

Improving the Efficiency of Providing Logistics Services to the Population

Tinicheva Marjona

Faculty of Economics, 2nd Year Student of the Department "Agrologistics"

ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the general concepts of logistics, operations carried out during the delivery of raw materials to manufacturing enterprises, and their economic efficiency.

KEYWORDS: *logistics, transport logistics, logistics management process, formation of logistics systems*

Logistics is a subject that teaches planning, controlling and managing transport, storage and other tangible and intangible operations carried out during the delivery of raw materials and materials to manufacturing enterprises, processing of raw materials, materials, semi-finished products within the enterprise, delivery of finished products to the consumer in accordance with his interests and requirements for communication, as well as the science of the transfer, storage and processing of relevant information.

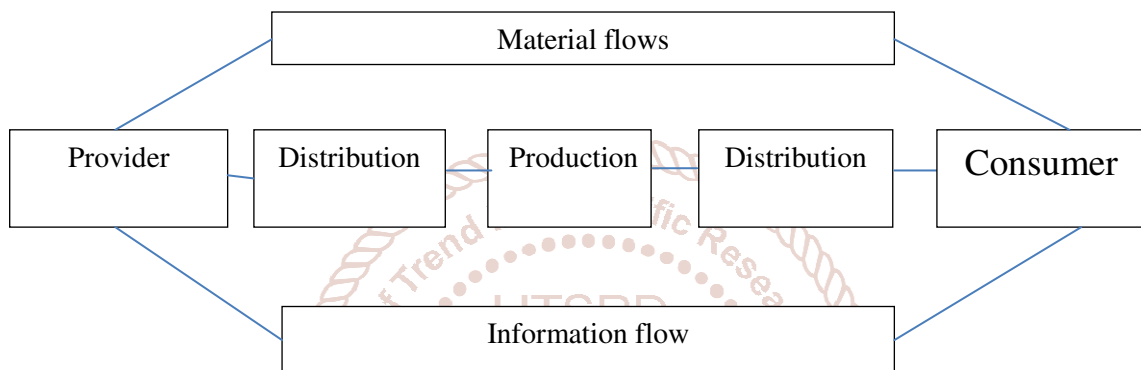


Figure 1. Logistics management process

The main goal of logistics is to provide, store, produce, package, sell and transport the product of the appropriate quality and quantity in a certain period, with relatively low costs, as well as to receive, process and transmit information.

It is worth noting that the main purpose of logistics is to express the ideal situation that requires aspiration. In order for this aspiration to have a solid foundation, the main goal of logistics is defined with sub-goals. The most important of them are:

- Creating an effective control system that reveals non-improved processes based on a comprehensive comparison of benefits and risks, income and costs, opportunities and needs.
- Creation of an officially agreed and technologically rational organizational structure of the economic structure. Creation of an effective management system for improvement of material, information and other flows, which ensures the minimization of total costs using available capacities as much as possible.

The creation of logistics systems in the strategic and rapid management of economic activity is considered as a guarantee of success in the competitive struggle. This assessment is justified. Because the formation of logistics systems is related to the following:

- in-depth study of the market, its differences and legislation;
- to improve the methodology of developing alternative options and make the right choice;
- effective forecasting not only of correct final and intermediate results, but also of secondary cases;
- coordination of actions at all levels of management and in all areas.

In addition, the practical use of the logistic concept within the framework of current structures allows the following to be implemented: - to improve the impartiality of analysis and control efficiency of all routes of material, information and other flows;

- development of alternative decisions, as well as facilitation and regulation of the processes of selection, acceptance and implementation of the right decision;
- expanding the scope of application of economic-mathematical and other methods not only at the planning stage, but also at the stage of implementation and control;
- to correctly determine the parameters of the tasks being solved and adjust the assessment criteria, which will allow to improve the research and practical activities of economic entities;

- to increase the effectiveness of the selection and formalization of target directions, as well as to improve the methodology of their achievement.

Integration of strategic goals and logistics goals of the enterprise is carried out naturally in different areas of activity and at different levels of management. At the same time, practice shows that the higher the integration of the logistics methodology from the functional activities of the enterprise to certain operations, the higher the intermediate and final effectiveness of these activities.

The universality of logistic goals - reduction of management costs, loss of time, improvement of the specific and general efficiency of work, improvement of labor organization, etc. allows them to be integrated with strategic and tactical goals of any nature.

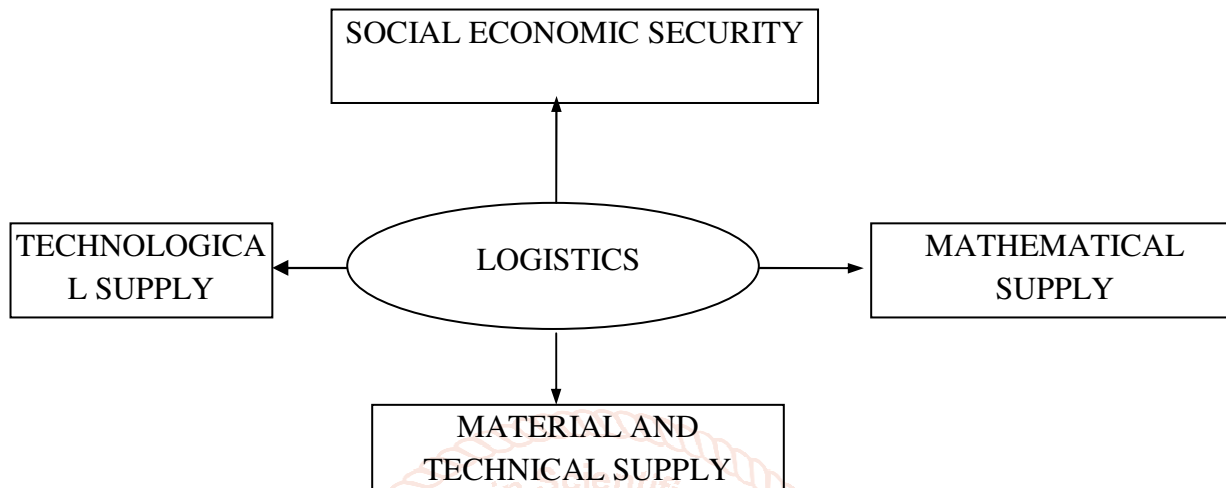


Figure 2. Logistics support system.

A significant novelty of the logistic approach was that it opened up the possibility of combining the above-mentioned areas of economic activity into a single resource transfer system. The logistic concept made it possible to move from discrete management of material flows to detailed management.

Also in this period, that is, in the late 60's and early 70's, it became clear that it was impossible to solve the problem of coordinating the management of material flows from the source of raw materials to the final consumer. To organize the management of growing material and information flows, it was required to create an advanced, easily adaptable material and technical base. There was a need to create a well-developed infrastructure, develop appropriate organizational and structural forms, and create the necessary, highly qualified administrative and economic apparatus. At the same time, the new front was forced to further theoretical processing of scientific foundations and rules.

As a result of comprehensive acceleration of thoughts and actions in this direction, logistics has acquired the status of a "way of thinking" or, in other words, a conceptual strategy. In practice, the main attention was focused on solving specific tasks. First of all, great efforts were directed to the development of warehouse and packaging complexes, as well as to the creation of appropriate transport-warehouse systems, information networks and data banks.

The difference in the definition of the concept of logistics is explained, first of all, by the diversity of its reception, regardless of the type of activity of specialists. For example, the opinion of a marketer, financier, manager on the planning and management of the logistics problem will have serious differences.

Second, each logistic approach to the study of flow processes has a broad and short definition, as accepted in science.

Thirdly, the understanding and development of the logistic concept, forming a new image of thinking in the organization of economic activities, inevitably corrects the advantages of theoretical and practical research depending on the objective conditions of the dialectical development of socio-economic systems.

REFERENCES

- [1] Samiyeva, G. T. (2022). The Most Important Aspects of Studying the Living Standards of the Population. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, Volume 16, April 2022, Pages 79-83
- [2] Samiyeva, Gulnoza Tokhirovna, and B. I. Xaydarov. "The Importance of Self-Employment and Self-Reliance in Improving the Well-Being of the Population Self-Employment." *Journal of Marketing and Emerging Economics* 2.5 (2022): 36-41.
- [3] Samiyeva, Gulnoza Tokhirovna. "Reform in the Field of Family Entrepreneurs in Reducing Poverty in Uzbekistan." *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability* 7 (2021): 96-100.
- [4] Tukhtabaev, J. S., Samiyeva, G. T., Kushbakov, A. N., Goziyeva, A. A., Razakova, B. S., & Aktamov, O. A. U. (2023, April). Econometric Assessment of the Dynamics of Development of the Export Potential of Small Businesses and Private Entrepreneurship Subjects in the Conditions of the Digital Economy. In *Internet of Things, Smart Spaces, and Next Generation Networks and Systems: 22nd International Conference, NEW2AN 2022, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, December 15-16, 2022, Proceedings* (pp. 440-451). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.