Transport features of logistics

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Abstract. One of the most essential core services affecting logistics providers has been documented as globalization expansion. The efficiency of moving products is determined by the transportation method. The advancement of techniques and organizational norms enhances freight movement, delivery speed, service quality, procedure prices, facility usage, and energy conservation. Transportation plays an important role in logistics management. In light of the current situation, a strong system requires an intelligible logistics border as well as appropriate transport implements and strategies to connect the fabrication procedures.

The goal of this study is to identify the critical elements that influence the logistics and transportation sectors as a result of globalization processes in the global economy. In this article, we intend to solve the problems of effective management of the market of transport and logistics services have been studied in a number of countries around the world, especially in countries where market relations are being formed.

1 Introduction

Transport is a branch of material production that transports people and goods. The application of logistics principles and management methods in the field of transport is able to transform all participants in the transport chain from competing parties into partners who solve common tasks of transport logistics.

In modern society, there is a constant development and improvement of the transport industry, which plays a role and spread of this logistics industry, which is a service for high-quality and fast delivery of goods, is growing. In many developed countries of the world, there is a tendency to strengthen the role of such services. The expansion of the scope of logistics is one of the characteristic trends of the modern economy.

Transport takes part in all stages of logistics - supply, production, distribution. The tasks of transport logistics can be extended to the process of any cargo movement. Analysis of global trends shows that the transport services market is becoming more complex, all elements of the transport process are integrated based on the application of the logistics concept and modern logistics technologies.
2 Methods

Transport logistics is the science of system integration of transport and logistics flows in the form of services in order to optimize cargo transportation based on current legislation. With the help of a whole range of tasks facing specialists, it is possible to optimize the transport service as much as possible, increase profits and reduce possible costs. Transport as an integral part of a larger system, i.e. the logistics chain, has led to the need to consider it in different aspects [1-3].

Transport service in modern conditions includes not only the actual transshipment of goods from the supplier to the consumer, but also many forwarding, information and transaction operations, cargo handling services, insurance, security, etc. This approach contributes to the optimal choice of transport services, because the quality of transportation, as a rule, is more reflected in the total costs than the cost of transportation.

Logistics systems are one of the basic concepts of logistics. A logistics system as a certain integrity (unity) is formed by a set of logistics elements that are in dependent relationships and connections with each other.

In logistics, it is customary to distinguish between two main (basic) directions of system development: pushing and pulling. The pushing system is the organization of the movement of material flows, in which resources are transferred from the previous to the next operation in accordance with a pre-formed rigid schedule. Thus, they seem to be “pushed” from one link of the logistics system to another. The pushing system is traditionally used in production processes. Each operation, according to the general schedule, is set the time by which it should be completed. The resulting product is “pushed” further and becomes a work-in-progress stock at the input of the next operation. As a result, there may be delays in work and an increase in inventories of work in progress.

The pulling system is an organization of the movement of material flows, in which resources are fed (“pulled”) to the next technological operation from the previous one as needed, and therefore there is no rigid schedule for the movement of material flows. Placement of orders for replenishment of stocks of material resources, finished products occurs when their number reaches a critical level.

The pulling system is based on the “pulling” of the product by a subsequent operation from the previous operation at the moment when the subsequent operation is ready for this work. Transport is a branch of material production that transports people and goods. The application of logistics principles and management methods in the field of transport is able to transform all participants in the transport chain from competing parties into partners who solve common tasks of transport logistics.

In modern society, there is a constant development and improvement of the transport industry, thanks to which the role and spread of this logistics industry, which is a service for high-quality and fast delivery of goods, is growing. In many developed countries of the world, there is a tendency to strengthen the role of such services. The expansion of the scope of logistics is one of the characteristic trends of the modern economy.

Transport takes part in all stages of logistics-supply, production, distribution. The tasks of transport logistics can be extended to the process of any cargo movement [4, 5].

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as an integral part of a larger system, i.e. the logistics chain, has led to the need to consider it in different aspects. Transport service in modern conditions includes not only the actual transshipment of goods from the supplier to the consumer, but also many forwarding, information and transaction operations, cargo handling services, insurance, security, etc. This approach contributes to the optimal choice of transport services, because the quality of transportation, as a rule, is more reflected in the total costs than the cost of transportation. Transport is a branch of material production that transports people and goods. The application of logistics principles and management methods in the field of transport is able to transform all participants in the transport chain from competing parties into partners who solve common tasks of transport logistics.

In modern society, there is a constant development and improvement of the transport industry, thanks to which the role and spread of this logistics industry, which is a service, is growing for high-quality and fast delivery of goods. In many developed countries of the world, there is a tendency to strengthen the role of such services [6, 7].

The expansion of the scope of logistics is one of the characteristic trends of the modern economy. Transport takes part in all stages of logistics—supply, production, distribution. The tasks of transport logistics can be extended to the process of any cargo movement. Analysis of global trends shows that the transport services market is becoming more complex, all elements of the transport process are integrated based on the application of the logistics concept and modern logistics technologies.

Transport logistics is the science of system integration of transport and logistics flows in the form of services in order to optimize cargo transportation based on current legislation. With the help of a whole range of tasks facing specialists, it is possible to optimize the transport service as much as possible, increase profits and reduce possible costs. Today, the experience of many developed and leading countries of the world economy proves without words that achieving competitiveness and entering world markets, first, gradual economic reform, deepening structural transformations and diversification, rapid development of new enterprises and manufacturing sectors based on high technologies, modernization of production capacities and acceleration of economic growth.

Changes in the methods of efficient use of the transport and communication system in our country at present, the development of multimodal and intermodal transportation dictates the need to restore new infrastructure facilities, that is, the formation of transport terminals [8, 9]. At the international level, these multimodal transport terminals become logistics centers and cover all functions of international transportation and logistics.

To do this, transport companies need to pay special attention to scientific, technical and social factors affecting the quality of transport services (compliance with cargo shipment schedules, provision of additional services, delivery of goods to anywhere in the world), improvement of the transport and logistics management system of road transport in international cargo transportation, as well as.

A number of specialists face the problems of effective management of the transport logistics services market, especially in countries where market relations are developed, some issues in this area are controversial and need to be resolved. Two logistics centers in our country are located in Navoi and Angren. The volume of freight and passenger traffic is gradually increasing in them. The transport process is developing through a logistics center operating in a Free Economic Zone opened in the Navoi region. The increasing role of logistics in the rapid growth of world trade has led to a special emphasis on global logistics, which aims to implement the idea of integrating operations carried out on an international scale. Logistics management and its material, information, financial and service flows and other factors. The flow itself is within a unit of
3 Results and discussion

Because at the moment, the cost of storing stocks requires an increase to 20-25 percent of the price of the goods. The current disadvantage of the transport system is that it guarantees the dispatch and delivery of cargo on time, there are cases when the execution of the order for transportation is postponed or denied. For this reason, it is advisable for carriers to choose the type of transport taking into account the conditions of transportation and distance, as well as the conditions of transportation.

Which type of transport services will be effective depends on the region in which transport services are provided and the conditions of transportation. The quality of transport service also depends on the following parameters:

- the time elapsed from the moment of receipt of the order for transportation to its completion;
- reliability of order execution and the possibility of one-time delivery on demand;
- ensuring sufficient stock availability and timely delivery;
- the ability to complete an order using;
- constant provision of information about tariffs and expenses.

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The most important issue of the logistics service process is the determination of the compensation price charged to consumers for services rendered [15, 16]. It is much more difficult to determine the cost of logistics services than to determine the costs incurred in the process of transporting goods, since the cost of such a service is associated with the assessment and recognition by the consumer of the effectiveness of the existing system (transport and logistics services).

The level of service is determined based on costs and receipts, as well as comparing the values of shift benefits. If the planned level of service provision is able to provide an optimal ratio of costs and revenues, then such a service can be considered effective for the enterprise.

This procedure is carried out on the basis of comparing increased costs due to an increase in the level of service with lost revenue as a result of a decrease in the type and quality of service. As a result of this comparison, the optimal level of service provision is determined [17, 18].

4 Conclusion

The business activity of vehicles should be aimed at meeting the needs of the consumer. Consumers should be provided with constant information about the opportunity of cargo delivery in the shortest possible time, about the conditions of transportation and the place of arrival of the cargo, about the consequences of receiving and transferring the cargo, about tariffs, about the possibility of cargo delivery, about the quality of the cargo at 100%.

In order to continuously improve transport services, the information received about transport services should be seriously studied and analyzed based on the collected experience and opinions of consumers. The use of strategic solutions to create an exemplary transport service is also very effective.

References


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