

TRANSPORT LOGISTICS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN THE PRESENT

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Logistics means controlling the flow of goods, finance, and information. In other words, the organization of a specific tangible or intangible production, storage, and delivery process with minimum costs and maximum profit. This is considered the true philosophy of every developed company of our time. The logistics sector existed mainly in the form of activities, although historically it was not called that. That is, as ARO trade goods matured, just as in wartime, there was a search for countries or communities to which they could be shipped quickly and without damage, to reach soldiers, supplies, and weapons in a timely, quick, and convenient manner. This is exactly what logistics look like in history. Over time, transportation began to take shape as the main component of logistics, which laid a broad foundation for the emergence of transportation logistics. Transport logistics is a method of optimizing and organizing the correct flow of cargo and passengers, which allows you to improve the quality of transport services and reduce expenses and costs associated with transport. Significant changes have occurred in the economy of developed countries in recent decades, which also affected Uzbekistan. Because the geographic location of our country assumes that no adjacent state can go directly into the sea.

This in itself provides another opportunity to increase the volume of transit and logistics transportation in our country. New methods of organizing transport, based on the integration of transport and material and technical support and the introduction of the latest information technologies, began to be introduced into economic practice. Therefore, transport is considered a link in the logistics chain, which leads to the need to improve its work. Until recently, most transport companies only performed transport and did not bother to provide other transport services. This was caused by the shift in the administration and management system in the country, the lack of competition, and market relations. The emergence and strengthening of new economic framework conditions, the emergence of markets for transport services, and competition between transport companies imply an active examination of the experiences of transport companies using the example of countries organized in a market economy. When manufacturing and selling products, in countries with a developed transport system, the cost of transportation reaches a third of the cost of the final product - usually 10-12%. Foreign experience shows that quality changes in the transport sector can be achieved through the use of new technologies to ensure the transport process, in particular through the development of logistical mindsets and principles. When organizing transport logistics, we can use different types of transport. And in this case,

we must consider the pros and cons of Turin transport. Using the example of rail transport, we can name the following advantages of this type of transport:

Indispensable communication with industrial and agricultural enterprises, construction sites, trade bases, warehouses, etc. The ability to establish railway connections in almost any area of the country and provide stable communications between regions. Heavy traffic and transportation of railways. The possibility of bulk transportation of goods in combination with relatively low prices. Independence from seasonal factors. Delivery of goods and passengers in a short (compared to river transport) direction.

Disadvantages of rail transport: Dependence on the availability of communication routes; Inappropriate use of rail transport when transporting a small amount of cargo; Monopolization of rail transport, which in some cases does not allow to conclude a profitable supply contract for the company. It is worth remembering that the cost of transport for any type of transport depends on the following indicators: freight and passenger traffic volumes; medium transport distance; The ratio of load and idle power of the clock; Technical equipment of the conveyor line etc.

Therefore, when assessing the effectiveness of using a particular mode of transport, it is necessary to proceed from the specific traffic conditions developing in different regions or directions. Against this background, the use of different modes of transport in transport logistics is very popular worldwide.1. Unimodal (unimodal) transportation refers to the transportation of goods using one means of transport and one or more carriers.2. Intermodal transportation is the transportation of goods by transshipment between multiple modes of transport, in which one of the carriers organizes the entire cargo through one or more lifting points to the terminus through the lifting point.3. Partial carriage is when the carrier who organizes the carriage is only responsible for part of the carriage he has carried out.4. Multimodal transport is when the vehicle representing the transport takes responsibility for the entire transport by issuing a multimodal transport document.5. Combined transport means the carriage of goods in the same package or vehicle using a combination of different modes of transport.

However, these definitions are not fully used in local publications. The main problem is that all these definitions are used at the same time and the other is replaced by the other. In our opinion, this is due to the mixing of Russian and Latin characters for types of transport - multimodal transport in combination with Latin transcription (combined), in foreign sources you can often find multimodal. We propose to stick to the most general definition of multimodal transport, which becomes intermodal or multimodal when certain additional conditions are met. The following additional features of multimodal transport can be distinguished:1. Coordinated use of several modes of transport in freight transport.2. Transport is organized and carried out by one

person - a multimodal transport company.3. The relationship between the customer and the provider of complex transport services (multimodal transport operator) is regulated in a contract.4. Multimodal transport can have international status. In this case, the place of receipt of goods and the place of delivery is located on the territory of two different countries.

Multimodal transport is the delivery of cargo from the point of departure to the point of destination when multiple types of vehicles are used during the movement. Multimodal transport can also be carried out in the presence of transport infrastructure companies (e.g. terminals) when these companies connect modes of transport, or in this case when the change from one mode of transport is carried out from one mode of transport to a vehicle to another. This delivery system meets the conditions to go door to door on time. This in itself means that consumer demand is satisfied to the maximum. In summary, the introduction of transport logistics and the structure of the right combination of modes of transport will be of great importance for the maximum increase in cargo throughput in the country and its suburbs, thereby opening new doors in the rapid development of the economy.

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