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Logistics and Reverse Logistics of Medication

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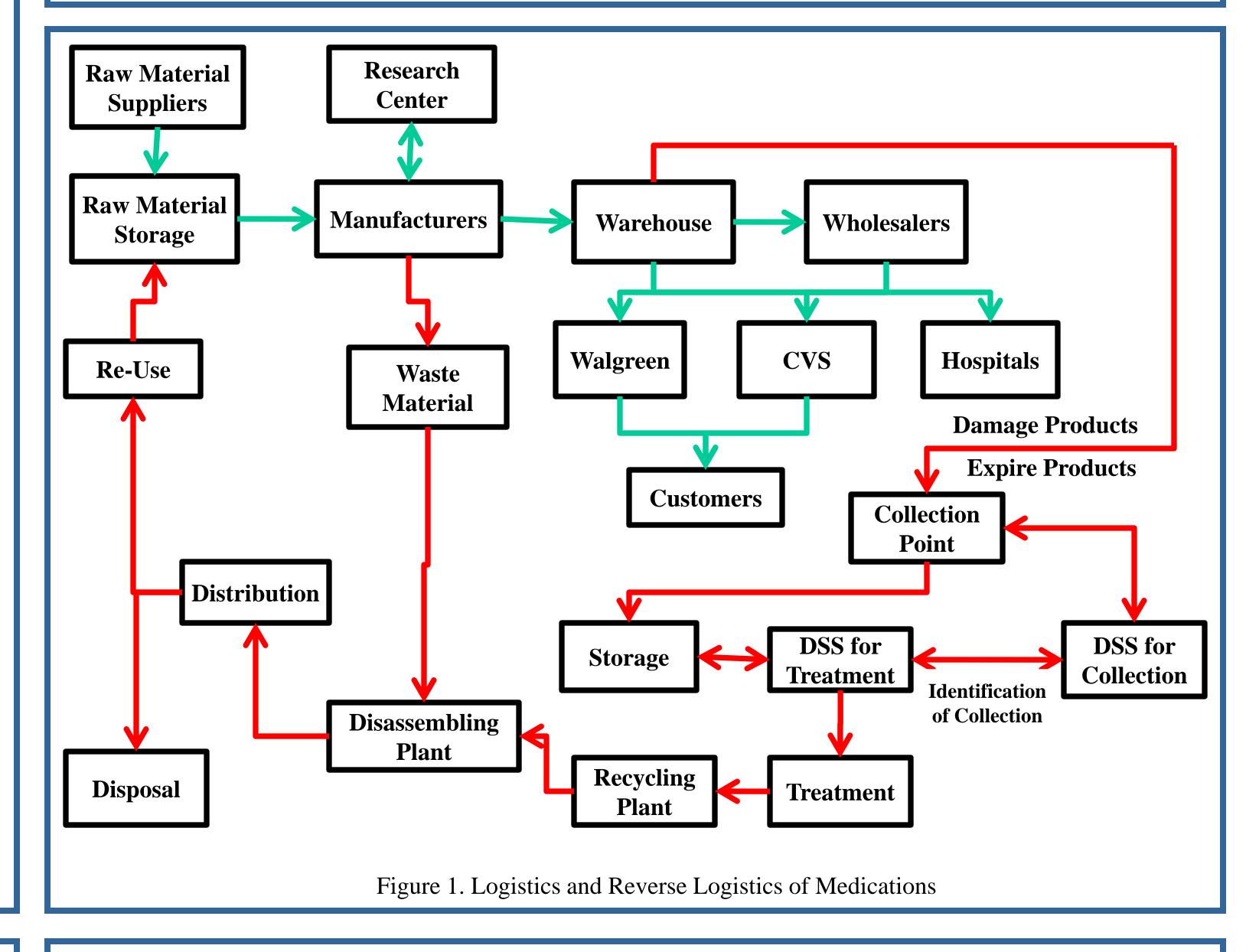
Abstract

One of the most important process in Industries is Logistics system. Logistics is the managing of the flow of goods, information and other resources, including energy and people, between the point of origin and the point of utilization in order to convene the requirements of trade. Logistics involves the integration of information, transportation,

Logistics

This research explains about process in logistics, Here a typical layer from raw material suppliers to customers, logistics supply chain is proposed to characterize respective functions in corresponding layers, which are coded as supply chain layers 1–10, respectively. from raw material suppliers to customers. Every process play different role in logistics. First, Raw material suppliers supply material to the manufacturer as per their requirement. Manufacturer storage material in storage and as per requirement they use that material for products. Manufacturing process play different type of role in process. Finished products distribute in warehouse and than they supply that product to wholesalers to customers. Logistics managing of the flow of goods.

inventory, warehousing, material handling, and packaging, and occasionally security. In the proposed methodology, a model is devise with the intention of thoroughly optimizing the process of both logistics and reverse logistics in a given supply chain. With the enlarged ecological concerns greater than past decade, there is the growing recognition that issues of ecological pollution associated industrial development should be deal with all together in the operational process of supply chain management, thus contributing to the initiative of supply chain management. In the same way, all the solutions, including logistics management, for managing the overall lifecycle of products should be integrated in a more comprehensive supply chain procedure.



Goal

The main goal of Logistics system is to increase efficiency, improve customer service, increase sales and improved relationship in terms of logistics flows. The goal of logistics is to provide the support required to ensure that operations succeed. a reverse supply chain that supports profit and provides the goals maximum value for assets. Several important reflection for the reverse logistics of returned medications include security of the medications, keeping costs down through automation, and tracing the returns from the initial interception down to their final disposition.

Reverse Logistics

Similarly, a layer used-product reverse logistics chain is specified, which includes collecting points, recycling plants, disassembling plants, secondary material markets, and final disposal locations of wastes. Basically in hospital or any pharmaceutical store, reverse logistics play different type of role like in hospital or any other retail store they return that product to the company which is damaged or expired. Reverse logistics may be useful for solving waste-induced environmental pollution problems that escort high-technology industrial development. Here reverse logistics is referred to as the process of logistics management involved in planning, managing, and controlling the flow of wastes for either reuse or final disposal of wastes.

Conclusion

This research has explained the logistics operational model to organize the cross-functional product logistics flows and used-product reverse logistics flows in a given supply chain. By identifying the significant activities and related equipped requirements of the proposed logistics system, a combination of multi-objective function together with corresponding prepared limitations are formulated. Accordingly, these components are linked with light green and red lines, representing corresponding directional relationships in terms of logistics flows and induced monetary flows, respectively.