

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TRANSPORT LOGISTICS SYSTEM

Safarov Qodiri Qoplonbek Abdujalil o'g'li

Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute

Abstract. In the article, the impact on the efficiency of industrial production in all parts of the logistics chain was studied, it was considered to increase it and reduce costs, in particular, issues related to important elements of goods movement, such as procurement, storage, packaging and means of transport were considered. Problems faced by logistics companies were analyzed. The advantages and disadvantages of the technologies introduced in logistics were identified and suggestions were made to increase the efficiency of their use.

Key words: logistics, delivery time, transport infrastructure, organization of international transportation.

Аннотация. В статье изучено влияние на эффективность промышленного производства всех звеньев логистической цепи, рассмотрено ее повышение и снижение затрат, в частности вопросы, связанные с важными элементами товародвижения, такими как заготовка, хранение, учитывались упаковка и транспортные средства. Проанализированы проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются логистические компании. Выявлены преимущества и недостатки внедренных технологий в логистике и сделаны предложения по повышению эффективности их использования.

Ключевые слова: логистика, сроки доставки, транспортная инфраструктура, организация международных перевозок.

Annotatsiya. Maqolada logistika zanjirining barcha qismlarida sanoat ishlab chiqarishi samaradorligiga ta'siri o'rganildi, uni ko'paytirish va xarajatlarni kamaytirish, xususan, tovarlar harakatining muhim elementlari, xususan, xarid qilish, saqlash va boshqalar bilan bog'liq masalalar ko'rib chiqildi. qadoqlash va transport vositalari ko'rib chiqildi. Logistika kompaniyalari duch keladigan muammolar tahlil qilindi. Logistikaga joriy etilgan texnologiyalarning afzalliklari va kamchiliklari aniqlanib, ulardan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirish bo'yicha takliflar berildi.

Kalit so'zlar: logistika, etkazib berish muddati, transport infratuzilmasi, xalqaro tashishni tashkil etish.

The logistics system of the enterprise is one of the most complex and at the same time well-functioning mechanisms that combine various elements. The

continuous operation of this mechanism is mainly determined by the precise operation of each of its components, the perfection of the methods and technologies used in it, therefore, it is necessary to study logistics in every enterprise. In the modern world, the rapid growth of production, the expansion of the nomenclature of goods produced by various enterprises, the organization of warehouses, which in turn affects the growth of the enterprise's turnover. All this increases the role of logistics in enterprise management.

Increasing the efficiency of industrial production and reducing costs in all parts of the logistics chain mainly depends on the rational organization of the distribution network, in particular, the important elements of goods movement, such as procurement, storage, packaging and vehicles. Transport logistics is also part of the economic policy of any enterprise, its main task is to accompany the cargo from the time it leaves the manufacturer to the delivery to the consumer. Large manufacturing enterprises usually have their own transport. Small firms are forced to rent cars or contract with transport companies [1]. High-quality transport logistics implies timely delivery of cargo and its safety. Therefore, logistics and transport managers must organize the most reasonable process of cargo transportation with minimal damage, constantly monitor its movement, know the location at the same time and ensure that it arrives at the company on time. By following these two basic rules, businesses can significantly reduce their costs. Currently, no solid enterprise can operate without transport logistics, otherwise there is a risk of bankruptcy[2]. With the emergence of "logistics departments" in enterprises, the process of delivery of raw materials and finished products became more systematic, which led to the rational selection of road stock, loading, unloading, efficient management of transport and, as a result, reduced transport costs. Analysis of literature on the topic. At the moment, it is difficult to imagine any trade or production enterprise that is not involved in solving logistics problems. Thus, according to T. Allegri, logistics in enterprise activity allows the company to optimize product, financial and information flows "significantly reducing the time interval between the purchase of raw materials and semi-finished products and the delivery of goods". Analysis and results. The relevance of studying the role of logistics in enterprise management is related to the process of globalization of the production and goods sector, therefore, the cost of logistics increases in any enterprise, because a large part of the costs are often transportation costs. Thus, if an enterprise looks for the cheapest resources outside the country in order to reduce production costs, then the share of logistics costs will increase significantly [16-30]. Due to the breadth and many aspects of this

problem, the functions and purposes of using the logistics system in the enterprise should be comprehensively studied in each individual case, which makes the research problem more relevant.

Logistics is an important business that opens up wide opportunities for the use of human and material resources, which in turn affects national production. Logistics management has a significant impact on the state of financial and economic as well as legislative provision in the modern market economy. This situation should apply, first of all, to the market of motor transport services, warehousing institutions, formation of motor transport services in intermediary organizations. However, work in the field of logistics is not limited to these trends, it is very multifaceted. In addition, logistics work includes personnel supply of the enterprise, sales activities, organization of information systems, etc. k. includes management activities. The unique novelty of the logistics approach in enterprise management is related to limited relationships in all areas of activity, which together form commodity-transfer organizational systems, which are easy to manage and show a high level of work efficiency. In the economic field, the practice of large enterprises of highly developed countries and Russia shows that logistics occupies an important place in the business processes of modern enterprises. Effective development of various business processes, their ability to compete in foreign and domestic markets is mainly determined by the development of the logistics system of the enterprise and the logistics management of the enterprise as a whole. The efficiency of transport logistics mainly depends on the company's strategy and tactics. At the same time, managers should conduct comprehensive marketing research (freight, prices, suppliers of raw materials, consumers of finished products, competitors), look at alternative methods of transportation and methods of transportation, keep records and their work to achieve the best result. it is necessary to analyze the costs to get the minimum costs. The policy of the provided services includes decisions and actions aimed at the comprehensive implementation of the transport process. Therefore, the organization of cargo transportation is planned along with the provision of additional services to customers, taking into account the distance, quantity and delivery time of their transportation. The fact that transport companies are very ready to diversify and expand their activities increases the potential of attracting customers, increases profits, accelerates the introduction of the latest transport technologies, and strengthens their position in the market of transport services. Manufacturing enterprises are no less willing to get rid of many non-

specific logistics functions and focus on their core business in order to reduce overheads and lower wages.

According to logistics experts, an important reason preventing the expansion of cooperation between industry and transport companies in the field of logistics is the risk of the cargo owner losing control over the movement of raw materials and finished products. This reason, as a rule, has a subjective character, and can be eliminated as the experience of working together is accumulated and mutual trust is strengthened. This is confirmed by the rapid development of the transfer of logistics functions from production companies to transport companies. This is also facilitated by the rapid development of information technology, as a result of which transport companies expand and improve interactions with shippers through electronic data exchange. Unfortunately, today, both ways are developing separately, each with its own advantages and disadvantages. The way out of this situation is seen in their merger and thus synergistic effect, which helps further development of transport companies and reduces transport costs of production enterprises. Logistics is part of the supply system of the enterprise, which includes the effective planning, implementation and control of the main stages of the enterprise, as well as the storage and movement of goods and products produced by the enterprise. In addition, the logistics system of the enterprise includes the direction of relevant services and information flows from the place of delivery to the final consumer, while fulfilling all the customer's requirements. Transport is one of the main components of the enterprise's logistics system, because no organization can function properly without the service of delivering finished goods and manufactured products to consumers. The activity of resource management logistics ensures a high level of adaptability of the enterprise and spending time on the reorganization process or production process in accordance with external influencing factors. The interaction of various components of the logistics system of the enterprise is carried out simultaneously at several levels: financial, economic, industrial, etc. The use of the logistics system speeds up the process of obtaining information and increases the service level of the production cycle. Introducing the "just-in-time" principle of enterprise management into the logistics process, which is actively used in lean production, firstly, to eliminate losses at the production stage, excess production stocks and waiting time, secondly, to significantly reduce the value and price of goods, and finally, thirdly, it allows to improve the quality of logistics service of the enterprise. At the same time, it is reasonable for enterprises to organize the production cycle system in accordance with the principles of logistics. It is possible to organize the company's production

cycle, choose suppliers and organize independent production processes, purchase materials and raw materials. Historically, the interest in logistics development problems in industrialized countries was primarily due to economic reasons. Gradually, the attention of entrepreneurs was focused on the search for new forms of optimization of market activity and reducing costs in this area. It should be clarified that the development of logistics is determined by two factors: the complexity of the system of market relations and the increase in requirements for the quality characteristics of the distribution process; Creating flexible production systems. Consider what drives the need and what is likely to be the widespread use of logistics

The need for logistics is explained by a number of reasons, two of which are the main ones. The first reason is the development of competition due to the transition from a buyer's market to a seller's market. The second reason is the economic crisis of the 70s, which clearly showed the world community the importance and necessity of introducing logistics methods into the economic sphere. The possibility of applying logistics is connected with the modern achievements of scientific and technological development. As a result of scientific and technological progress, various tools for working with material and information flows have been created and are widespread. It is possible to use the equipment suitable for the specific conditions of the logistics process. At the same time, the computerization of logistics process management is important for the development of logistics. Material flows from the main sources of raw materials to the final consumer through the chain of production, transport and intermediary relations are constantly expensive. Research conducted in Great Britain has shown that more than 70% of the cost of a product to the final consumer is the cost of storage, transportation, packaging and other operations that promote the material flow. The use of logistics in production and application areas allows: reduction of costs in all ways of movement of material flows; Reducing the transit time of goods through the logistics chain; Reducing transportation costs; Reduce manual labor costs and associated costs for shipping operations. The logistics approach creates conditions for improving many other indicators of the performance of the materials of the transmission system, as the overall organization improves, the interaction of individual contacts increases, and management improves. The integrated quality of logistics systems represents the ability of these systems to realize the final goal called the "six rules of logistics": Cargo-required product; Quality-necessary quality; Quantity-required quantity; Must be delivered on time; The place is in the right place; Costs-with minimal costs.

The goal of logistics activity is achieved if these six conditions are met, that is, if the right product is delivered in the right amount, with the right quality, at the right place at the right time and at the lowest cost. Conclusions and suggestions. Logistics is a relatively young science, therefore, many issues related to the conceptual device and terminology are constantly updated, changed and filled with new content with the development of market relations. For example, today there are three dozen different definitions of logistics in Uzbek and Russian literature. However, logistics based on it is not a completely new and practically unknown phenomenon. The problem of rationalization has always been in the center of attention. Logistics innovations, first of all, consist of changing priorities in the economic practice of enterprises. Secondly, the novelty consists in a comprehensive comprehensive approach to the issues of the movement of material values in the process of restoration. Logistics includes the coordination of processes related to material and information flows, production, management and marketing, and also implies the use of agreements in economic practice. As a result, the movement of flows often achieves directly opposite goals of the participants of the logistics chain, which indicates the fulfillment of the function of logistics to balance, optimize and coordinate various relationships. This allows you to move away from managing the different functions of the property separately and integrate them. This leads to the overall result of the activity, which is several times greater than the amount of individual effects

References

1. Qudbiyev, N. T., Qudbiyeva, G. A. Q., & Abduraximov, B. U. O. (2022). LOGISTIKADA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARNI JORIY ETISH VA ULARDAN FOYDALANISHNING DOLZARBLIGI. Scientific progress, 3(1), 133-142.
2. Mustafayevich U. M. Using of Cloud Technologies in the Process of Preparing Future Specialists for Professional Activity //International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (IJTSRD)-2020.
3. Mustafayevich U. M. Educational Aspects of using Cloud-Based Network Services in Training Future Engineers //Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity. – 2022. – Т. 2. – С. 13-19.
4. Усанов М.М. СОВРЕМЕННАЯ ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ СРЕДА КАК ОСНОВА МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ СИСТЕМЫ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ //Global Science and Innovations: Central Asia (см. в книгах). – 2021. – Т. 4. – №. 1. – С. 61-65.

5. Bakhridinovich A. B. THEORETICAL BASES OF FORMATION OF DESIGN-DESIGN COMPETENCE OF FUTURE ENGINEERS IN THE PROCESS OF HIGHER EDUCATION //Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 5. – С. 1791-1795.
6. Ю. М. Мустафаевич. ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ КАК ФАКТОР РАЗВИТИЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ СТУДЕНТОВ - Web of Scientist: Международные научные исследования..., 2022.