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A Rough Approximation of Fuzzy Soft Set-Based Decision-Making Approach in Supplier Selection Problem

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, supplier selection process, a multicriteria decision-making problem, has become one of the most indispensable parts for every purchasing sector for the improvement of performances of business operations. Most of the literatures in this field have considered only the opinion of decision-makers. But in fact, each company has its own opinion about the suppliers. The purpose of this paper is to select the best supplier by integrating the opinions of both decision-makers and company's stake holders. In this literature, these opinions are taken as fuzzy soft sets. These two fuzzy soft sets are then integrated by the rough approximation theory. The attributes in this literature are taken in the form of linguistic variable. At the end of this paper, a case study is given to illustrate the proposed method for selecting the best supplier.

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Supplier selection problem; soft set; fuzzy soft set; rough set; rough approximation of fuzzy soft set

1. Introduction

As information technology develops and economic market faces globalisation, a well-planned and well-executed supply chain management (SCM) system plays an important role in amplifying the competitive advantage. Basically, SCM is the integration of key business process from the end user to the original supplier, and it provides product service and information that add value for customers. Therefore, it is very important for all companies to have long relationship with few reliable suppliers. The success of a company is highly dependent on the selection of proper suppliers. So, supplier selection problem (SSP) is an important part of SCM. Selecting right suppliers extensively reduces the material purchasing cost and improves corporate competitiveness. Dickson [1] in his literature identified 23 criteria that have been considered by purchasing managers in different situations. The SSP involves trade-off between multiple criteria that are both qualitative and quantitative in nature. Hence, supplier's selection problem is a multiple criteria decision problem and it is necessary to make a trade-off between conflicting tangible and intangible factors to find the best suppliers.

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The Concept of Justice and the Status of Women in Islam: A Theological and Philosophical Study.

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Abstract

Justice is the basis of human life. Justice can be defined as fairness in the treatment to all people assigning rights, duties, honours and opportunities etc. The two supreme mind of ancient philosopher Plato and Aristotle, paid their greatest attentions to this subject. The questions of women status is a fundamental question almost all societies and communities. Women were deprived of their rights on the ground of intellectually, physically, and psychologically weaker than men. For this, main reason is patriarchal social order. Religion by inculcating social virtues like truth, honesty, peace, etc. Among the members of society helps people to become a moral and civilized citizen of the society and give rise to the spirit of brotherhood and humanity and promotes justice in the society. The issue of women status in Islam is much talked subject now and is highly controversial. The conservative Ulama insist on assigning women subservient position to men. But a deeper examination of Qur'anic verses makes it clear that it upholds dignity of women. Today all Islamic societies are experiencing fundamental social change and rethinking on many issues has become very vital. But what is important to keep in mind is such deformations or rethinking should be in the light of Qur'an and Hadith.

Introduction:

Justice is the basis of human life and the cardinal principle along which human society operates, as it is a source of all noble traits. Justice can be defined as fairness in the treatment to all people assigning rights and duties, honour and opportunities etc. In essence justice means giving everyone what is his or her due. It is a fundamental concept to any ethical system and as such it is one of the most important moral and philosophical concepts. The word 'justice' comes from the Latin word 'jus', meaning right or law. The Oxford English Dictionary defines the 'just' person as one who typically 'does what is morally right' and is disposed to 'giving everyone his or her due,' offering the word 'fair' as a synonym. But philosophers want to get beyond etymology and dictionary definitions to consider the nature of justice as both a moral virtue of individual character and a desirable quality of society, as well as how it applies to ethical and social decision making. Western philosophers generally regard justice as the most fundamental of all virtues for ordering interpersonal relations and establishing and maintaining a stable society. No virtue is of greater importance than justice, as it includes all other virtues. Aristotle in his book 'Nicomachean Ethics' claims that justice in the broad sense is the whole of virtue as 'in justice is every virtue comprehended and it is complete virtue in its fullest sense.' The concept of justice evoked an endless debate among the scholars concerning what really is justice, its scope and how its standard is to be realized in society. Consequently various theories of justice propounded by various scholars came into existence. The two supreme minds of ancient Greek civilization, Plato and Aristotle, paid their greatest of attentions to this subject and perhaps they were the earliest philosophers who developed theories of justice. Plato composed his immortal work 'The Republic' to deal with the question 'what is justice'. For Plato, justice is a supreme virtue establishing rational order and is the condition for the existence of other virtues like wisdom, courage and temperance. It is an ideal virtue according to Plato and as such its accurate form can be seen in an ideal society in which everyone performs his role appropriately according to his virtue and not interfering with the proper functioning of others. Aristotle in his 'Nicomachean Ethics' deals with the moral virtue of justice and asserts that justice consists in what is lawful and fair, fairness involves equitable distributions and the correction of what is inequitable. John Rawls drawing inspiration from Aristotle offers his theory of justice as fairness in