore, Eco-Design also significantly influenced environmental performance *(β=0.097, p=0.691)* and financial performance *(β=0.103, p=0.674)*. Furthermore, Eco-Design has an indirect effect on operational performance *(β = 0.051, p = 0.835).*

The results show that investment rebound exerts significant effects on many concerns. First, it has a quiet source of influence on environmental performance along with *(β = 0.269; p = 0.264).* Second, investment recovery also has a meaningful impact on the financial performance *(β = 0.179) (p 0.464).* Finally, investment recovery has a great impact on operational performance, which is reflected by *(β = 0.131) (p = 0.592).*

6. Conclusion

Respondents in the study are found to be generally aware of the effects of the GSCM practices but are not well-informed on how the practices can practically improve operational functions of a company. The cause of this misunderstanding has led to a mismatch between the practices and performance since they are not aware of the existing effects. Most companies are members of environmental groups, and they are subjected to environmental management

audits, meaning that they are sensitive to sustainability. It should be noted, however, that the operational performance of such companies is considerably and positively influenced by the adoption of GSCM practices. Diversification of the product affects the choice of the raw material and the packaging that the organization is using. Although this is typical of most corporations that do not consider the environment during the selection of suppliers, a large number of respondents know about the presence of green products and green suppliers. Moreover, it is found that most companies fail to give instructions on the disposal of their packaging of products, such as labels and boxes. These firms have operated traditionally without effective monitoring of their efficiency in operations.

The survey information was gathered at three firms, which had various certification rates (platinum, silver, and gold) of the USGBC. The information was acquired from the questionnaires pointing out a somewhat lesser level of significance of performance. In view of the modest information in the three companies alone, the researchers in the future who seek to establish the levels of significance may consider it useful to obtain more data from companies that have adopted GSCM systems. The management and stakeholders, such as government and environmental organizations, must adopt policies and guidelines that encourage investment in organizations to ensure the adoption of GSCM practices. This research focuses on analyzing the importance of creating awareness about the beneficial impacts of GSCM activities on the performance of organizations in the garment sector. The results gained in this paper have more extended application and may be applied to other industries in future research.

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