

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS OF LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURES IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract. In this article, the directions of development of logistics and transport infrastructures in our country are introduced with new information. A number of instructions have been given to develop logistics, transport infrastructure and strengthen international relations.

Key words: logistics, transport infrastructures, action strategy, economy, road transport, modernization, digital development, innovative logistics

Аннотация. В данной статье направления развития логистической и транспортной инфраструктур в нашей стране представлены с новой информацией. Дан ряд поручений по развитию логистики, транспортной инфраструктуры, укреплению международных связей.

Ключевые слова: логистика, транспортные инфраструктуры, стратегия действий, экономика, автомобильный транспорт, модернизация, цифровое развитие, инновационная логистика.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada mamlakatimizda logistika va transport infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish yo'nalishlari yangi ma'lumotlar bilan tanishtiriladi. Logistika, transport infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish, xalqaro aloqalarni mustahkamlash bo'yicha qator topshiriqlar berildi.

Kalit so'zlar: logistika, transport infratuzilmasi, harakatlar strategiyasi, iqtisodiyot, avtomobil transporti, modernizatsiya, raqamli rivojlanish, innovatsion logistika

INTRODUCTION

The logistics concept of process organization cannot be implemented only by specialists in the field of logistics. The philosophy of process-systematic organization should be the basic philosophy of business. Traders, economists, managers of various networks should understand and accept the concept of logistics, know the main methods of logistics organization and processes, and be able to foresee the results to be achieved. That is why today the task of higher education in the field of logistics is extremely important.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

In the paragraph of the Action Strategy on the five priority directions of the development of our country, devoted to the priority directions of economic

development and liberalization, "Deepening structural changes, increasing its competitiveness due to the modernization and diversification of the leading sectors of the national economy, free economic zones, technological parks and establishment of small industrial zones, increasing the efficiency of existing zones, organization of cluster activities, rapid development of the service sector, increasing the role and share of services in the formation of the gross domestic product, fundamentally changing the structure of the provided services, first of all, at the expense of modern high-tech types of services change, further development of logistics and road transport infrastructure, introduction of digitization methods to the economy, social sphere, management system, storage of agricultural products , further expansion of the infrastructure for transportation and sales, financial and other modern market services" are listed. Based on this, today the successful implementation of all our plans to modernize and update our country, create a new Uzbekistan, create a qualitatively new, modern structural structure of our economy, comprehensive development of our regions, and improve road transport and communication infrastructure networks. is inextricably linked to development with horses. In Uzbekistan, in recent years, the issues of rapid development of logistics, clusters, innovative activities, digitalization have become one of the priorities of the state economic policy. This is a full-scale study on the digital development of Uzbekistan in order to draw conclusions about the contribution of digitalization to developing the competitiveness of our country's economy, increasing the level of human development, ensuring the employment of young people, and increasing labor productivity. A long-term strategic state requires the development of innovation policy and digitization of our economy.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

All those engaged in production and sales activities are directed to a certain level of coordination. Marketing and supply information, production departments, transport, warehousing, receiving service participate in the organization of goods movement. Disagreements and conflicts arise in the work of these departments. It is in the decision-making process of the management system that ensures the elimination of conflicts and the creation of conditions for the movement of goods. Logistics management is carried out through a system of management tasks. Duties of logistic management. The tasks of logistics management are assigned to the group: planning and coordination of the activities of the participants of the logistics chain, regulation of the work carried out on the task of fulfilling the received orders, and the development of material transport corridors is the main direction of the

foreign economic activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The rapid development of the foreign economic relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan depends on the solution of the existing problems in the development of the transportation of foreign trade goods faced by all the countries of Central Asia. As noted by Academician V. Barthold, "The future of Turkistan is determined by the place it will occupy in world trade. Its commercial importance is completely connected with the development of railways, land and sea trade. After the disintegration of the former Soviet Union, the number of landlocked countries reached 29, and Uzbekistan occupies a special place in this list, as it is one of the countries separated from the world ocean by at least two countries. Before gaining independence, Uzbekistan carried out its foreign trade relations through the sea ports of Ilyichevsk (going to the Black Sea), St. Petersburg (going to the Baltic Sea), and Vladivostok (going to the Far East). The distance from the republic to these ports was 3000, 4300 and 8000 km, and this situation made the transportation of goods extremely expensive. As a result of the active measures of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the coordinated work of the relevant ministries and organizations on the search for and effective use of alternative transport corridors for the transportation of foreign trade goods, a wide range of international transport corridors has been created and is being improved. The success of the radical economic reforms carried out in our country is largely due to the effective operation of the trading sector, the wide development of wholesale trade with production tools, and the correct relations between producers and consumers of products intended for production techniques. , will be more related to the quality of transport serving the public economic sectors of the regions, associations of shareholders, production and commercial entities of various forms of ownership. In order to achieve these goals, along with studying the experience of developed countries, it will be of some importance to use the advanced directions of optimizing product movements in the field of production relations, taking into account different forms of ownership in the market economy in our country. Specialists in logistics are striving to ensure the integration of information about material and technical supply, transport and goods movement into a single system, which should lead to an increase in the efficiency of work of each of these areas and inter-sectoral efficiency. In foreign countries, logistics as a theory is distinguished as an independent science and is studied in higher educational institutions, in the field of research and scientific production. In many higher education institutions, along with informatics and marketing, there is a "logistics" specialty for training management personnel, and graduates are given a suitable specialty. The reforms

implemented in the higher education system in our country had an impact on the organization of educational processes in the training of specialists for the expanded spheres of production and trade. "Commercial logistics" - logistic activity in the field of commercial activity. But "trade" is common in our minds, it is a complex of trade, trade problems on a large scale. The field of commerce - the establishment of direct relations with the mass of commercial buyers, is skillfully separated from production, not only here, but also in the West, for different reasons and consequences. In this case, "trade" in logistics may be more appropriate in terms of quality. For example, to the Faculty of Economics of the Institute of Trade, which is prepared only for the implementation of brokerage transactions between economists and traders in trade and commerce. Nevertheless, production - the realization and sale of products designated for technical purposes, in the field of production and construction, with 90% of the volume of consumption flow of material equipment, in the West and in modern conditions, manufacturers have their own tasks and commercial remains the basis of their activities. In such cases, it is logical to call LOGISTICS in this field of production, supply and sales of commercial activities as "production - commercial logistics". The training of experts in this field is undoubtedly the task of the University of Economics and Finance. Such a course gives the same content to "commercial logistics". The purpose of this course is to organize the basics of commercial (business) logistics both in our country and abroad, and to develop the theoretical and practical aspects of economic activity, as well as the practice of teaching as a specialist in higher education institutions of developed countries. consists of studying taking into account the real informational possibilities of the period. In our country, until 1991, there was no practical training in the scientific expression of logistics and the organization of logistics activities, thus conducting research in the process of studying available foreign information, organizing the logistics of foreign countries and the national economy of our country - economic sectors the production and commercial conditions of the rapidly changing dynamics of the market and all problems should be put and studied in a completely new conceptual way.

CONCLUSION

Ignorance of logistics as a science, as a system of knowledge, principles and methods characterizes the professional shortcomings of the employee, which leads to the additional expenditure of certain costs in the subject's work (business). That is why training in logistics occupies an important place in the training of the central participant of the market economy - the businessman. Knowledge of logistics is

necessary for economists as a basis for successful business activities. At this point, it is worth noting that the use of digitization, information and communication technology, and innovative logistics in the transportation of goods in the system of transport and logistics clusters is of great importance. The essence and tasks of logistics management. The system of managing the movement of goods serves to achieve the desired level of presentation with the lowest costs. In this case, the management implements specific target instructions of the product manufacturing enterprise. For example, there may be instructions such as to ensure the delivery of the product at the required time with the lowest costs, and to maintain the service level at the appropriate level.

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