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Economic Importance of the Organization of the Transport Logistics System

I. M. Sirojiddinova
Andijan Machine-Building Institute, Head of the Department of Humanities, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor

Negmatov
Andijan machine-building institute, master's student

Abstract: The article examines the impact on the efficiency of industrial production at all links of the supply chain, considers issues of increasing and reducing costs, in particular issues related to important elements of product distribution, such as procurement, storage, packaging. and vehicles were taken into account. The problems faced by logistics companies are analyzed. The advantages and disadvantages of technologies being introduced into logistics are identified, and proposals are made to improve the efficiency of their use.

Keywords: logistics, delivery times, transport infrastructure, organization of international transport.

The logistics system of an enterprise is one of the most complex and at the same time well-functioning mechanisms, combining various elements. The continuous operation of this mechanism is largely determined by the clarity of the work of each of its components, the perfection of the methods and technologies used in it, therefore the study of logistics is necessary at every enterprise. In the modern world, rapid growth in production, expansion of the range of goods produced by various enterprises, 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 supply chain largely depends on the rational organization of the commodity distribution network, in particular, such important elements of product distribution 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 moment it leaves the manufacturer to delivery to the consumer. Large manufacturing enterprises usually have their own transport. Small firms are forced to rent cars or enter into agreements with transport companies. High-quality transport logistics implies timely delivery of cargo and its safety. Therefore, logistics and transport managers must organize the most reasonable process for transporting cargo with minimal damage, constantly monitor its movement, know its location and ensure that it arrives at the enterprise on time. By following these two basic rules, businesses can significantly reduce their costs. Currently, not a single reputable enterprise can operate without transport logistics, otherwise there is a risk of bankruptcy[2]. With the advent of “logistics departments” at enterprises, the process of delivering raw materials and finished products has become more

systematized, which has led to rational selection of road stock, effective management of loading, unloading and transportation, and as a result, transportation costs have been reduced.

At the moment, it is difficult to imagine any trading or manufacturing enterprise that is not engaged in solving logistics problems. Thus, according to T. Allegri, logistics in the activities of an enterprise allows the company to optimize commodity, financial and information flows, "significantly reducing the time interval between the purchase of raw materials and semi-finished products and delivery of goods." Analysis and results. The relevance of studying the role of logistics in enterprise management is associated with the process of globalization of the production and commodity sector, therefore the importance of logistics increases in any enterprise, since the majority of costs are often transportation costs. Thus, if a company seeks the cheapest resources outside the country in order to reduce production costs, in this case the share of logistics costs will increase significantly. Due to the breadth and multifaceted nature of this problem, the functions and purposes of using the logistics system in an enterprise must 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, economic and legislative support in a modern market economy. First of all, this situation should concern the market for motor transport services, warehouse facilities, and the formation of motor transport services in intermediary organizations. However, work in the field of logistics is not limited to these areas; it is very multifaceted. In addition, logistics work includes activities related to the management of the company's staffing, sales activities, organization of information systems, etc. The unique novelty of the logistics approach to enterprise management is associated with the limited relationships in all areas of activity, which together form commodity-transferring organizational systems that are easy to operate and show a high level of operating efficiency. In the economic sphere, the practice of large enterprises in highly developed countries and Russia shows that logistics occupies an important place in the business processes of modern enterprises. The effective development of various business processes and their competitiveness in foreign and domestic markets is largely determined by the development of the enterprise's logistics system and the logistics management of the enterprise as a whole. The efficiency of transport logistics largely depends on the strategy and tactics of the company. At the same time, managers must conduct comprehensive marketing research (cargo transportation, prices, suppliers of raw materials, consumers of finished products, competitors), look at alternative transportation methods and transportation methods, keep records and their work to achieve the best result. It is necessary to analyze the costs to obtain the minimum costs. The policy of the services provided includes decisions and actions aimed at the comprehensive implementation of the transport process. Therefore, the organization of cargo transportation is planned taking into account the distance, quantity and time of delivery of their transportation, as well as the provision of additional services to customers. The fact that transport companies are ready to diversify and expand their activities increases the potential for attracting customers, increases profits, accelerates the introduction of the latest transport technologies, and strengthens their position in the transport services market. Manufacturing enterprises are no less willing to get rid of many non-specific logistics functions and focus on their core activities in order to reduce overhead costs and reduce 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, is subjective and can be eliminated as experience in working together is gained and mutual trust is strengthened. This is confirmed by the rapid development of the process of transferring logistics functions from manufacturing companies to transport companies. This is also facilitated by the rapid development of information technology, as a result of which transport companies are expanding and improving interaction with shippers through electronic data exchange. Unfortunately, today both ways are developing separately, each has its own

advantages and disadvantages. The way out of this situation is seen in combining them and obtaining a synergistic effect through this, which will contribute to the further development of transport companies and reduce transport costs of manufacturing enterprises. Logistics is part of an enterprise's supply system, including effective planning, implementation and control of the main stages of the enterprise's operation, as well as the storage and movement of goods and products produced by the enterprise. In addition, the enterprise's logistics system includes the direction of relevant services and information flows from the point of delivery to the final consumer, while fulfilling all customer requirements. Transport is one of the main components of the logistics system of an enterprise, because no organization can fully function without a delivery service for finished products and manufactured products to consumers. Resource management logistics activities provide a high level of enterprise adaptability and time spent reorganizing a process or production process in accordance with external influence factors. The interaction of various components of an enterprise's logistics system occurs simultaneously at several levels: financial, economic, production, etc. The use of a logistics system speeds up the process of obtaining information and increases the level of service of the production cycle. Introduction into the logistics process of the just-in-time enterprise management principle, which is actively used in lean manufacturing, firstly, to eliminate losses at the production stage, excess product inventories and waiting time, and secondly, to significantly reduce the cost of products. and product prices, and, finally, thirdly, it allows you to improve the quality of logistics services for the enterprise. At the same time, it is advisable for enterprises to organize a production cycle system in accordance with the principles of logistics. It is possible to organize the company's production cycle, select suppliers and organize independent production processes, purchase of materials and raw materials. Historically, interest in the problems of logistics development in industrialized countries was primarily due to economic reasons. Gradually, the attention of entrepreneurs focused on finding new forms of optimizing market activity and reducing costs in this area. It should be clarified that the development of logistics is determined by two factors: the complication of the system of market relations and increased requirements for the qualitative characteristics of the distribution process; Creation of flexible production systems. Consider what is driving this need and what the potential for widespread adoption of logistics is. 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 using logistics is associated with modern achievements in 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 become widespread. It is possible to use equipment suitable for the specific conditions of the logistics process. At the same time, 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 the UK has shown that more than 70% of the cost of a product to the end consumer is the cost of storage, transportation, packaging and other operations that contribute to the flow of materials. The use of logistics in the areas of production and application makes it possible to: reduce costs along all routes of material flows; Reducing the time it takes for goods to pass through the logistics chain; Reduce transportation costs; Reduce manual labor costs and associated transportation costs. The logistics approach creates conditions for improving many other performance indicators of transport system materials, since the overall organization is improved, the interaction of individual contacts is enhanced, and management is improved. The integrated quality of logistics systems represents the ability of these systems to realize the ultimate goal, called the "six rules of logistics": the product needed by the cargo; Quality is the required quality; Required quantity; Must be delivered on time; The place is in the right place; Costs – with minimal costs. The goal of logistics activities is achieved if these six conditions are

met, that is, if the right product is delivered in the right quantity, the right quality, to the right place, at the right time and at the lowest cost.

Logistics is a relatively young science, therefore many issues related to the conceptual apparatus and terminology are constantly updated, changed and filled with new content as market relations develop. For example, today in Uzbek and Russian literature there are three dozen different definitions of logistics. However, logistics based on it is not a completely new and practically unknown phenomenon. The problem of rationalization has always been in the spotlight. Logistics innovation, first of all, consists of changing priorities in the economic practices of enterprises. Secondly, the novelty lies in the comprehensive integrated approach to the issues of the movement of material assets in the restoration process. Logistics includes the coordination of processes related to material and information flows, production, management and sales, and also involves the use of agreements in economic practice. As a result, the movement of flows often achieves directly opposite goals of participants in the logistics chain, which indicates the fulfillment of the logistics function of balancing, optimizing and coordinating various relationships. This allows you to move away from managing different functions of a property separately and integrate them. This leads to an overall result of activity that is several times greater than the sum of the individual effects.

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