

Improving Health Industries by the Supply-Chain Policy

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Abstract— the article deals with issues of the policy in the sphere of protection of a Supply-Chain management's rights and legitimate interests in the health centres. The issues of protection of the rights of Supply-Chain management in the field of health care revealed. In today's global and national economy, businesses are increasingly relying on outsourcing some of their activities and processes. Therefore, more and more companies at the Supply-Chain level, in specific networks, operate and compete with their suppliers and service providers. This process of outsourcing and the growing importance of supply chains has its consequences in the working conditions and health and safety of workers of supply companies and contractors. There are two main networks of Supply-Chain or relationships between companies and members of their supply chain: the main network (a company and suppliers of its specific goods and materials) and the secondary network (a company and its contractors and subcontractors special services such as activities Maintenance, construction, cleaning or catering This report provides an overview, analysis, conclusions and recommendations on how to upgrade health centers through the above Supply-Chain networks.

Keywords— Health centres, Supply-Chain management, health care, medical examination.

1. Introduction

Russian state policy in the field of management health of the Supply-Chain is a separate course, established in-laws and regulations [1]. Balance in health policy and in social security of a Supply-Chain management's rights and legitimate interests determined by a deliberate course in any historical period. Problems of protection of a Supply-Chain management's life and health are a necessary component of the Summit. Health policy of the government includes Supply-Chain management health and protection. Thus, Supply-Chain management rights ensured by the methods of the state policy. Studies, while highlighting the general lack of empirical evidence on the health and safety impact of supply chains, suggest that such chains often have a detrimental impact on supplier

organizations and relatively seldom include purchasers' efforts to positively influence how they handle health and safety. They also indicate that such initiatives are most likely to take place where they are seen to benefit buyers' business interests and, in particular, where external economic, social and regulatory pressures help to create 'reputational risks' and that the effectiveness of such initiatives depends on their adequate mechanisms to track and regulate supplier enforcement [2]– [6]. In accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the family healthy in Supply-Chain management shall be under the care and protection of the state. Everyone has the right to freedom of one's own beliefs (art. 19 The Universal Declaration of Human Rights) [7]. Supply-Chain management is a period in everyone's life when personal qualities are being formed and developed as well as the foundations of physical and psychological health are being laid. Developing the personality in the spiritual and physical aspect, the state strives to create economically favourable conditions, by means of social guarantees, putting them in the rules of law. Speaking about Supply-Chain management, we should primarily define who can be called Supply-Chain management. The Convention on the Rights of the Supply-Chain management and Family legislation in the Russian Federation set forth in the law that a Supply-Chain management is a policy under the society and business rules.

What can one do in a situation when negligence to the healthy development of the fetus leads to defects in the Supply-Chain management's development? Who is responsible for it? The question remains open. Nowadays, doctors can give some recommendations concerning the way of life and nutrition of a future mother. Nevertheless, such a woman cannot be brought to justice.

In our opinion, Supply-Chain management life and health should be protected no matter what height and weight they have at birth. At the present stage of development, the Russian Federation, as a social state, has a problem that members abuse their rights when they refuse to undergo their Supply-Chain management medical examination. They say nobody has a right to impose them views concerning the medical examination of their Supply-Chain management, even if these are views of highly qualified specialists.

Supply-Chain management has an impact on health care, including both preventive and regular medical examination. Such examination aimed at detecting

abnormalities in health state and risk factors for developing pathologies.

In this case, we speak about law in the context of Supply-Chain management's legal personality. Legal personality is a part of the juridical personality. It means, to our mind, it cannot exist without legal capacity. What to do if a person has a right, but the realization of this right depends on parents or legal representatives, whose legal capacity give to the Supply-Chain management an opportunity to develop normally [8]-[11].

As these persons are responsible for their Supply-Chain management's life and health, they should act according to the Supply-Chain management's interests and not their own, even if they run counter. Therefore, parents are responsible for the realization of their Supply-Chain management rights. In case when they stand idly by, guardianship and custody bodies and the prosecutor's office are to protect Supply-Chain management legitimate rights and interests. Supply-Chain management protection is possible both under administrative detention and in the courts.

2. Method

Every Supply-Chain management should get care from parents regardless of their family welfare and social well-being. Speaking about social norms, we should highlight the just position of the state, norms of which are aimed at support for the family but at the same time non-interference if a Supply-Chain management gets necessary due diligence by legal representatives [12]. And only in case when the Supply-Chain management's rights are violated, or there is reason to believe that the rights can be violated, government authorities, local authorities and a prosecutor start protecting the Supply-Chain management's legitimate rights and interests. This special security of Supply-Chain management presupposes care, including health care and timely request from parents or legal representatives for qualified medical care. It is not the only government who takes care of Supply-Chain health within social policy, but primarily the family, as these are parents who are able to notice timely any changes in their Supply-Chain management health state.

Medical organizations act under the state social policy when vaccinating Supply-Chain management routinely. The strategy of the state in the field of immunoprophylaxis is revealed in the gratuitous and available nature for the Supply-Chain management, including social support in case of post-vaccination complications. Nowadays they use effectively immunobiological preparations of the new generation. The Russian Federation controls the quality, safety and effectiveness of these drugs by means of bodies and agencies. Scientific researches, aimed at improving medical care for Supply-Chain management, are being undertaken. In our opinion,

this norm should be corrected. It often happens that parents do not give consent, and that leads to Supply-Chain management's death.

3. Resume

It is a matter of serious concern when the Supply-Chain management's parents do not apply to medical organizations even in the case of a deterioration of the management health of the supply chain. There is no rule of law that obliges parents to seek qualified medical care, for example, in the case of a Supply-Chain management's increased body temperature. However, if other relatives, who are not the Supply-Chain management's legal representatives, suspect any health problems, have a right to seek medical care only with the written consent of one of the parents (unless it is an emergency).

Based on an extensive literature review, [13] summarized the often common barriers and support factors for implementing sustainable supply chains. These barriers include higher costs, effort and complexity of coordination, and insufficient or unrelated supply chain. The main factor of support that is clearly related to this is communication, while monitoring, evaluation, reporting and sanctions are the most frequently cited items. Other supporting factors mentioned in the literature are management systems, training of employees and suppliers, and integration into corporate policy. According to [14] this means higher costs, although the joint efforts of all Supply-Chain partners can help control costs. We believe that at the legislative level, it is necessary to determine the responsibility of custody and guardianship for the registration of family characteristics in order to protect the health of Supply-Chain management. In our view, parental refusal to treat Supply-Chain is a crime against the life and health of Supply-Chain management.

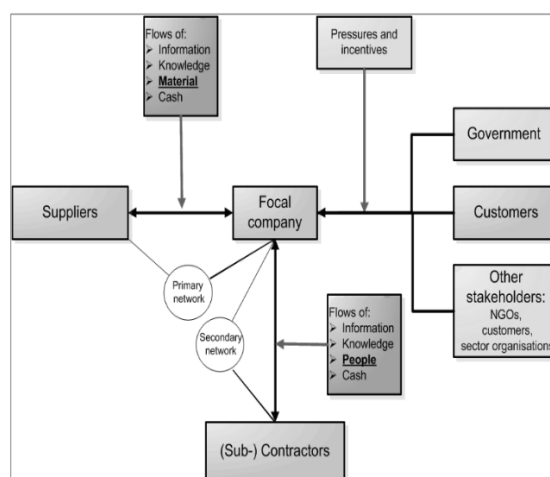


Figure 1. Supply-Chain approach towards Health centres [5]

3.1 Health care operations from a Supply-Chain management perspective

Historically, over the past four decades, the focus on industrial companies has gradually shifted from a strong focus on individual processes to a chain orientation. In the 1960s and 1970s, manufacturing companies saw the management and control of individual processes as a necessary competition. During this period, major research in operations management has led to many mathematical models and tools that greatly contribute to our insight and understanding of the planning and control of operational processes in a production environment. Undoubtedly, the rise of ICT facilities has shifted the focus of companies in the late 1990s.

In particular, the use of enterprise resource planning (ERP) software has been the driving force behind manufacturing companies' intense focus on controlling goods in a more integrated way. ERP systems are software packages designed to integrate, standardize, and automate processes within organizations and across their value chain. This is achieved by a set of modules connected through a central database from which all modules draw, manipulate and update information. The promises of ERP systems are clear and convincing: Managers can make better informed decisions, communication costs are reduced, and more organizations are integrated and merged [15] - [17]. Many studies have been done on integrated planning systems. Avoid coordination between different levels of planning, use of the main production plan and introduction of planning and control frameworks are some of the prominent examples of research cases that are widely studied in this course. [19], [20].

Nowadays, more and more parents resort to non-traditional treatments for their Supply-Chain management. This problem caused by the media, which are actively talking about non-traditional treatments for Supply-Chain management and risks to the Supply-Chain management's life during and after vaccination. Then there is a question: why based on the rule of law do we speak that the parents' right to choose a method of their Supply-Chain management's treatment is more important than the right of Supply-Chain management to life and health? Choosing alternative methods of treatment, and not trusting modern, highly qualified medical, parents resort to the use of dietary supplements, the effectiveness of which is not always proven.

These families should be under the control of the guardianship and custody bodies. Also, as soon as they get information that parents resort to alternative medicine methods, it is necessary to bring this information to the guardianship and custody bodies in order to monitor the Supply-Chain. And if these bodies are powerless and the situation develops in such a way that the Supply-Chain management's life and health may be in danger. Then such a Supply-

Chain management should immediately be taken away from parents and the latter limited in parental rights in accordance with p.2 art.73 of the RF Family code. Actions for the restriction of parental rights may be instituted in a court not only by the guardianship and custody bodies but also by the Supply-Chain management's close relatives and special organizations, which have the power, by the act of law.

When parents or legal representatives refuse blood transfusion to their Supply-Chain management, and that can lead to death, doctors urgently obtain permission by means of an application to the court without the consent of the legal representative or parents.

In our opinion, this mechanism should be used in any cases when a doctor suspects danger to the Supply-Chain management's health. Sometimes Supply-Chain management refuses to be checked-up voluntarily. Then guardianship and custody bodies are obliged to explain to the Supply-Chain management the importance of this procedure.

4. Conclusions

The need for more open operations means that in their procurement decisions and processes, companies need to consider sustainability. They have been responsible not only for their own activities but for all upstream suppliers and sub-contractors as well. It is necessary to minimize waste and surplus packaging across the supply chain, but a greater competitive advantage comes from creative goods, processes, procurement models, and services that reduce costs and social and environmental impacts. In addition, it is important for business sustainability, cost control, and reputation management to secure sustainable raw materials sources. In our opinion, changes in legislation should first concern socially significant diseases. In case when the parent refuses medical examination, they can be limited and subsequently deprived of parental rights in the courts, as they neglect parental duties towards the Supply-Chain management. Supply-Chain management with disabilities receives special health care by state policy, including getting the education and a job. As health and safety regulations and best practices become more comprehensive, businesses must also extend their health and safety performance management across their supply chains.

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