

CONCEPT AND SIGNIFICANCE OF TRANSPORT LOGISTICS

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Abstract

The article presents the economic importance of transport logistics, growth processes in the production sector, the relationship between enterprises and logistics, the role of logistics in the management of the enterprise and the expansion of all parts of transport, the organization of warehouses and systems, the importance of the logistics system for enterprises. The analysis includes management processes in the field of logistics and production and methods of logistics directed at them. The content presented in the article defines the most important topics in the field of logistics and shows the importance of developing logistics systems for enterprises.

Keywords: *Economic growth, Logistics chain, Current changes, Peculiarities of enterprise management, Transport system, Costs, Functions and goals, Events, Goals, Growth strategy.*

Introduction

In the modern world, the rapid growth of production, the expansion of the nomenclature of goods produced by various enterprises, and the establishment of warehouses, in turn, affect 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, such important elements of goods movement 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. 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 work without transport logistics, otherwise there is a risk of bankruptcy.



Materials and methods

With the emergence of "logistics departments" in enterprises, the process of delivering raw materials and finished products has become more systematic, which has led to the rational selection of road stock, efficient management of loading, unloading, transportation and, as a result, reduced transportation costs. At the moment, it is difficult to imagine any trade or production enterprise that is not involved in solving logistics problems [1].

Thus, according to T. Allegri, logistics in enterprise activity 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 the delivery of goods." 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. should be studied, which makes the research problem relevant.

Logistics is an important work that opens up wide opportunities for the use of human and material resources, which in turn affects national production. showing a secret. This situation should primarily apply to the market of motor transport services, warehousing institutions, and the formation of motor transport services in intermediary organizations. Nevertheless, work in the field of logistics is not limited to these trends, it is very multifaceted. In addition, logistics work includes activities related to the management of the company's personnel supply, sales activities, organization of information systems, etc. Being independent, they together form commodity-transfer organizational systems, easy to manage and demonstrate high work efficiency.

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 nature and can be eliminated as the experience of working together is accumulated and mutual trust is strengthened. This is confirmed by the fact that the process of transferring logistics functions from manufacturing firms to transport firms is currently developing rapidly [2].

This is also helped 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, and they have their advantages and disadvantages. The way out of this situation can be seen in their merger and, due to this, synergistic effect, which helps the further development of transport companies and reduces the transport costs of production enterprises. Logistics is the main part of the enterprise. It is a part of the supply system of the enterprise, which includes the effective planning, implementation and control of its stages, 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 requirements of the customer.

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. Logistics activities of resource management ensure a



high level of adaptation of the enterprise and the reorganization process or production process in accordance with external influencing factors. Introducing the principle of "just in time" into the logistics process of enterprise management, which is actively used in lean production, firstly, to eliminate losses at the production stage, excess production stocks and waiting time, and secondly, the cost of goods and it allows to significantly reduce the price and finally, thirdly, to increase the quality of the logistics service of the enterprise.

Conclusions

At the same time, enterprises are moving to organize the production cycle system in accordance with the principles of logistics. material flows from the main sources of raw materials to the final consumer 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:

- a reduction of costs in all ways of movement of material flows;
- Reduces the time of transit of goods through the logistics chain;
- Reduce transportation costs;

The goal of logistics activity is achieved if these six conditions are met, that is if the right product in the right quantity and quality is delivered to the right place at the right time and at the lowest cost.

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