

International Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR)

New Delhi

Batch 2017- 2019

Total marks: 70

HEM-704 - Logistics and Supply Chain Management

Time: 3:00 HR

1. Select the most appropriate answer: 22

- i. Reduction of inventory is a key objective of logistics management (True / False)
- ii. Distributers are the middlemen in a supply chain (True / False)
- iii. Supply chain management is a narrow concept than logistics management (True / False)
- iv. Rail transport is most suited for rural areas (True / False)
- v. Outbound logistics is also called upstream logistics (True / False)
- vi. Demand forecasting techniques involve: -
 - a. FSN analysis
 - b. VED analysis
 - c. None of these
- vii. The fastest and most costly mode of transport.
 - a. Air transport
 - b. Water transport
 - c. Ropeways
- viii. A kind of transportation where no empty wagons or containers are bought back:
 - a. Rail
 - b. Road
 - c. Pipeline
- ix. Wherever, there is financial crunch, the first thing to knock down is
 - a. AD items
 - b. CD items
 - c. AV items
- x. No book price is generally fixed for disposal of following type of condemned item:
 - a. Transport vehicles

- b. Autoclaves
 - c. Cobalt machine
 - d. X-ray developer and fixer

- xi. “Quality as defined” by the customer is
 - a. An unrealistic definition of quality
 - b. A user based definition of quality
 - c. A manufacturing based definition of quality
 - d. A product based definition of quality

- xii. Positive, long term relationships between supply chain participants refer to
 - a. Tailored logistics
 - b. Partnerships
 - c. Supply Chain Management

- xiii. All of the following costs are likely to decrease as a result of quality except
 - a. Customer dissatisfaction cost
 - b. Maintenance cost
 - c. Scrap cost
 - d. Warranty and service cost

- xiv. Which of the following is not a typical supply chain member
 - a. Retailers creditor
 - b. Whole saler
 - c. Producer
 - d. Customer

- xv. In a SC, material flows in one direction while Flows in both directions
 - a. Process
 - b. Information
 - c. Product
 - d. Semi finish goods

- xvi. The time period between placing an order its receipt in stock is known as
 - a. Lead time
 - b. Carrying time
 - c. Shortage time
 - d. Over time

- xvii. Re-ordering level is calculated as

- a. Maximum consumption rate x Maximum re-order period
- b. Minimum consumption rate x Minimum re-order period
- c. Maximum consumption rate x Minimum re-order period
- d. Minimum consumption rate x Maximum re-order period

xviii. The following abbreviations stands for

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a. ABC | g. FEFO |
| b. HML | h. PO |
| c. JIT | i. QMS |
| d. L/C | j. TL |
| e. BSC | |
| f. DGTD | |

2. Define SCM. Discuss the problems associated with the SC and suggest remedial measures required to streamline supplies of various articles in health institutions. 12

3. Describe the various purchase procedures followed in health institutions. 12

4. Write short notes on any two: 12
 - a. Transportation
 - b. Rational use of drugs
 - c. Condemnation procedure

5. The district health office purchases a wide variety of life saving drugs out of which quite a few have limited shelf life. One of the drugs which costs Rs. 180/- per bottle is required at an average rate of 60 bottles a month by the different PHCs which are serviced from this office. The cost to replenish the stock of an item and the cost of holding inventories, as computed by the Health Department, are Rs. 50 /- per order and Rs. 2.60 per bottle stored respectively. The administration wishes to know the following
 - a. What should be the economic order quantity of the drug?
 - b. If the drug has a limited shelf life of two months, what quantity should be purchased at a time?
 - c. If the administration is of the opinion that safety stock equivalent to one month's requirement must be maintained for each vital drug, what quantity should be procured at a time?
