

ROLE OF TRANSPORT LOGISTICS IN SOCIETY

Usanov Abdulkhakim Eshonkulovich

intern-teacher, Termiz Institute of Engineering and Technology

usanovabdulxakim@gmail.com

Avazov Obidjon Aymurodovich

student, Termiz Institute of Engineering and Technology

avazovobidjon499@gmail.com

ANNOTATION

The importance of transport logistics in the national economy, scope of use and role in value creation were studied in the article. Specific features of transport process logistics services were considered. It depends on the efficiency of transport service, storage operations, container and packaging, documentation and other intermediary activities. The impact of transit, warehouses, loading and unloading and other operations on the competitiveness of the enterprise was studied.

Keywords: logistics, competitiveness, warehouse operations, transport services, transit, warehouses, loading and unloading.

INTRODUCTION

Currently, logistics concepts are successfully used by leading companies in the strategic and rapid management of the main areas of business. Introducing modern logistics management into business practices allows the company to find its place in the market and increase its economic stability. The use of the concept of logistics is one of the main resources for reducing the level of total costs of the company's resources.

The transport system of the country is a set of transport enterprises and infrastructures aimed at meeting the transport needs of the economy and the population. One of the main indicators in the transport system development strategy is the transport component of the product price, which is 2-2.5 times higher than the level of developed countries. Cost reduction in the organization of interactions between transport enterprises and other participants of the transport process is the target task of the transport system development strategy.

As the market economy develops in the country, increasing the efficiency of the transport process requires new approaches to the organization of transport.

The purpose of the article is to consider the basics of the development of transport logistics exit is to determine the importance and goals of transport logistics in the economy, as well as to consider the impact of logistics on transport policy.

MATERIAL AND METHODS In the article, deductive and inductive determination, factor analysis methods on the economic nature of transport logistics and its efficiency were used.

Transport-with transportation of people and goods engaged in the field of material production. As part of public production, transport belongs to the field of production of material services.

Transfer of material flow from the main source of raw materials to final consumption most of the logistics operations on the road are carried out using various vehicles. The costs of performing these operations are up to 50% of the total logistics costs. The location of goods using vehicles it is called transport of change-loads.

DISCUSSION

Transport must meet the following requirements:

- be flexible enough to ensure a weekly and even daily regulated transport process;
- guarantee fast and quality delivery of goods to scattered and distant places;
- in order to stop the work of the enterprises or to prevent the shortage of the client reliable customer service;
- has the ability to transport small loads in a short period of time according to the changing requirements of users.

Transport is a part of the logistics process and the development of material services belongs to the field of output. Management of material flow and organization of cargo transportation in the transportation process is the field of transport logistics.

Transport logistics is defined as a field of activity covering three areas:

- tape of products and suppliers;

- control of all transport and other operations occurring during cargo transportation using modern telecommunication, informatics and other information technologies;
- providing relevant information to cargo owners.

Transport in the logistics system plays a dual role:

- first, the main logistics (purchase, production, distribution). presence as a constituent or component in functional areas;

- secondly, transport is one of the economic sectors that develop entrepreneurial activity: transport offers its products and transport services on the market of goods and services, earns and receives income for them.

As an industry of material production, transport has its own product

- a movement process that is distinguished by a number of important differences:

- lack of material form, but at the same time materiality in nature, because material means are consumed in the process of movement:

- wear and tear of rolling stock and service vehicles, labor of transport workers, etc.;

-lack of storage and collection capabilities, so vehicles can only have the carrying capacity and throughput to meet the needs of transport services;

-additional transport costs associated with the total material flow, which is the lowest level of transport costs, all other things being equal, transport should be used;

- connection to a specific place, area, region (for example, to the location of communication routes and the location of relevant transport companies).

These features affect the device and the performance of the transport logistics system. A large part of the logistics operations on the way of the transfer of the material flow from the main source of raw materials to the final consumption is carried out using various means of transport. The costs of performing these operations can make up to 50% of the total logistics costs.

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Transport logistics solves the following tasks:

- creation of transport systems;

- transport processes by different types of transport together planning (in mixed transport);
- ensuring the technological unity of the transport-warehouse process;
- choose the type of transport and vehicle;
- determination of rational delivery directions.

RESULTS

According to the purpose, external (in logistics supply - distribution channels) and internal (domestic production) transportation is distinguished. Both types of transport are interconnected and form the transport system of the enterprise.

Table 1 Comparative logistic characteristics of the main transport methods

Transport type	Advantages	Disadvantages
Railway	High throughput and bandwidth carriage width; Regularity of shipment; Relatively low tariffs; Great discounts for transit cargo; High speed of delivery of goods over long distances.	Limited number of carriers; It requires large capital investments in the production and technical base; High material and energy consumption of transport; Low chance of ending sales points; Cargo security is not enough.
Car	High optimality and acceptability. Possibility of "door-to-door" delivery of goods. High maneuverability. Possibility of fast delivery From different routes and delivery schemes accessibility. Loads in small quantities shipping option	Low power. Weather and road conditions dependence. High compared to long distances transportation costs. Lack of environmental cleanliness
Air	The highest speed of cargo delivery. High security of cargo. The shortest shipping time directions	High cost of shipping. High capital intensity. Dependence on weather conditions. Low geographic presence

CONCLUSION

Based on the above, transport the main task of logistics is to manage the delivery of materials from the manufacturer to the recipient according to the schedule. The main element of transport logistics is transport. Transport is a field of material production that deals with the transportation of people and goods.

Transport is an important part of the logistics system; in order to create innovative systems for the collection and distribution of cargo, it must have a number of necessary characteristics and meet certain requirements. It should be capable of handling small loads at short intervals according to the changing stock of users.

Prospects for the development of transport logistics include the electronic exchange of transport documents. Automation of information flows is one of the most important technical components of cargo flow logistics.

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