**INTRODUCTION**

*A. Artificial Intelligence (AI)*

Artificial intelligence (AI) was introduced in the late 1970s. Its salient feature is to experiment and extend “thinking machines” that have the ability of imitating, grasping, solving problems, and replicating human brains and its goals include learning, reasoning, and perception. It is categorized into theory of mind and restricted memory, self-awareness and reactive machines.

*B. Logistics*

Logistics stands for the entire process of resources management which includes procurement, storage, warehousing, inter-transportation and intra-transportation to the required end. Logistics management includes identification of the potential suppliers, wholesalers, retailers and distributors, and in calculation of their effectiveness and the ease of access.

*C. Supply Chain Management (SCM)*

Supply Chain Management (SCM) is the organized, planned synchronization of the conventional production operations and the strategies across these production

operations- inter and intra departments and across process units in the supply chain towards enhancing the business operations of the distinct units and in the entire supply chain.

*D. AI in Logistics and SCM*

Logistics and SCM promotes in ensuring required supplies reach to the destination in the specified time and location in the preferred condition in order to contribute highly to the business units.

The web-like nature of the industries provide proper framework in logistics to implement and to scale artificial intelligence and in increasing the components of SCM independent of manual interference in the global supply chains. Also, there is a high risk for the companies to run into the risk of turning obsolete in long run as the other companies that use SCM strategies would turn to be efficient in their businesses day to day.

Artificial Intelligence is evolving every day and is benefitting various organizations and units. Mostly the machines used in the industries are multi-disciplinary. They have mathematical, information technology enabled, lingual, psychological and other such features incorporated in them. Flows and algorithms are the core of artificial intelligence. Their difficulty ranges differently for simple, medium and complex applications.

AI plays an important role in digitalizing the supply chain. Through the implementation of artificial intelligence logistics is benefited as the entire process is made transparent. There is a large volume of data that is generated by the supply chain every day. This stands to be the most underutilized data which is structured and at times not structured. Artificial Intelligence helps in digitalizing the logistics companies and their supply chain by bringing about a digital transformation through transitioning away from the legacy ERPS to analytics. Enhancement in automated systems, robotics and mobile computing makes this transition easy.