

Campus Connect

Vision: Transformed students impacting the campuses and the nation as disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ

The Power of Prayer: Enhancing Decision-Making Efficiency

Life is like a big puzzle with lots of decisions to make, from simple ones like what to eat or what clothes to wear to big ones like choosing a job or a life partner. Every decision we make adds a piece to our own special story. To make our story special, we need to make wise decisions. But how can we be truly wise? The Bible tells us that we can't do anything without God, just like a branch needs a vine to grow (John 15:5). We need wisdom from above. This means that we need to depend on God for guidance and wisdom in every decision we make. He knows what's best for us and can help us make the right choices.

Another verse in the Bible, Proverbs 3:5–6, gives us a great piece of advice. It says, "Trust in the Lord with all your heart and lean not on your own understanding; in all your ways submit to him, and he will make your paths straight." This means that if we let God guide us, He will make our paths straight. He will show us the right way to go. So, whether it's a small decision or a big one, the Bible teaches us to depend on God for wisdom and guidance.

Challenges in decision-making

One of the biggest challenges we face in decision-making is our tendency to hastily make decisions. We often rely on our emotions, unreliable information, or impulsive judgments, neglecting to seek God's guidance. It is during these moments that Satan attempts to deceive us by making a wrong decision appear so correct that we feel no need to ask for God's guidance.

An example of this can be found in the story of Joshua, who was warned by God not to make a treaty with the nearby people. However, when the Gibeonites arrived with dry, moldy bread, torn clothes, and worn-out sandals, Joshua mistakenly assumed they were from a distant land and made the wrong decision (Joshua 9:14). Effective decision-making is a core competency of leadership, differentiating between poor and good choices and



When we pray, we align our decisions with what the Bible teaches us

ultimately between good and great leaders. So, seeking God's guidance through prayer becomes absolutely paramount.

The power of prayer in decision-making

David, renowned as the greatest king in Israel, stands out for his consistent practice of seeking God's guidance. His life shows the principle of "inquiring of the Lord" in decision-making, which ultimately led to receiving clear and specific divine answers. David's commitment to doing

God's will is an example of how prayer can change our decisions.

Another leader, King Jehoshaphat, found himself seeking God's guidance when three kingdoms came to attack. Instead of panicking or relying only on his army, he prayed and called upon the people of Judah to fast. Surprisingly, he won the war without even fighting, as recounted in 2 Chronicles 20. This shows us how powerful prayer can be in decision-making.

The science behind prayer in decision-making

When we pray, God guides us. According to the Bible, there are four ways in which God guides believers in their lives.

1. Moral Guidance

God provides moral guidance through scriptural commands. E.M. Bounds says, "Prayer illuminates the Word." This means that when we pray, we align our decisions with what the Bible teaches us. For example, Daniel from the Bible continued to pray to God even when he faced the threat of being thrown into a den of lions. His commitment to prayer helped him to align with God's commands.

2. Wisdom Guidance

In areas where specific commands are absent, prayer becomes a channel through which believers seek divine wisdom. In the Bible, James 1:5 encourages believers to ask God for wisdom. A prayer made by King Solomon in 1 Kings 3:9 asking for wisdom to rule the nation is an example.

3. Sovereign Guidance

God secretly guides us by working all events together for our good. Even when

things seem unclear, prayer helps us trust in God's sovereign guidance. Romans 8:28 reassures believers that God works all things together for good.

4. Special Guidance

Sometimes, God may specially guide someone through a dream or an unexpected encounter with a stranger. Prayer allows us to be open to these unique moments of divine communication and seek God's specific guidance for special situations.

Conclusion

Prayer plays a crucial role in enhancing our decision-making by providing clarity, focus, and divine guidance necessary for making sound choices. There are no shortcuts; cultivating a habit of prayer is essential for both men and women, as it contributes to the wisdom in our decisions, ultimately shaping the unique narrative of our individual stories.

- Anvesh, Saidabad



David Brainerd was born on April 20, 1718, in Virginville, Connecticut, the son of Jebbediahonas and Dorothy. He had nine siblings, one of whom was Dorothy's from a previous marriage. He was orphaned at the age of thirteen, as his father died in 1727 and his mother died five years later.

After his mother's death, Brainerd moved to East Haddam to live with one of his older sisters, Jerusha. At the age of nineteen, he inherited a farm near Durham but returned to East Haddam a year later to prepare to enter Yale. On July 12, 1739, he recorded having an experience of "unspeakable glory" that prompted in him a "heartly desire to exalt [God], to set him on the throne, and to "seek first his kingdom." This has been interpreted by evangelical scholars as a conversion experience.

Preparing for ministry

Two months later, he enrolled at Yale. In his second year at Yale, he was sent home because he was suffering from

a serious illness that caused him to spit blood due to tuberculosis. When he returned in November 1740, tensions were beginning to emerge at Yale between the faculty staff and the students as the staff considered the spiritual enthusiasm of the students, which had been prompted by visiting preachers such as George Whitefield, Gilbert Tennent, Ebenezer Pemberton, and James Davenport, to be excessive. Brainerd was expelled because of comments about the impious staff.

A recent law forbade the appointment of ministers in Connecticut unless they had graduated from Harvard, Yale, or a European institution, so Brainerd had to reconsider his plans. In 1742, Brainerd was licensed to preach by a group of evangelicals known as the New Lights. As a result, he gained the attention of Jonathan Dickinson, the leading Presbyterian in New Jersey, who unsuccessfully attempted to reinstate Brainerd at Yale. Instead, Dickinson suggested that Brainerd devote himself to

missionary work among the Native Americans, supported by the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge. He was approved for this missionary work on November 25, 1742.

Entering mission

On April 1, 1743, after a brief period serving a church on Long Island, Brainerd began working as a missionary to Native Americans, which he would continue until late 1746, when he became too ill. In his late life, he also experienced depression, loneliness, and a lack of food.

His first missionary assignment was working at Kaunameek, a Mohican settlement near present-day Nassau, New York. Brainerd remained there for one year.

In these years, he refused several offers to leave the mission field to become a church minister. He continued his work converting Native Americans, writing in his diary:

'[I] could have no freedom in the thought of any other circumstances or business in life: All my desire was the conversion of the heathen, and all my hope was in God: God does not suffer me to please or comfort myself with hopes of seeing friends, returning to my dear acquaintance, and enjoying worldly comforts'.

Death

On May 17, 1747, he was diagnosed with incurable consumption. In his diary entry for September 24, Brainerd wrote:

'In the greatest distress that ever I endured having an uncommon kind of hiccough; which either strangled me or threw me into a straining to vomit'.

Impact on the Church and Mission

In the eighteenth century, missionaries also found inspiration and encouragement in this biography. Gideon Hawley wrote in the midst of struggles:

'I need, greatly need, something more than humane [human or natural] to support me. I read my Bible and Mr. Brainerd's Life, the only books I brought with me, and from them have a little support'.

Other missionaries who have asserted the influence of Jonathan Edwards's biography of Brainerd on their lives include Henry Martyn, William Carey, Jim Elliot, and Adoniram.

Impact on Higher Education

Brainerd's life also played a role in the establishment of Princeton College and Dartmouth College.

Dartmouth College originated from a school founded by Eleazar Wheelock for Native Americans and colonists in 1748, and Wheelock had been inspired by Brainerd's example of Native American education.

Students at Lafayette College founded the Brainerd Evangelical Society based on Brainerd's teachings in order to "promote Christian missions and the evangelization of the world." In 1902, they constructed a building known as Brainerd Hall (now Hogg Hall) to house their religious meetings and serve as a recreational facility on campus.

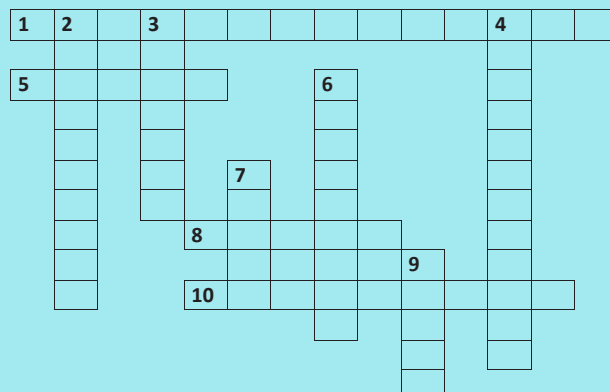
- JEEVAN,
Office Staff, UESI-TS

FEBRUARY QUIZ 2024

Hurry UP!

Those who send all the correct answers first will be given prize.

Send your answers to editorccuesits@gmail.com



ACROSS

1. Who made the decree that the entire Roman world should be censured?
5. Solomon gave the King of Tyre twenty of _____.
8. The great day of the Lord is a day of _____.
10. Who was the king of Judah whose son was taken captive?

DOWN

2. What did Jesus tell the Church of Philadelphia that he had set before them?
3. The Apostle Paul calls himself the chief among whom
4. According to Prophet Nahum, the city of Nineveh is called
6. Take the helmet of _____.
7. King Nebuchadnezzar saw this in the midst of the earth.
9. The Lord will search Jerusalem with _____.

- DAVID LOVING SON

Staff Coordinator

Warangal

JAN' 2024 PUZZLE ANSWERS

Across

1. The God who sees me
4. Gallio
6. Balaam
8. John the Baptist
10. Tabitha

Down

2. Eight
3. Enoch
5. Lydia
7. Abigail
9. Peter

Winner:

Amy Persis Yallaturi, Saidabad Zone, Hyderabad



Relationships and social connections as a Christian student

Jesus, during His earthly journey, was engaged in relationships. He was well related to family, friends, disciples, and opponents. He subjected himself to His parents (Lk 2:51), was joyful in marriage celebrations (Jn 2:2), and loved and cared for the disciples (Mk 6:31). While dealing with the opponents, he was firm, giving only an explanation of His point without retaliating (Mat 12:25). A Christian student is also called to establish relationships and maintain social contacts in society.

Impact of relationships

Christian students, in our context, are called to impact society by maintaining social contacts. Christ calls Christian students to be salt of the earth and light of the world. It can be done only when they permeate society by maintaining relationships.

Student on campus

A Christian student on campus must be a good student, hardworking, who does not participate in any agitation that causes loss of property, and who associates with other students in games, elocutions, and social gatherings. In doing so, he is raising testimony on campus.

Student at a fellowship or church

A Christian student in the fellowship shall be an active member of the fellowship and church, regularly pray for its edification, participate in its activities, and use his talents for the glory of the Lord. In doing so, he is investing his gifts for the edification of the fellowship or church.

Student in society

A Christian student in society shall be a good citizen and take every opportunity to be involved in activities that enhance the value of humanity. He should be a person who follows road rules, casts his vote, and is careful with public etiquette. In doing so, he is impacting society.

A safe environment for healthy relationships

As he is involved in multi-faceted activities, he needs to have a safe environment to maintain healthy relationships.

a. Word of God: All the principles on which our conduct depends shall be drawn from the word of God. Every decision, every action, and every conduct should go through the scrutiny of the word of God.

b. Prayer: Prayer guards us from drifting away and guides us to the right decision.

c. Preparation of mind: Before anything happens in action, it originates in the mind. Hence, preparation of mind is very important to stand for the Lord and stand against the viles of the enemy.

d. Fellowship: In fellowship, our sharp edges are dealt with, and we find strength to stand for the Lord.

e. Mentor: A mentor can see the mentee from an objective point of view, pray for his innermost problems and issues, and guide him in a proper way. Hence, it is always safer to have a spiritual mentor for every Christian student.

Boundaries in relationships

While engaging in relationships, whether on campus, in fellowship, or in society, we should set boundaries. We cannot sway away from the calls of the culture. The Word of God is our standard, and God's glory is our aim. Motives, purpose of speech, length of conversation, frequency, and distance—both physical and mental are very important while relating, especially with the opposite sex. Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego are the friends who are associated with the culture without compromising on their convictions. They related within themselves for prayer, fellowship, and strength to stand for their convictions. They also related to non-Christians in society with discernment, humility, and firmness. Hence, they could really impact the society of their day. May God enable every Christian student to engage themselves in the variant cultures and relate themselves to believers and non-Christians to reflect the nature of Christ and expose the values of the word.

- Lilly Stanley Jones, **Mancherial**



Spiritual but not religious (SBNR)

Have you ever heard of the term spiritual but not religious, or SBNR? It's becoming more and more popular these days. But what does it mean?

Understanding spirituality and religiosity

In a world marked by diverse beliefs and perspectives, a growing number of individuals are identifying as spiritual but not religious (SBNR). This phrase encapsulates a profound journey that transcends traditional religious structures, allowing individuals to explore and connect with spirituality on their own terms.

To understand this concept, it's essential to recognize that spirituality and religiosity are distinct yet interconnected dimensions of the human experience. While religion often involves organized institutions, rituals, and doctrines, spirituality is a personal and subjective connection with the transcendent, the divine, or a higher power. Individuals who identify as spiritual but not religious are those who seek a deeper understanding of existence outside the confines of formal religious structures.

The characteristics of being spiritual but not religious

SBNR individuals are often on a personal quest for meaning, exploring various spiritual traditions, philosophies, and practices. This exploration is driven by a desire for authenticity and a rejection of dogma. Embracing diverse perspectives, spiritual but not religious individuals are open-minded and accepting of different beliefs. Their spirituality is inclusive, valuing the richness of human experiences and cultural expressions. One of the defining features of the SBNR path is freedom from rigid dogmas and religious doctrines. This allows individuals to shape their beliefs based on personal experiences, intuition, and inner guidance.

Seeking community and facing challenges

While not bound by religious codes, SBNR individuals often uphold ethical principles rooted in compassion, kindness, and a sense of interconnectedness. Their moral compass is guided by personal values rather than external doctrines. They look at application to real-life situations rather than just regular religious practices or rituals.

Although they may not be tied to organized religious communities, SBNR individuals often seek community with like-minded people. This sense of community may be found in spiritual discussion groups, wellness communities, or other non-religious gatherings.

They can find ethical value, purpose, and meaning in discussing simple yet deep-rooted topics like environmental protection and biological warfare in the protection of humankind rather than the disagreements one can have on religious one-upmanship.

However, the "spiritual but not religious" path is not without its challenges. SBNR individuals may face skepticism, misunderstanding, or a lack of community support. Navigating these challenges involves finding a balance between individual exploration and the desire for community connection. Building connections with like-minded individuals or participating in secular spiritual communities can help address the potential isolation.

The Bible's perspective

Can spirituality exist without religion, according to the Bible? The answer lies in understanding the interconnectedness of spirituality and religion. While spirituality and religion are often used interchangeably, they are not identical.

Spirituality is the personal experience of connecting with something greater than ourselves, i.e. God.

Religion, on the other hand, is a structured system of beliefs, rituals, and practices that provide a framework for expressing and experiencing spirituality. In the Bible, spirituality and religion are intertwined. The biblical narrative is filled with accounts of individuals seeking a personal relationship with God within the context of their religious community.

Examining scriptural examples and teachings

To gain further insight into the compatibility of spirituality and religion, let's see some scriptural examples and teachings. One such example is the concept of faith without works in the book of James. James emphasizes that true spirituality is not merely about having a belief or a feeling; it is also manifested in our actions. This implies that spirituality is not meant to exist in isolation but rather to be lived out within a religious context.

Furthermore, the Bible consistently highlights the importance of communal worship and gathering. In the book of

Hebrews, it encourages believers to "not give up meeting together, as some are in the habit of doing" (Hebrews 10:25). This demonstrates the significance of the religious community in nurturing and strengthening individual spirituality.

Conclusion

The concept of being spiritual but not religious (SBNR) may seem appealing to those seeking a personal and individualized relationship with a higher power. However, when examining the Bible, it becomes apparent that this idea is not in line with its teachings. Throughout scripture, God instructs believers to gather together in community, worship, and follow established religious practices. The Bible emphasizes the importance of fellowship, accountability, and participation in sacred rituals such as prayer, sacraments, and communal worship. Therefore, while spirituality can be a deeply personal journey, the Bible encourages believers to integrate their spirituality into a religious framework rather than isolating themselves from a religious community.

- CC Team



Supply Chain Careers

Adapting to a Digital Frontier

The world of supply chain management is not just about moving products from point A to B; it's an exciting puzzle where strategy, innovation, and resilience come together. This article intends to give you an exhaustive analysis into the incredible career opportunities this field has to offer.

A smartphone in your hand, a cup of coffee on your table, or even the shirt on your body; these everyday items have traveled across the globe before reaching you. The global supply chain is an intricate web of manufacturers, suppliers, logistics, and distributors that ensure products are available when and where we need them.

Now, imagine a world where this web is disrupted. The COVID-19 pandemic exposed the vulnerabilities of global supply chains. Disruptions in production, transportation, and distribution led to shortages and delays. Suddenly, "supply chain resilience" became a buzzword.

Resilience is the ability to bounce back from adversity, and in the context of supply chains, it means adapting quickly to disruptions. Achieving supply chain resilience involves strategies like

diversifying suppliers, using advanced technology for real-time tracking, and maintaining strategic stockpiles.

But why is resilience so important? Think about the climate change-related disasters, geopolitical tensions, or even the unpredictable nature of global events. Resilience ensures that the show goes on, no matter what. In the world's quest for supply chain resilience, the demand for skilled professionals has become more imperative than ever before.

Supply chain management has become a dynamic and multi-disciplinary field that requires a wide range of skills including but not limited to areas such as Logistics, Data Analysis, Sustainability and Environmental Science, Digital Technologies like Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence, Augmented and Virtual Reality, Risk Management, and Global Business Regulations.

Seizing the Opportunities

So, how do you seize the career opportunities in this ever-evolving field? Here's a roadmap:

Education: There are many premier universities and institutions, both public and private, which offer degrees or certifications in

supply chain management, logistics, or related fields. These programs provide a strong foundation for your career.

Internships: Most often, internship is a mandatory component of a degree programme. It's a great way to learn the ropes and make connections.

Upskilling/Continuous Learning: Supply chain is a dynamic field, and the ability to pivot and embrace new ideas is crucial. Staying updated with the latest trends and technologies through online courses and workshops gives you an edge over your competitors.

Colleges and Courses

Here's an indicative list of colleges and institutes across India where you can pursue degrees in supply chain management and related fields. These institutions offer a variety of programs at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels, allowing you to tailor your education to your specific career goals. Whether you're interested in logistics, supply chain management, or related fields, these colleges provide comprehensive courses to equip you with the knowledge and skills needed to excel in the industry.

India's Focus on R&D in Supply Chain Management

Supply chains have become increasingly complex due to global competitiveness and economic crises. This complexity calls for

Armed with the latest in cutting-edge research methodologies, the Centres have embarked on a mission to unravel the intricate tapestry of contemporary supply chains, a landscape rife with complexities and nuances. The Centres do not merely engage in academic pursuits; they disseminate erudition of the highest order, enriching the intellectual milieu and fostering a deeper understanding of this multifaceted discipline.

Moreover, the Centres boast a commitment to nurturing a cadre of adept professionals, armed with the most contemporary insights and tools that the world of supply chain management has to offer. By means of meticulously crafted training programs, they aspire to mold individuals into experts of this field, ready to navigate its intricacies with finesse.

Furthermore, the Centres emerge as an advocate for the digital age, championing the cause of digitisation, analytics, and the integration of IoT and AI into the intricate web of supply chain operations. In doing so, they seek to fortify the capacity for real-time monitoring and analysis, thus ushering in a new era of data-driven decision-making.

The Centres have been functioning with unwavering commitment to sustainability and the creation of green supply chains. Their research endeavors stand testament to this commitment, aligning

Institution	Admission Mode	Qualification
School of Business, University of Petroleum and Energy Studies.	Merit-based and entrance exams (CAT, CMAT, NMAT, XAT, MAT, UPESMET)	Minimum 50% marks in 10+2 for UG Minimum 50% marks in graduation for PG
SASTRA University	Merit-based	Minimum 50% marks in 10+2
KL University	Merit-based	Higher Secondary/Intermediate (10+2)
Amity University	Merit-based and entrance exams (CAT, MAT, XAT, NMAT, GMAT)	Minimum 50% marks in graduation for PG
Dr DY Patil University	Merit-based	Minimum 50% marks in 10+2 for UG Minimum 50% marks in graduation for PG
Alagappa University	Merit-based and entrance exams	Minimum 50% marks in 10+2 for UG Minimum 50% marks in graduation for PG
Mysore University	Merit-based	10+2/ ITI/ Diploma/ 2-year pre-university course of Karnataka for UG Bachelor's degree for PG
Jain University	Merit and entrance test (JET)	Completion of 10+2 for UG Minimum 50% marks in graduation for PG
Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management	Experience and Personal Interview	Bachelor's degree in Science, Commerce, Engineering for PG
Symbiosis Institute of Management Studies	Personal interview	Minimum 50% marks in graduation for PG
Loyola Institute of Business Administration	Personal interview	Minimum 50% marks in graduation for PG
Presidency University	Entrance examination (CAT/XAT/MAT/CMAT/ATMA/KMAT)	Minimum 50% marks in graduation for PG
BIMTECH	Entrance test	Minimum 50% marks in graduation for PG

innovative solutions and strategies to streamline operations, reduce costs, and enhance efficiency. As part of the Skill India initiative that aims to train Indians in different industry-related jobs and create an empowered workforce, the government has set up Centres of Excellence in Logistics and Supply Chain Management across the country. These Centres mainly focus on R&D for innovative solutions to help supply chain professionals adapt to evolving global dynamics, such as trade regulations, geopolitical shifts, and changing consumer preferences.

The Centres of Excellence in Logistics and Supply Chain Management have been tasked to undertake Research and Development activities to make the logistics sector more cost-effective and competitive, generating new employment opportunities and boosting exports. Additionally, the Centres also aim to enhance India's engagement with global markets, expand outreach, and contribute to the country's economic growth.

The inception of the 'Centre of Excellence in Logistics and Supply Chain Management' signifies a monumental leap towards addressing the intricacies and potentialities of this dynamic sphere.

seamlessly with global environmental aspirations and goals.

The Centres extend their arms in collaboration, forging partnerships with industry stalwarts, national bodies, and international organisations. Through these alliances, they aspire to nurture innovative solutions, meticulously tailored to meet the ever-evolving demands of the intricate supply chain—an arena that serves as the lifeblood of economic growth and global trade.

New Avenues in Supply Chain with Promising Career Growth Potential

Artificial Intelligence (AI): The Future of Supply Chain: In today's fast-paced digital world, speed is the name of the game in supply chain management. The ability to make quick decisions, reduce cycle times, operate with efficiency, and continuously improve processes has become paramount. Fortunately, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a powerful tool to meet these challenges head-on, and it's here to stay, promising significant transformation in the years to come.

According to a global estimate, supply chain management firms anticipate doubling the level of machine automation in their processes over the next five years. Simultaneously, spending on

Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) Platforms is expected to grow from \$1.67 billion in 2018 to \$12.44 billion in 2024, indicating a remarkable 40% compound annual growth rate (CAGR) in just seven years.

The disruptions caused by the pandemic have vividly demonstrated the significant impact of uncertainties on supply chains, emphasising the importance of smart contingency plans to navigate through these challenges effectively. Learning AI can help supply chain professionals and aspirants tap into the following areas of specialisation having immense potential for career progress.

Accurate Inventory Management: AI-driven supply chain planning tools excel in handling vast amounts of data, enabling quick analysis and interpretation of datasets to provide timely guidance on supply and demand forecasting. Some advanced AI systems can even predict consumer habits and forecast seasonal demand, helping to minimise inventory costs while anticipating future customer demand trends.

Warehouse Efficiency: AI-based automation enhances the efficiency of warehouse operations. These systems can retrieve items from warehouses more rapidly and accurately than humans, simplifying complex procedures and speeding up work. This not only saves time but also reduces the need for a large workforce, resulting in cost savings.

Enhanced Safety: AI-driven tools can analyse workplace safety data, identify potential risks, and provide manufacturers with information to ensure worker and material safety. They can also record stocking parameters, update operations, and proactively address maintenance needs to ensure secure and compliant warehouses.

Reduced Operations Costs: AI systems minimise human oversight errors and workplace incidents, leading to error-free, high-productivity operations across various supply chain aspects, from customer service to warehouse management. Warehouse robots, powered by AI, offer increased speed and accuracy, ultimately reducing operational costs.

On-Time Delivery: By reducing dependency on manual efforts, AI systems streamline processes, making the entire supply chain faster, safer, and more efficient. This improved efficiency facilitates on-time deliveries to meet customer commitments, removing operational bottlenecks along the value chain.

Futuristic Job Roles in Supply Chain

The rapid pace of digitization, automation, and the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) in supply chain management is reshaping the job landscape in this field. Several futuristic jobs and roles are emerging as a result of these technological advancements. Here are some of the key roles to watch for:

1. AI Supply Chain Analyst: These professionals leverage AI and ML algorithms to analyse massive datasets, uncover insights, and make data-driven decisions to optimise supply chain operations. They focus on predictive analytics and demand forecasting to reduce costs and enhance efficiency.

2. IoT Supply Chain Manager: With the growing use of IoT devices and sensors in supply chains, these managers oversee the implementation and management of IoT solutions. They collect and analyse real-time data from IoT sensors to improve inventory management, track shipments, and enhance overall visibility.

3. Blockchain Supply Chain Specialist: As blockchain technology gains traction in supply chain management, specialists in this field ensure the secure and transparent recording of transactions and events throughout the supply chain. They focus on traceability, authenticity, and compliance.

4. Supply Chain Automation Engineer: Automation engineers design, develop, and implement robotic and automation solutions within warehouses, distribution centers, and manufacturing facilities. They work on automating repetitive tasks, optimising material handling, and increasing operational efficiency.

5. Data Scientist: Data scientists in supply chain management use advanced statistical and machine learning techniques to extract valuable insights from large datasets. They help in optimizing.

6. Supply Chain Sustainability Manager: Sustainability is becoming a critical concern in supply chain management. These managers focus on making supply chains eco-friendlier by reducing carbon footprints, minimising waste, and ensuring ethical sourcing practices.

7. Supply Chain Digital Transformation Leader: These professionals drive the digital transformation of supply chain processes within organisations. They identify opportunities for automation, AI, and ML integration, and oversee the implementation of digital technologies.

8. Supply Chain Cybersecurity Analyst: With the increasing reliance on digital systems and data exchange, cybersecurity analysts focus on protecting supply chain networks from cyber threats and ensuring the integrity and confidentiality of data.

9. Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) Supply Chain Specialist: AR and VR technologies are being used for training, maintenance, and visualisation in supply chains. Specialists in this field work on implementing AR/VR solutions for tasks such as remote maintenance and employee training.

10. Supply Chain Network Designer: These professionals use advanced modeling and simulation techniques to design and optimise supply chain networks. They assess factors like transportation routes, warehouse locations, and production facilities to enhance efficiency and reduce costs.

11. Supply Chain AI Ethics Officer: With the increasing use of AI, ethical considerations become essential. These officers ensure that AI and ML algorithms are used responsibly, ethically, and in compliance with regulations, mitigating potential biases and risks.

12. Supplier Relationship Manager (SRM) 2.0: SRM professionals are evolving into more strategic roles, using data analytics and AI-driven insights to strengthen supplier relationships, optimise sourcing strategies, and mitigate supply chain risks.

13. Supply Chain Digital Twin Manager: Digital twins are virtual replicas of physical supply chain components. Managers in this role use digital twins to simulate and optimise supply chain scenarios, enabling better decision-making and risk management.

The future of supply chain management is undeniably tech-driven, and professionals in this field need to adapt to these changes by acquiring digital skills, data analytics expertise, and a strong understanding of emerging technologies.

Taken from Employment News
- Dali Agrahari & Prateek Singh

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