
DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF LOGISTICS INFRASTRUCTURE ACTIVITIES

Raupova Lobar Sherzod kizi

*3rd year student of the direction "Agrologistics" of the Karshi Engineering and
Economic Institute*

Annotation: This article describes the logistics infrastructure, issues related to its functioning, and directions for the development of logistics infrastructure. The article describes the concept of logistics, its dictionary meaning, and ways to improve the efficiency of logistics activities.

Key words: logistics, logistics direction, logistics infrastructure, insurance reserves.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, one of the modern areas – logistics – has acquired a significant role in the economy. In essence, logistics is understood as the complex joint activities of various organizations and companies united into a single system for the purchase, distribution, sale and consumption of raw materials in order to increase the efficiency of the movement of goods and services towards the buyer within the country, within the framework of social and economic processes based on coordinating all operations, procedures and tasks. The term “logistics” is interpreted differently in foreign literature. In particular, the word “logistics” is an English word (logistics) and means “the art of counting”, “the art of thinking, counting”.

In the works of the famous scientist Leibniz, this term was used as mathematical logic; in the military field, it covered such things as logistics, transport services for the army and determining the location of troops, and expressed the art of command and control. Today, logistics is considered as a separate science, which includes tools, concepts and management processes in the national economy.

The experience of countries around the world shows that in order to develop activities and increase the efficiency of logistics centers, it is necessary to carry out work in the following areas:

1. Reducing reserves in business processes due to:

- redistribution of inventories between wholesale and retail trade and accumulation in wholesale associations;
- use of modern technologies for monitoring reserve conditions;
- high level of coordination of participants in the matter of timely replenishment of reserves.

Both current reserves and insurance reserves will decline. Current inventory is maintained through timely delivery of kits in convenient sizes. Insurance reserves are being reduced due to the accumulation of goods in a single distribution warehouse. For example, if 100 stores are united around one distribution warehouse and safety stocks are collected there, then according to the square root law, the total volume of stocks will decrease by 10 times without compromising the stability of service.

2. High level of use of space and volumes of enterprises considered as logistics intermediaries in

the services market. For example, the logistical convenience of transport connections significantly changes the composition of retail space and increases it at the expense of retail space. This is achieved according to these calculations:

- due to a sharp reduction in the size of general reserves and the transfer of a significant part of them from stores to wholesale warehouses;
- due to the transfer of some preparation processes - packaging, labeling, pricing, etc. to earlier stages of product distribution.

3. Acceleration of capital turnover. This is achieved through the direct presentation of requirements and timely monitoring of the processes of their implementation.

4. Reducing transport costs is achieved due to a high level of coordination of participants in the use of transport.

5. Reducing the cost of cargo handling, including manual labor. The totality of results from the use of logistics centers usually exceeds the sum of the results of the indicated indicators. This is explained by the fact that it is possible to ensure the delivery of goods necessary for the developing market in organized logistics systems, in the required quality, in the required quantity, in a given period, to the required place, at the lowest cost.

The creation of free economic zones is a new step towards the implementation of a policy of more optimal regional development, the location of highly efficient production facilities oriented to foreign markets, and the introduction of modern logistics systems and transport infrastructure.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has joined a number of major transport conventions and international agreements, and the diversification of transport corridors continues. In our opinion, to develop the logistics infrastructure in our country, it is necessary to implement the following measures:

- it is desirable to create logistics hubs in Fergana, Tashkent, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Navoi, Bukhara regions of our country and attract foreign investment in the logistics and transport system;
- consistent continuation of work on the construction of modern logistics centers in our country and their effective use;
- paying special attention to the development of the country's transport infrastructure, including the creation of logistics centers that support the development of local, export-import and transit trade;
- The geographical location of Uzbekistan is a strategically important aspect in the development of a network of modern warehouse complexes and logistics centers, allowing to reduce costs associated with cargo transportation and effectively organize the logistics of manufacturing and trading companies.

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