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1. Action Research Topic

“The Impact of Mobility through Digitalization in Supply Chain to change the Dynamics of business.”

2. Abstract

The primary and initial reason for conducting this research paper is to demonstrate the automation.

Textile industry supply chain management’s digitalization. This is compared to digitized traditional supply chains are popular in the textile business.

2.1. Research (Methodology/Design)

The research depended on a data-driven approach while completing the project. Supply Chain Management focuses on the topic. The results and findings of the research are presented. This information was discovered through structured interviews performed by the researchers. future decisions are proposed based on gathered data.

2.2. Findings: Interview participants claimed people close to them helped them deal with the challenges of the project by accessing traditional supply chain methods. These claimed methods included processing through the textile industry. A recent survey proved that traditional textile industry methods are no longer effective. New methods are needed to solve industry issues because of this. Proof of the paper's claim can be provided with new and innovative textiles technology. By speeding up the SCM process, we achieve a higher chance of success.

2.3. Value/worth: The findings of the research proved useful and profound in nature. Modern supply chain management incorporates digital technology. Combining traditional supply chain management with today’s technology provides a hybrid approach. The research paper also highlights the textile industry as part of its narrative. A recently developed supply chain model and technique that can be applied to the fabrics supply. By linking items together, the chain improves the entire supply chain process.

2.4. Keywords: Supply Chain, Digitalization, Mobility, Inbound Logistics, Outbound Logistics, Textile industry.

2.5. List of Abbreviations

SCM-Supply Chain Management

IBL-Inbound Logistics

OBL-Outbound Logistics

AHP-Analytical Hierarchy Process

VC-Value Chain

3. Introduction

A supply chain is a communication network that connects a company and its suppliers or customers. It includes all the different methods, technology, people, resources and information used to create a finished product. Supply chain management is the art of organizing, integrating and planning how information, material and people move through a business. It's performed by professionals who lead the flow of information, materials and people within a business. In order to provide the most optimal services and products to the people who participate in the process of turning raw materials into a usable product, this company offers resources.

3.1 Background

Supply chain managing provides companies with more insight into the process than vision does. This allows them to provide products and services as requested by customers. Working faster through the supply chain, supply chain leads to many advantages over vision tasks. Businesses must consider their supply chain management process beyond just transporting raw materials. There are innovations in the supply chain that can improve business services. In which multiple people work

together to achieve a common goal (Jie&Gengatharen, 2018). Supply chain management combines procurement, manufacturing, retail and customer facilities into one cohesive unit. This management process involves production, buying and selling cycles that come together by way of manufacturers, distributors, retailers and customers. Supply chain management requires constant attention due to the many environmental aspects that affect the business— such as fuel prices and environmental conditions — as well as the supply chain’s fuel sources and suppliers. In order to stay on top of these aspects, businesses need to be aware of what’s happening in their supply chain. A tight grip is maintained on all records related to production, inventory, distribution, vendor and sales thanks to SCM. Quickly finishing each step by handling expenses and providing customers with products (Jie&Gengatharen, 2018). Digital transformation issues cause major changes to the business environment. Consequently, each industry experiences a ripple effect that fluctuates based on the event (Köhler, et al., 2019). This is especially important because it's an area that requires attention as corporate data and information smartly evolves. Because of this, people must focus on balancing the need for data and information with sustainability. A supply chain manager oversees a large portion of the chain, such as the supply of materials used to make the products being sold. Expert professionals employed by a supply chain manager ensure that each product available for sale meets quality standards. They also manage other parts of the supply chain, including delivery, production and returns. By reducing expenses in these ways, they achieved lower costs (Jie&Gengatharen, 2018). With supply chain management, companies can be smarter than other business competitors by offering their products longer to customers. Doing this decreases expenses and makes them more competitive by minimizing production and purchasing costs. Buying products directly from farmers helps avoid the additional expenses associated with third-party suppliers. By purchasing their products directly from the source, companies can discover the best production methods and offer their food to consumers more quickly and effectively (Herath, 2016).

Digital transformation provides new methods to improve efficiency, promote dematerialization, and improve business strategies. These effects also increase environmental social governance, resource productivity and changed paradigms for both investors and consumers. These ideas are based on the concept that digitization can create a more efficient society with better environmental social governance and modified paradigms for both consumers and investors (Holst, Löffler, & Philipps, 2017). Digitalization is a technological phenomenon that encompasses a variety of programs and systems. It's intended to renew natural resources, workers and connections with customers by implementing ideas located within the digitalization paradigm. Some of these include blockchain, artificial intelligence, quantum computing, advanced analytics and autonomous systems (Vial, 2019). SCM support businesses in assessing future market needs and demands and creating a supply that meets those needs. This process helps businesses advance their operations by connecting them to farmers and other suppliers. Establishing strategic relationships with farmers helps businesses grow by increasing their ability to tap into new markets. In order to serve customers better and more effectively, the SCM should use grocery stores as an example. This is because farmers sell their goods directly at these stores all year round. Using this model, the SCM can provide exceptional customer service (Herath, 2016). People get the items they need quickly and to high quality standards. For example, if a farmer sells their products directly to a grocery store, their products will be of higher quality and less damaged due to minimal traveling time. Supply chains designed for profit aim to provide customers with higher satisfaction and lower business expenses. Keeping expenses low and expenses controlled maximizes profits. Doing so through digital services improves a process. Also involving digital services in the creation process increases the chances of success (Singh, Singh & Kumari, 2020)

3.2. Problem Statement

The practical problem studied in this proposal is technology adoption in the textile sector of Egypt. This is due to technological changes like supply chain management being obstructed by various obstacles. These obstacles include lack of internet of things, multiple distribution channels, and globalization. The specific goal of this research is to investigate how these impediments are affecting the supply chain in Egypt. In order to define differences between digital and traditional supply chains, studies are being performed that examine the effectiveness of digitalized supply chains as well as traditional supply chains. These studies look at both primary and secondary data in order to find challenges with traditional supply chains and determine areas for improvement in infrastructure. The research takes into consideration various parts of the supply chain in order to identify improvements. There's a focus on digitalized and centralized methods of providing accurate and accessible information. It looks for flaws in the supply chain in order to determine the best ways to fix them. Global companies often use digitalization and advanced technology in their daily business operations. Without this change, their competitors would take over the market.

Solving supply chain issues requires the use of technological integration and efficient business solutions. Increasing business activity makes supply chains more susceptible to change, but new methods have mitigated that vulnerability. Digitalization requires new ways of running things. By utilizing these new methods, businesses that maintain labor-intensive and obsolete processes tend to fail. Everyone thinks differently about how their business should change with digital technology. New research shows that most businesses have very specific ideas about digitalization.

Every project should be planned and built to meet current needs or issues. People need to choose which projects need to be updated, because each project has a unique function that must be considered when making decisions about them. Establishing a digital supply chain requires regular risk assessments and improvements to infrastructure. Additionally, companies should consider

improvements to analytics due to many facing challenges with inaccurate predictions. Another top priority is improving the supply chain's planning of both demand and supply. Supplier gap assessment examines the current supply chain to determine what changes are needed. This is necessary because supply chain processes must be improved— especially for the textile industry. Digitalization of the supply chain is a supplementary process that should not be ignored. Gaps in digitalization must be addressed as they appear. Ensuring digital modernization improves the customer experience is critical. Taking this into consideration when setting goals for long-term modernization efforts is especially important for consideration. Consumers demand convenient, controllable and customizable options when purchasing goods. They also need to have practical data about their supply chains, such as the amount of choice or the ease of use. Digitalized supply chains provide these benefits by gathering practical information and implementing data-driven systems. A digital, automated, and centralized solution is necessary to ensure the information contained in the supply chain is current, accurate, and accessible. Many important points in the supply chain require constant monitoring, which is impossible without a solution that takes care of this automatically. Clearance vision is enhanced when digitalization is employed. Current studies examine traditional and digital supply chains with regards to the significance of their closures (Gupta & Gupta, 2020).

4. Research Aim and Objectives

4.1 Research Questions

This research has addressed some questions that are answered further, the research questions are:

- What are the significant differences between traditional supply chains and digitalized versions? Also, what are the issues with identifying gaping issues in traditional supply chains?
- How digital supply chain improvements help the textile industry reach its supply chain goals by improving logistics in both inbound and outbound?
- What is the traditional mode of inbound and outbound supply chain? If there is anything which should be changed?
- Which are the challenges in supply chain that can be solved with digitalization?
- What is the role of middleman in traditional inbound supply chain?
- Do you think there is any loss for farmer in the traditional inbound supply chain?
- If there is any loss for the company in inbound supply chain?
- How companies, farmers and suppliers collaborate in terms of payment?
- Do you think traditional supply chain or role of middleman causes loss?
- What are the challenges for textile companies and farmers in inbound logistics in traditional supply chain?
- What can be the role of digitalization in supply chain, both inbound and outbound?

4.2 Purpose of Study

This study looks at the traditional and digital supply chains to identify gaps in business and consumer services. Customers and businesses need to understand how digital innovations can update traditional systems and help everyone thrive. This research should include an in-depth look at the textile supply chain specifically. Supplying the material and functional needs of an organization is a major part of a company's overall business. This involves both traditional methods and digital systems for supply chains to determine the best route. Achieving these goals requires various improvements to digital infrastructure to fulfill the needs of a client or employer.

4.3 Delimitation

Currently, the research focuses on digital and traditional supply chains in the textile industry. By comparing traditional and digital supply chain models, this research gives a reason why companies choose a digital supply chain. The goal is to find out why companies opt for digital instead of traditional methods. An objective for a company's supply chain must be set. This can be done through digitalization of their supply chain, as discussed in a research project. And by seeing the differences between the current state and the desired one, this will help determine which improvements need to be made

5. Literature Review

5.1 Supply chain system in the Textile Industry

Various researchers have defined the term “supply chain management” in different ways. Some argued that this historical term was also used to describe companies’ information flow and feedback loops (Dujak, 2019).

People refer to this as the process of planning, logistics and controlling resources (as stated by Saberi et al. in 2019 and Wieland in 2021).

Researchers mentioned the complications related to their supply chain management system, including its strategic and organizational aspects (Tiwari, Hui-Ming, & Yosef, 2018).

A supply chain management has many definitions depending on the research done since 1982. One by Desai, et al. (2016) is that it is “the integration of key management functions from the supplier to the manufacturer who provides final consumer products and services.” By Christopher & Matthias (2017), it is considered a management function because it adds values to the final consumer product.

Supply chain management involves planning, implementing, and controlling the operations of the supply chain in order to satisfy customer requirements as efficiently as possible. This process encompasses the movement and storage of raw materials, work-in-progress inventory, and finished goods from the point of origin to the point of consumption (Mukhamedjanova & A., 2020).

Various researchers indicated that supply chain management is one of the key aspects or priorities in the textile industry. Textile companies use this system to manage their supplies and materials prior to creating a product (Oelze N., 2017).

These companies have been using a wide variety of methods to improve their supply chain management systems— inbound and outbound — including Lee K. E., 2017.

Textile companies use different methods to measure performance and progress in their long-term goals.

This includes evaluating the profitability of sales and investments in new technologies. They also measure

the environmental impacts of their operations and strategies (Shen, Qingying, Ciwei & Patsy, 2017). Many articles explore these ideas and conclusions in further detail by collaborating with fifteen other scholars (Shen, et al., 2017).

Supply chain management plays a crucial role in both the marketing and textile industries. Textile supply chains provide opportunities for new consumer habits through outbound and inbound processes. This is true for both manufacturing methods, such as raw materials acquisition, and end products like finished clothing (Tseng, K.Lim, Kuo, & Wong, 2019). A new digitalized process has revolutionized the textile industry thanks to all the new ideas it produces. Promoting new information can increase the value of this market in the eyes of consumers.

5.2 Digitalization in Supply chain of textile Industry:

Digitalization involves the introduction of new processes and technologies into a company. This improves the overall process of a business. Many businesses in the textile industry need digitalization these days due to the need for supply chain improvements. One way digitalization can help businesses is by using sensors and other social media tools that are connected via a network. A secondary data analytics engine is added to this to handle it later.

Digital supply chains give an overview of the entire supply chain. In contrast, traditional supply chains only provide a limited view of the supply chain. Digital supply chains offer visibility into the entire supply chain; meanwhile, traditional supply chains don't move information quickly because it moves through many people or companies. Digital supply chain methods allow members to access more information about the process at once. This is impossible with traditional supply chains, since they're hard to coordinate due to their complete lack of visibility. Providing access to more information also makes digital supply chains more efficient than traditional ones. The digital supply chain provides more precise information regarding the needs of the end user. This leads to improved natural cooperation between people, which ultimately enhances the value of the supply chain. With traditional supply chain methods in

place, end users don't receive accurate and current information during the material transportation process. This is because material transportation processes are controlled by large organizations that don't consider responsive changes in customer needs. Other than digital supplies, the creation of specific and innovative ideas through the implementation of real-time reactions has been discovered in a study and model. This is relevant to the textile industry and can be seen as a creative strategy due to the use of different types of innovative ideas. SMM continues to change; it goes from the 4Ps to 7Ps. This approach provides evidence that the created investigation framework is legitimate. It also shows how well customers respond to it. This second study confirms the results of the first one, in which it explains the reasoning behind specific approaches to customer care. The findings from this study help create a competitive strategic plan and new competitive ideas for the textile industry. This is done through incorporating these ideas into a company's vision to become more progressive (Othman, Amran, Nuno, & Zana, 2020).

This study uses the operational process of the textile industry to gather data. AI can help with sales and planning tasks related to operations in larger supply chains. Other applications of AI are found in different parts of supply chain management, such as forecasting and ordering. Critical supply chain issues impede the Company's ability to meet customer needs. A productive supply chain helps provide Hofmann, Henrik, Haozhe, Alexander, and Günter with services to meet the needs of all their clients (2019).

Textile supply chains require highly specialized management. To provide best services to the different types of customers, they're relevant to the industry, supply chains require manipulation and management. Some businesses in the textile industry are exploring ways to improve performance using machine learning (Makkonen & Hanna, 2018). Digitalization has affected every aspect of life. As a result, modern textiles have changed as well. Several specialists have acknowledged that this change is visible in their work (Gupta & Gupta, 2020). Textile companies can track their warehouse operations via digitalization. This process is physical and locational, as it's possible to examine the changes and improvements in a location via physical examination (Banga & Banga, 2020)

5.3. Comparison of the Traditional and Modern Textile Industry

Many studies compare the traditional and modern textile industries around the world. One of these focused on examining the supply chain management system in the textile industry— as well as the evaluation process — while Priya & Vishal (2019) studied supply chain management systems. This research focused on the two parts of the supply chain management system that are most important to the overall system. These are the inbound and outbound transportation systems. Modern supply chain management systems utilize technological changes to their advantage. This shows up in the results of a recent study by Priya and Vishal. These results show that suppliers, customers, and fulfillment all play a key role in modern supply chain management. Suppliers create the network between them and the organization. Then, they create customer care services and plans regarding demand and supply. After that, they arrange for the required materials to be delivered to the customer (Priya & Vishal, 2019).

Kt, Sarmah & Tarei (2019) analyzed the modern supply chain management system of an industry. They found that the framework of the supply chain management system was formed by electronic systems. Also they found that the risk factors associated with modern supply chain management systems influenced the inbound supply chain management systems of various organizations. The study found that electronic systems were the most significant factor in this formation.

5.4. Gaps in Textile Industry Supply Chain Management

Finding a difficult technology to laminate often proves difficult for many manufacturing companies. Several different methods must be used to find the challenging lamination technologies. These technologies are related to the high levels of the organization. The information was collected from the textile industry's various technologies. These include Torğul, Turan and Sandra 2020 in the AHP supply chain as well as in the technology of the industry (Yurt 2010).

Technological innovations in management and supply chain systems have enormous impacts on business performance. Many academic papers discuss these advancements, which involve the use of specific

technologies. These systems can be employed in specific fields— such as employment — and have significant effects on business performance. Using AHP tech in lamination allows for many new products to be made. Improved manufacturing methods make innovation possible through the use of different types of technology (J.Hogg, Mondragon, Ernesto, Jung and Hogg, 2019).

The Kapustin, et al. (2020) research details the advantages and issues with digitalizing the textile industry. It outlines the concept of digital and logistical hubs as well as a logistics unit. The Cichosz & A.Michael 2020 studied the worldwide logistics system and found that its digital technology related hubs performed the function of attracting more customers and partners.

During research, modern technological advances in digital communications and digital security were considered. Many of the studies focused on public administration incorporate these technological advancements. This led to more efficient logistics processes. Digitalization and the implementation of a structured IT environment have immense potential for the success of the country as a whole. They also have tremendous implications for future business ventures that involve IT (Kapustina, Vladimir, Sergei, Egor, & Kseniya, 2020).

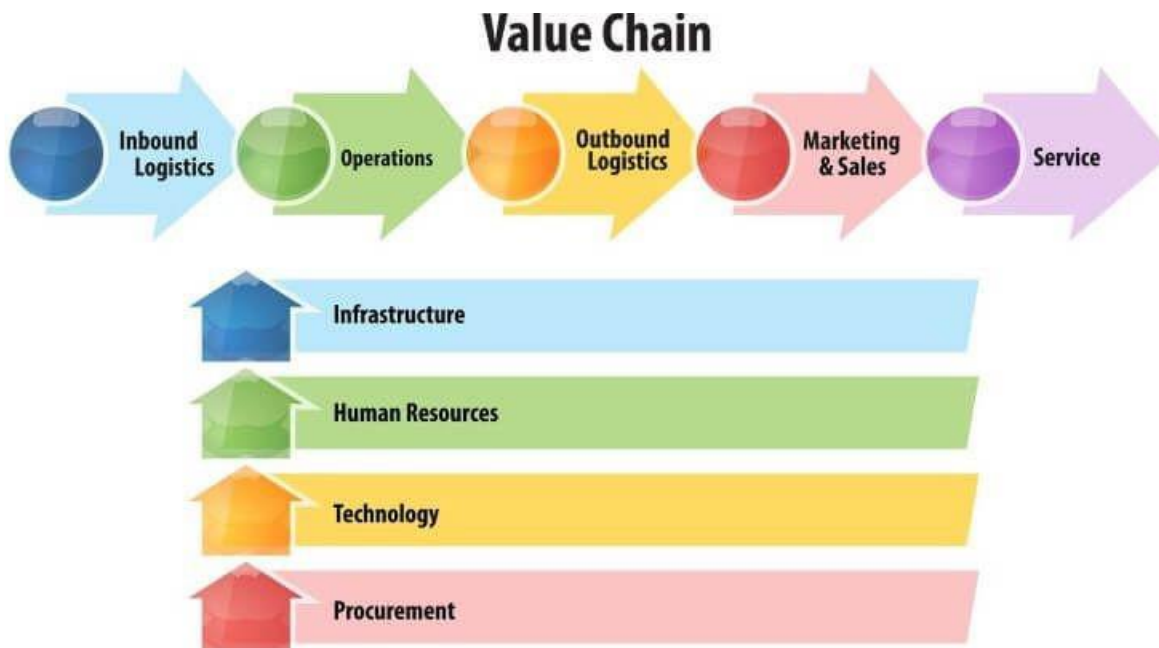
Different countries and economies benefited from the industry thanks to its creation. Digitalization, modernization and globalization have destroyed traditional fields of study. This is because of the way the world has changed since technological advancements have been made. This has led to emerging and developing market economies losing their advantage over traditional ones (Ganeshbabu, P.Sundara, G.Paulraj, K.Jeganathan, & Ali, 2020).

Technological changes necessitate new business models and adjustments to organizational structures due to increased opportunities for buyers. This phenomenon leads to large amounts of new business creation. Digitalization changes the supply chain of the textile industry. It also affects the salary process, client process and manufacturing process of the organization. This is because it connects to the value chain of the textile company (Morgan, 2017). People's needs change due to the integration of industrialization with

a global culture. People use this as a study tool for understanding the different demands of their clients. This study gives the marketing strategies of different businesses related to textiles. It utilizes new and digital ideas related to textiles that come from everyone involved with the project— including Luis, Andreja, Ion, Stjepanovič, Mirela, Paolo and Pranjaj (Stjepanovic et al., 2017).

5.5. Variation Inbound Logistic and Outbound Logistic

Supplying a new approach to supply chain management and customer support, the traditional model fuels new ideas and resources for the development of many kinds. Each time an idea is conceived through the supply chain, people adapt their textile production methods worldwide (AYANTOYINBO & Adeolu, 2021). In order to effectively market their textiles, businesses must take into consideration the supply chain process that occurs between them and their customers. This includes the many different sources involved in each step of the process. The online process was created through the industrialization of the textile industry. This allows companies to have the best customer service for management (Barbosa, Ana, & José, 2020).



This research examined the effects of management dynamics on supply chain inbound and outbound processes. A supply chain is a dynamic part of an organization’s management system (Nguyen 2019). Textile manufacturers use new and innovative ideas with every new textile tech. This keeps customers

comfortable because it allows for efficient supply chain management across multiple industries. In-bond materials from modern textile tech are durable and can be used in different processes of preservation. New methods give the different approaches of textile industry, as well as a new strategic plan and model of supply chain process. Digitalization changes how the textile industry works by allowing new technology to compare to the previous technology. This makes it possible for employees to find that new technology is better than the previous technology (Gong, Fu, Steve, & Lhen). In order to provide the best supply chain management process for its customers, the textile industry uses digital planning methods. These methods involve the use of 3D textiles along with a different management process in their supply chain. This is because different approaches are used when managing textiles in the system and supply chains (Ana Barbosa, 2020 Jose & Barbosa 2020).

6. Description of participants of the study

To fulfill a research need, interviews with managers from five different textile companies were required. People researching the methodology section often decide between several options. Some considered digitalization and traditional suppliers' relationship before choosing a specific method. A secondary source is typically a book or an article from a website. Understanding the research method involves understanding traditional and digitalized data chains. This is because data is collected from both sources. This research results prove that new digital methods are reliable and valid. Data is gathered from supply chains in different companies to prove this.

- List of Textile Companies Interviewed

Companies	Selected Managers	Date of Interview	Method
Sons of Nasr Al shamekh for textile Co.	Supply chain manager	2/1/2023	Telephone
Abu Slama for textile Co.	Assistant Supply chain Manager	6/1/2023	Telephone
Adfa For Blankets Co.	Logistics Manager	8/1/2023	Telephone
Myth for textile industry CO.	Supply chain manager	14/1/2023	Telephone
Kids as honey for textile Co.	Supply chain manager	21/1/2023	Telephone

7. Research Methodology

7.1 Research Approach

This research uses a deductive approach to gathering information. Because of conducting qualitative research, they can use digitalization and traditional suppliers in their investigation. Investigators must adhere to certain rules when conducting their investigations. These guidelines focus on how people interpret scientific research with the help of secondary and primary data. By using the deductive approach, it's possible to connect ideas and concepts to cause them. This is possible due to the approach being qualitative in nature. I gathered commonly accepted ideas and methods. Using this information, I constructed My research questions to test common answers. Since the conclusions drawn from my reasoning relied on strong evidence, I employed a deductive approach. Data gathered from secondary and primary sources can be tested to determine its importance and value. The shift from a broad to focused perspective happens as an indirect result of this testing. Deductive methods draw inspiration from empirical evidence, which is more closely associated with secondary data collection.

7.2 Research Method

Interviews with five textile company managers are used to gather data for this study. Because it's qualitative in nature, the research uses different methods than quantitative research. In order to gather as much information as possible, it is necessary to conduct a quantitative study. This is why traditional research methods rely on the inductive approach, which focuses on “how” and “why” aspects of a topic. Because qualitative research focuses on the “why” and “how” of phenomena, it allows for a deeper level of understanding about the context and subject matter. Qualitative research provides answers that can't be answered using numbers. Instead, this method is used to understand real experiences and ask questions that can't be answered by numbers. It can be adapted to any given context and is an open-ended approach

that changed as the study continued. This leads to a higher quality of data and insights.

Descriptive research examines a specific phenomenon or concept, looking for trends, categories and frequencies in the data. It's used when studying a subject that doesn't require statistical analysis. It's necessary to understand why something is occurring before researching its origins.

Datasets gather information via descriptive research. One of the main benefits of this method is its turnaround time.

7.3 Research Strategy

The present study uses a qualitative approach. Its use makes the data easier to understand. Also, because this research takes an investigative approach, it incorporates aspects of exploration into its methodology. This research explores more closely to gain more understanding of the subject. The strategic nature of this research results in understanding of subjects that are not explained clearly. This study seeks to understand Egypt's supply chain through examining the digital and traditional methods of distribution. Additionally, it looks into the current gaps in the textile supply chain. No definitive results have been reached, but a thorough explanation of the current issues is provided.

7.4 Data Collection

Different theories help gather the data in this study. This is because I use interviews with 5 of the textile industry's managers. One of the primary methods of collecting data is through phone interviews with the 5 managers of the supply chain. Because textile production and design are among the focus of this study, all questions asked in the interviews also pertain to the area. Various textile companies in Egypt employ different managers per company. Information for this study was gathered from interviews with the managers. Secondary data collection is a more convenient alternative to the usual approach. People use this method by using relevant and authentic sources to collect data. This method provides people with deeper understanding of the topic by using secondary sources like research. Information gathered through

coding can be used to analyze data. Additional research materials include reports and documents published by libraries, universities and other government agencies. These can be accessed on websites, applications and hard copies. Researchers consider this information reliable and credible. They use it whenever they need to, however they choose. Many people use this secondary research when looking into census data, small business development centers and other nongovernmental sources. Libraries provide additional research data; they contain copies of other researchers' research. This information resource helps researchers discover valuable information. Collecting and analyzing information from educational institutions are crucial to the process of developing strategic and analytical processes for the textile industry. There are many helpful public documents including business directories, market statistics and government publications. Data in the present study came from secondary sources. These sources provided more information than necessary for the purpose of the study. Because of this, it's easier for me to avoid unnecessary expenses and time spent gathering data that can be obtained through other means. Although secondary data may not appear as rigorous as a survey, it still allowed me to create a more accurate research process that leads to better results. In order to gather reliable and accurate data, secondary data was used in the present study. This data provided support for data gathered previously, improving the reliability and validity of the research. Telephonic interviews are the best way to determine candidates for a company. Only this method can effectively choose candidates while restricting the pool of applicants. Because of this, many employers prefer telephone interviews over online ones. This is because telephonic interviews give them the ability to broadcast applicants. Additionally, it works well with occupations and sectors that are underrepresented on online boards. Interview candidates from out-of-town costs money since they need to schedule interviews over Skype. By reducing these expenses, recruiters help save companies money. Interviews take place 8 hours apart. In this interview, English is the overwhelmingly dominant language. Other languages featured in the video include many different ones. Purposive

sampling maximizes data gathered from a study. This methodology cuts costs and speeds up the process by letting people design their surveys. Additionally, it allows people to save money and time by being able to freely choose which data to collect. It provides a variety of options and satisfaction through a flexible approach that changes as needed. It provides multiple benefits and fulfills needs while providing a wide range of variation. The design includes data collection methods that gather as much information as possible. This is because researchers use purposeful sampling methods that pull data straight from the source. By doing so, they can collect accurate results in a timely manner. A supply chain manager can easily gather information by using a survey to collect data from a specific sample of the population. This allows them to gather data related to the subject being studied, as well as information on the average respondent's knowledge surrounding the subject. Probability is assumed for the interviews which are held; non-probability samples are considered for the interview process.

7.5 Data Analysis

Interviews provide data that needs to be analyzed. This process includes the use of a grounded theory approach to analyze data gathered from interviews. Next, voice recording data needs to be translated into different scripts. This is part of creating consistency with the research strategy. Before categorizing questions, a distinguishing classification system must first be established. This procedure then applies to all questions that are open coded, which leads to a larger list of inquiries such as why should I hire you? What are your goals? When considering textile designing as a career option, it's important to answer the following questions. This allows for the creation of a checklist and a coding system. Data analysis interviews continue with the axial coding, which studies the most relevant categories along a central axis. Questions that relate to higher and lower categories help participants narrow down the most applicable information in each category. During this process, participants select categories based on different ideas. People's attitudes toward their boss may be influenced by their workplace context—the larger picture of their workplace and the surrounding environment. Once a preliminary understanding of these connections

formed, specific cause-effect relationships between ideas such as cause-effect and context strategies could be determined. These concepts could then be used to understand and explain the causes of other textile manager and owner-manager attitudes. This was accomplished through data analysis of interview questions at various levels of complexity.

Interviews play a significant role in supply chain and management research. These interviews are used to gather qualitative information about reliability and validity. Reliability comes from validating qualitative info gathered through interviews by testing the principles on a large scale. This also reduces the cost and increases interview safety. The reliability of a study comes from whether or not the same results can be obtained when different measures are applied to different test subjects. Qualitative research separates interviews from the actual data collected. Instead, the unique properties of textile managers can be found through validity studies. Telephone interviews best measure a candidate's proficiencies via accuracy in answering questions related to each area of expertise. Each subject must be paired with an appropriate answer to ensure maximum validity. Some questions are easy to answer via telephone while others are more difficult. Interviews that use a telephone are more cost-effective than in-person interviews because they provide a reliable alternative to face-to-face communication. Telephone interviews lack any visual contact between the interviewer and interviewee, which bothers traditionalists. Phone interviews currently only exist in the academic world. Because of this, companies that use phone interviews get new ways to manage their supply chain and textile industries.

8. Data Analysis and Results

Respondents suggested many improvements to the supply chain. One suggested a need to innovate the traditional inbound and outbound supply chain by replacing the system with new technology. Another respondent noted issues in the traditional method of supply chain and concluded that new technology is needed to solve this problem. This is due to consumers demanding more items than traditional methods

can provide. Respondents also stated that no automotive and supply planning systems are available in Egypt despite new computerized production equipment. Instead, most supply planning is done by objective and goal reasoning due to assumed reasons for cost reduction. This is because there is a lack of qualified managers for industrial planning tasks due to assumed motivations for cost reduction. Logistics and Mobility Supply Chain Solutions want to fix the future transportation needs of the economy and society. They do this by providing a mobile transportation system that meets demand and supply. As the need for transportation increases, Logistics and Mobility Supply Chain Solutions also address issues such as fluctuating energy costs, investment costs and environmental damage. As a result of these efforts, they can provide a more functional, safe and sustainable transportation system. Metaphorically, traditional supply chain management and structure presents a challenge. The many stakeholders involved in this process require attention from all sides. The results of this question state that traditional supply chains have greater difficulties than their modern counterparts. This is due to the increased complexities in the textile industry that makes traditional supply chains less productive than modern ones. People involved in a project often have difficulty collaborating or the process takes too long. This is because traditional projects fail to satisfy the needs of their customers and undermine their accuracy.

The third interviewee interpreted his topic differently from the first two. He recounted a litany of grievances regarding traditional supply chain management. From the list compiled by him, people faced numerous issues related to information sharing, transportation, agricultural pay and product quality. Many more complaints stemmed from the fact that these issues persisted in an age of digitalization and technology. Businesses can improve their data management through using supply chain management apps. These applications help businesses gather and process information gathered from research and development. This allows them to better understand their logistics and supply chains by generating self-generated data. Logistics and supply chain mobility are the main components of rational data management. Digitalization can increase the growth of traditional industries by providing new tools and methods to

improve supply chains. However, many managers are still unsure of digitalization and its effects on their industry. This leads to significant issues with traditional supply chains that many companies don't know how to adapt to. Since most people aren't knowledgeable about digitalization, companies have trouble implementing it. These two issues lead to longer time for traditional industries to adapt. Interviewees from both B2C and B2B companies agree that their company's growth is driven by their participation in the e-commerce industry. However, they all consider their performance to be suffering due to limitations caused by outdated administration systems. Furthermore, most companies believe that modernization of their supply chains and operations would lead to improvements in customer satisfaction and retention. This reflects how important the e-commerce industry is when it comes to business development.

When asked what digitalization could solve, many respondents pointed to issues with money, dealing with people and higher transportation costs. However, their ideas weren't limited to that. They believed digitalization could find a solution for almost any problem facing the textile industry. This was due to the fact that it would decrease expenses associated with certain problems and also provide a cost-efficient way to better interact with people. All in all, embracing digitalization as a business practice would encourage suppliers to demand higher prices. Despite digital technology improving communication routes and relationships, traditional hierarchies often suffer from low connection and limited interaction. New systems of communication increase the range of information exchange and diminish the area of weakness. This leads to improved collaboration as well as increased accessibility to new technology. The company's supply chain and performance problems come from their inbound logistics and workflow system.

Digitalization is the last resort for the company when trying to solve their issues; it can help them improve and better understand the chain of supply while offering people more control over it. And it can also improve their performance and reduce errors. Conventional organizations can use digitalization to improve the performance levels of their employees. This is because digitalization can be used to deal with customer demands more efficiently, as well as improve processes and products. Using digitalization in outbound

logistics also has benefits. Digitalization is the last resort for textiles companies to improve. Respondents believe this because of the significant impact digitalization has on supply chain management. It's also the most important aspect that improvement focuses on. Changes in how customers use older methods are necessary to meet the current needs of the world. People interviewed for this project expressed that desire by creating a new marketing strategy.

Digitalization is important to the continued prosperity and advancement of the textile industry. Textile companies need to find new customers and add additional value to their product line through innovative business plans. This is because consumers demand new technology in a rapidly changing world. Digital technologies have the potential to drastically change supply chain management. It's important for supply chain managers to understand how they can use these technologies and apply them to current operations. Since the fourth industrial revolution has led to digital logistics and supply chains, only companies that adapt will thrive in the latest business climate. Updating outdated businesses through logistics and supply chain changes requires a lot of effort. This is because of the need to create a digitalized model that more closely mirrors traditional methods. Making this change requires little cost thanks to the simplicity of requiring lower operating expenses. Interviewees in the primary research offered consistent ideas that align with the data. One person described traditional supply chain methods as suffering from issues, stating that a solution was to improve the inbound and outbound parts of the process.

Modern supply chains need to change in order to meet new demands and deal with issues linked to the supply chain. This was discovered through secondary research. The results of primary research indicated similar problems due to traditional supply chains. Despite the implementation of new computer systems, no transportation or supply planning systems exist. Most industrial planning is completed by managers who are less qualified thanks to cost-cutting motives. Supply chains currently unaccounted for or managed by inexperienced managers include poor customer-supplier relations with windup negotiations, limited consideration of benefit/risk sharing, short-term concentration, primary cost emphasis and limited

information exchange. A successful study hinges on gathering information from secondary sources already in circulation. These include research articles from well-respected journals. By examining these sources, I determine that modern supply channels remain disconnected from traditional ones. A recent study was completed on the digitalized supply chain. This involved journal entries that compared and contrasted findings, and increased visibility in the process. This led to reduced costs, increased efficiency and effectiveness, and improved agility in the supply chain. Supplies come out of a digital supply chain and get better as time goes on thanks to context. Secondary data reveals how the logistics industry can evolve thanks to the technological advancements made in digital chains.

9. Conclusion

I gathered information from multiple sources to accurately determine the current gaps between traditional and modern supply chain models. Subsequently, I determined how innovation can bridge the gaps between traditional and modern supply chain models. After this feat, the research focused on finding answers for its questions by analyzing scholarly articles. The text shows that improving the supply chain conditions improves the industry's financial standing through increased inbound and outbound logistics. In addition to this, the text mentions how other industries that use the same logistics methods benefit from the improvements.

In order to compare the traditional supply chain model to more modern and innovative models, I analyzed recent scholarly articles. They also interviewed supply chain experts and the textile industry to understand their opinions on the subject. Textile industry experts pinpointed how outdated business methods forced them to deal with supply chain problems. This information is featured within the body of their research. By providing an innovative textile solution, this paper answers a research question while also presenting a model for solving the challenges being faced. The paper states that modern and innovative textile technology can be used to meet supply chain needs and meet objectives.

A recent research paper provides the final answers to its questions, which were asked during an interview with a team of experts. This demonstrates that the findings and results in the study have significant importance. These features make the context of the study very relevant to many different fields of work. It is especially helpful to areas like education and technology that deal with issues within the industry. The mobility provided by digitalization has been analyzed through this research paper, making it very useful for other professionals in related fields.

9.1 Managerial Implication

In order to maintain the supply chain, its managers must ensure the managers of the overall supply chain don't overlook anything. The supply chain manager plays a crucial role in every organization since it is essential for them to keep track of the supply chain. Supply chain managers keep an eye on the production process to monitor any changes required. Changes in the supply chain's operations are identified by tracking any issues that crop up during production.

Supply chain management and the supply chain manager require strategic planning to maintain a sustainable production cycle. The purchasing of materials for production, as well as the final steps of production, are handled by this position. Because this person fills this position, he or she takes necessary and essential steps to eliminate any supply issues. In order to perform their jobs properly, supply chain managers need to demonstrate both required and qualifying management skills. These professionals must understand new and modern textile supply chain technologies in order to work with digitalization. They also need to understand modern supply chain management techniques and train other people in these subjects. A manager of the textile supply chain should track and eliminate workplace issues in order to meet the goals of the supply chain. They should also track the technical difficulties faced by their employees to better achieve objectives and goals. Companies require ongoing improvements and enhancements to ensure their textiles meet standards. By implementing modern methods, companies

improve quality and production. Every stage of the supply chain should use modern techniques.

9.2 Future Direction

Modern technology and supply chain models present many new problems. Overcoming these issues is necessary to properly implement these new technologies and models. Tracking the leading issues facing the textile industry will help identify modern technological issues that need to be addressed or eliminated. Additionally, eliminating these modern issues is necessary to properly implement these new technologies and models. The identification process will help remove the current technological issues and provide solutions for efficient and effective new textile technologies. Digitalization increases as a result of the addition of the textile industry worldwide.

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