



Service Logistics

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ABSTRACT

This article considers and analyzes the issues of logistics, including service logistics, its main directions, quality and quantity indicators, statistics.

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Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №PF-4947 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of Uzbekistan" , is an important basis for ensuring the inviolability of the borders of our state, the rule of law in society, human rights and freedoms, the environment of interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, creating the necessary conditions for a decent life of our people, the creative potential of our citizens marked.¹ If the above conditions are set by the Action Strategy for 2017-2021, the PF-60 of January 28, 2022 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" for 2022-2026. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. These strategies serve to increase the well-being of the people, as the issue of quality product delivery and service logistics is also included in the priority issues.

The main purpose of logistics is to provide, store, manufacture, package, sell and transport products of appropriate quality and quantity in a timely manner, at a relatively low cost, as well as to receive, process and transmit information.

It should be noted that the main purpose of logistics is to express the ideal situation that requires

¹ Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 "On the Action Strategy for the further development of Uzbekistan", February 7, 2017

aspiration. In order for this aspiration to have a solid foundation, the main goal of logistics is defined by small goals. The most important of them are:

- Creating an effective control system that reveals imperfect processes based on a comprehensive comparison of benefits and risks, benefits and costs, opportunities and needs.
- Creating a formal and technologically sound organizational structure of the economy. Establish an effective management system to improve material, information and other flows to minimize total costs as much as possible using available capacity.

The complete system of logistics consists of several levels. The first level provides information on the types of logistics, ie military logistics, mathematical logistics. These types of logistics are studied in the higher education system. Economists are interested in different types of logistics used in economic practice. This is commonly referred to as simple logistics.

The logistics system has the following features:

- integrity and individuality;
- relations;
- organization;
- integrative qualities;

Commercial logistics as an internal system of economic logistics forms its own separate system, which includes supply logistics, production logistics, sales logistics, logistics links and transport logistics, warehousing logistics, backup logistics. This complex of logistics complexes is one of the main topics of our study.

On the basis of the logistics system, forwarding, stevedoring and other ancillary operations will be centralized, highly qualified transport, operators and other companies will be created, and conditions will be created for the rational development of the country's transport infrastructure.

In practice, commercial and service logistics is an integrated product tracking system, which manages the flow of materials in the economic system of the republic in the current period.

According to the current tasks of logistics, two different types of tasks are distinguished - operational and coordination tasks.

Operational tasks are directly related to the management of the movement of material flows in the field of supply, production and distribution, and are essentially different from traditional logistics tasks. For example, supply chain responsibilities include managing the movement of raw materials and supplies, individual components and assemblies, finished goods stocks from suppliers to manufacturing facilities, warehouses and storage areas.

Coordinating tasks require: identifying and analyzing the material resource needs of different stages and parts of production; analysis of the markets in which the enterprise operates and forecasting the development of promising markets; processing information related to consumer needs and orders.²

After gaining independence, Uzbekistan began to pay more attention to the development of service logistics. A number of government decrees have been signed in this regard. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5647 of February 1, 2019 "On measures to radically

² SH.A. Butaev, Q.M. Sidiqzazarov, A.S. Muradov, A.O. Koziyev. "Logistics" (flow management in the supply chain). EXTREMUM-PRESS Publishing House. Tashkent 2012

improve the system of public administration in the field of transport", the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 12, 2019 Resolution No. 305 "On measures to organize the activities of the Center for the Study of Problems of Transport and Logistics Development under the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and a number of resolutions and decrees. Thanks to these government decisions and the efforts of entrepreneurs, the logistics of service in Uzbekistan is developing.

Table 1. Position of Uzbekistan in the Logistics Index (LPI)³

	Year	Overall rating (LPI of logistics indicators)	Customs efficiency	Infrastructure quality	Simplicity of international transportation	Logistics coverage	Cargo tracking	Adherence to the terms of delivery of goods
1	2010	68	107	70	83	89	63	50
2	2012	117	118	120	127	117	105	101
3	2014	129	157	148	145	122	77	88
4	2016	118	114	91	130	116	143	114
5	2018	99	140	77	120	88	90	91

As can be seen in Table 1, the main indicators increased until 2010, after which there was a slight decline, and again in 2018, the country managed to improve its index. Uzbekistan improved its performance by 19 points compared to the 2016 report and ranked 99th in the world in the 2018 report. Uzbekistan scored 2.58 points (out of 5 points), while the world leader (Germany) scored 4.2 points, ranking second in Central Asia.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has paid great attention to the development of transport infrastructure, including the further improvement and competitiveness of the road transport system. Spatial communication has been ensured in all regions of the country, and systemic reforms are being carried out in the field of passenger and freight transport, including improving road safety and convenience in accordance with international standards.

The interdependence of international rankings and indices proves once again that institutional development affects the economic well-being of a country and its citizens, and that the development of innovation and information technology can have a positive impact on the political and legal aspects of a country's life.

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