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LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORT OPPORTUNITIES IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract:

This article provides information on the history and development of the concept of logistics, the characteristics of logistics functions, the main purpose of logistics, the global purpose of logistics, and material flows of logistics.

Keywords:

logistics, space, industrial enterprises, agro-industrial complex, transport, NATO, system, block, node.

Introduction

History and development of the concept of logistics.

Logistics is the science of planning, managing, controlling and regulating the movement of material and information flows in space and time from the main sources to the final consumer.

Logistics, although it has deep historical roots, is a relatively young science. In the Second World War, especially in the defense industry, in the model and supply bases, in solving strategic tasks for the supply of transport and weapons, fuel and food, and having a clear impact particularly rapid development was achieved when used for Gradually, the concepts and methods of logistics began to be transferred from the military to the civil sphere, first in the sphere of circulation, and then in production as a new scientific direction. [1,3,4]

Logistics departments were established in industrial enterprises, agro-industrial complex, transport, NATO apparatuses, and they were included in organizing committees for major international competitions, etc.

By the end of the 20th century, the science of logistics considered supply or supply chain, production process logistics, sales or distribution logistics, transportation logistics, information or computer logistics, etc. as a discipline.

Each of the above-mentioned areas of human activity is sufficiently studied and described in the relevant literature; The novelty of the logistic approach is the integration of the aforementioned as well as areas of activity in order to achieve the desired result with minimal time and resources through optimal final materials and information flow management.[2]

RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

In the context of logistics, the term "concept" refers to the idea that objects of a certain class are defined and separated according to common and specific characteristics.

When we look at the problems that affect logistics, they face different flow management issues. [1,3]

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The object of logistics can be viewed from different points of view (from the point of view of the seller, financier, manager, scientist, etc.), which explains the diversity of the concept of logistics.

Some definitions explain logistics as follows: logistics is a direction of economic activity that consists in the management of material flows in the production and circulation spheres.

Other definitions see logistics as an interdisciplinary field of research directly related to the search for new opportunities to improve the efficiency of material flows.

Some definitions emphasize the high importance of creativity in solving logistics problems: logistics is the science and science of identifying needs, as well as storage in all life cycle distribution and working conditions that provide these needs.[1]

Features of logistics functions.

The logistics function is a unified group of logistics operations aimed at realizing the goals of the logistics system.

With the modern tasks of logistics, there are two functional functions: operational and coordination.

The operational nature of the functions related to the direct control of the movement of material assets in the field of supply, production and distribution.

Supply chain functions include managing the movement of products from suppliers or point of purchase to manufacturing facilities, warehouses, or warehouses.

At the production stage, the logistics function includes inventory management, that is, control of the movement of semi-finished products and components at all stages of the production process, as well as the movement of goods to wholesalers and retailers. [3]

The product distribution management function includes the rapid organization of the final product flow from the manufacturing enterprise to consumers.

RESEARCH RESULTS

The tasks of logistic coordination are as follows: determining and analyzing the need for material resources of various stages and parts of production; analyzing the markets in which the company operates and including the behavior of other sources of these markets; Processing of information related to orders and customer needs. The tasks of registered logistics are coordination of supply and demand for goods. In this sense, marketing and logistics are closely related, and "marketing marketing creates demand and logistics fulfills it" - the established formula - has a serious point of view. To some extent, formulas are used for coordination of logistics and production relations. [4]

Within the functions of coordination of logistics functions, another direction - production planning and scheduling, the desire to reduce stocks, without reducing the efficiency of production and marketing activities of firms appeared. Its essence is that after receiving real orders, a forecast of requirements, transport schedules and a general procedure for managing stocks of finished products are developed, as a result of which production

planning and the development of programs for supplying it with raw materials and components are determined.

DISCUSSION

The main purpose of logistics.

The global goal of logistics is to reduce turnover, reduce inventory. At the production stage - due to process synchronization; by determining the need for material resources; what is required..? when how much..? self-management

tool (produced according to the demand for a certain product). Different production periods and product production ratio. Tn = 1%

Ttp = 99% SET TP - production cycle (time for walking parts in stores. Tobr = 5% Ttp - pr-v (R&D, TTP)

Tprost = 95% Tobr - processing Tprost - transport, storage, interruption To = 15% This is the main working time TVSP - auxiliary time

TVSP = 70-85%

t = tpcs + tn / n - time reduction formula

The main task of logistics is the use of materials, energy, information, personnel and production. Provide the desired consumer with a product at a certain time at a certain price and at a fixed price. [1,2,3]

Logistics supply - purchase of maximum materials. Logistic production - find additional storage space.

Products must be sold as soon as possible: DTD or DTD (directly or through an intermediary).

The essence of product distribution is a combination of physical and economic processes. Physical movement consists of territorial progress from one geographical point to another. Movement in the economic sphere is the transfer of goods from one commodity to another. in changing the rights of the property owner. [2]

Logistics - finding such a channel of product distribution that provides the minimum time and minimum costs for the delivery of goods to the consumer. It provides improvement and reproducibility of production.

Raw materials are finished goods that cannot be sold. Purpose of goods:

- customer satisfaction;
- to benefit the owner;

The cycle time should be as short as possible. Conditions:

1. transition from the seller's market to the consumer market;
2. Large-scale production is replaced by small-scale production. Definition of material flow.

Logistics material flows. Mat Resources:

- raw material;
- basic materials (materials included in the product and forming its basis);
- auxiliary materials (composite small-sized materials) semi-finished product;

- components (can be purchased from the party or by the enterprise);
- work is in progress (working environment at this facility, unfinished processing);
- partial (completed part of the mechanism used in the assembly of the finished product);
- node (a unit of assembly of 2 or more parts);
- block (enlarged collection units);

finished products (meeting all requirements of GOST);

- system (set of devices) [1].

CONCLUSION

The 11th international exhibition "Transport and logistics - TransUzbekistan - 2015" has started in "Uzbekspomarkaz".

The exhibition was organized by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investments and Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the joint-stock company "Uztransgaz", the International Association of Truck Carriers of Uzbekistan, the International Association of Freight Forwarders of Uzbekistan and the international "ITE Uzbekistan" was organized in cooperation with the exhibition company.

More than fifty companies from Uzbekistan, the USA, Germany, France, Poland, the Republic of Korea, China, the United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Iran, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Belarus and other countries are participating in the exhibition.

The XII international exhibition "Transport and logistics - TransUzbekistan - 2015" has started in Uzbekistan.

This international exhibition allows to stimulate foreign investment in Uzbekistan and further improve cooperation between local and foreign companies. More than fifty companies from Uzbekistan, the USA, Germany, France, Poland, the Republic of Korea, China, the United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Iran, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Belarus and other countries are participating in it.

The number of vehicles using liquefied natural gas in Uzbekistan is increasing. In particular, in 2008-2017, more than 235,000 vehicles were switched to gas fuel as a result of the measures aimed at reducing the harmful substances released into the atmosphere from sources of traffic.

The increase in the rate of use of natural gas as a motor fuel increases the demand for innovative developments in this regard. "Gas in transport - NGV", organized for the first time as a separate section of the exhibition, is an event aimed at demonstrating innovations in this direction, in which 11 companies are participating with their products and services. [3]

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