Transportation in the Logistics System, Comparative Logistics Classifications

Mamatkulova Dildora Nuritdinovna
Teacher of Fergana Industrial and Service College

Obidov Sardorbek Bunyodjon o‘g‘li, Obidov Asadbek Bunyodjon o‘g‘li, Mirzaraximov Muxammadali Sherkuziyevich
Student of Fergana Industrial and Service College

Received 24th May 2022, Accepted 13th Jun 2022, Online 8th Jul 2022

Abstract: In this article, transportation in the logistics system, the choice of the type of transportation, the organization of internal transportation work, cargo flow and cargo turnover. Information on calculating the amount of vehicles is provided.

Keywords: Transport, logistics, transportation, inland transportation, railway, sea, inland water (river), automobile, air, pipeline.

Introduction.

The issue of choosing the type of transport is logistically related to each other, it consists of choosing the type of packaging, maintaining the optimal level of stocks, and so on. When choosing the main type of transport, attention is paid to types that are optimal for specific transportation and have the characteristics of serving different types of transport [1,2,3,4,5,6]. The following types of transport are available:

- railway;
- the sea;
- internal water (river);
- car;
- air;
- through the pipe.

The logistic nature of the main types of transport is presented in Table 1.

The main types of transport.
Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of transport</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Railway           | • High carrier and transfer capacity  
• High transport duration.  
• Very small tariffs.  
• Significant discounts for transit shipments.  
• High speed delivery of goods over long distances. |
|                   | ✓ Limited number of carriers.  
✓ Large financial resources in the production technical base.  
✓ High material and energy volume of transport.  
✓ The minimum trading limit.  
✓ Inadequate storage of goods. |
| Car               | • It is highly developed.  
• Door-to-door delivery.  
• High maneuverability.  
• High speed delivery.  
• Delivery scheme and options for using different routes.  
• Possibilities of sending goods in small batches. |
|                   | ✓ Low productivity.  
✓ Depending on weather and road conditions.  
✓ The height of freight costs for long-distance transportation.  
✓ Inadequate environmental cleanliness. |
| Air               | • High-speed delivery of goods.  
• Quality storage of goods.  
• Very short route of transport. |
|                   | ✓ High cost of transportation.  
✓ High financial volume.  
✓ Depending on weather conditions.  
✓ Lack of adaptation to geographical conditions. |

Factors affecting the choice of the type of transport:

1. delivery time,
2. the frequency of sending goods,
3. consistency of the delivery schedule,
4. the ability to transport various loads,
5. the ability to deliver goods to any area,
6. shipping cost.

An important aspect of these factors when choosing vehicles is that adherence to the delivery schedule determines the delivery time and delivery cost. The results of the selection must correspond to technical and economic indicators[1,7,8,9,10,11].

The main part.

Transportation plan and its organization.

The selection of the transportation planning system in the implementation of internal transport works consists of conducting preparatory work, setting up the work of vehicles in a certain order, and carrying out loading and unloading works. Currently, two types of planning are adopted by enterprises: standard schedule and according to requests. The first type is sufficiently stable and moderate in load flows, and the second depends on the episodic demand for vehicles. In the transport work, a standard schedule of rational route (routes) traffic movement is developed based on standard schedules, the order of loading
and unloading operations is determined, technical maintenance of loading and unloading places is carried out. The following routes (routes) are used for cargo transportation: pendulum, fan, ring [1,12,13,14,15]. Transportation of goods between two points is carried out on shuttle transport routes. In the fan route, cargo transportation is carried out between several points, that is, from one or the other point to several points. Further servicing of vehicles is carried out on a circular route, sending and receiving goods from several points during the cycle. The choice of this or that route is made on the basis of economic calculations. Vehicles are determined in the order of loading and unloading operations in the work schedule. The schedule for the development of vehicles includes preparatory work:

- procedure for providing tara;
- the procedure for providing mechanized means for receiving and sending cargo;
- with mechanized means of receiving and sending goods, calendar plans are made in a very short period of time: exchange, day, month. They cover loading and unloading, vehicle repair and road works. The main operational documents are the movement of vehicles [1,16,17,18,19,20]. The dispatching service performs operational management during the operation of vehicles, compliance with the vehicle movement schedule, and daily shift plans in the transport industry. It also organizes planning work. Operational accounting works are carried out on the basis of daily reports on the operation of transport departments [1,21,22,23,24].

**Terminal transportation works.**

Cargo transportation is carried out through the terminal. The best or special terminals and terminal complexes are used in the organization of terminal transport operations. A cargo terminal is a special complex of interconnected devices, personnel and technical means, designed to carry out logistics operations, loading and unloading, storage, reception, sorting, processing of cargo of different batches and commercial consists of providing information services to consignees, carriers and other logistics intermediaries [1-25].

Universal terminals include storage groups. The main features of these terminals:

- marketing inspection of transport-logistics service;
- processing and acceptance of orders, drawing up contracts with customers;
- collection and transportation of goods;
- types of short-term storage;
- consolidation, enlargement, sorting, assembly and other cargo processing operations;
- support of service to the terminal by an information computer.

**Transport definitions.**

Accounts for services provided by transport organizations are made using transport tariffs. Tariffs include:

- payments for debt collection during cargo transportation;
- receipts for additional operations related to cargo transportation;
- correct collection of payments and receipts.

The price form of transport products is considered as an economic category of transport tariffs[25-30]. Their structure should ensure the following:

- the ability to cover operating expenses and profit to the transport company;
- buyer in transport service - reimbursement of transport costs.
Tariffs are of primary importance in various types of transport system. General, individual, discount and local tariffs are used to determine the cost of freight transportation in rail transport. General tariffs - the main type of tariff is listed. With their help, the cost of transportation of bulk cargo is determined. Separate tariffs are called tariffs that are separated from the general tariffs as special additions or discounts. These rates can be high or low. Discounted tariffs are used for certain purposes and for the railway itself. Local rates include freight volume charges and various railroad-specific collection rates [1,31,32,33,34,35].

The following tariffs are used to find out the cost of transportation of goods in road transport:

- business fees for cargo transportation;
- for temporary use of a truck;
- for overtaking traffic;
- agreed, etc.

In river transport, tariffs are determined on the basis of steamship operations, taking into account the market conditions of services related to cargo transportation, a set of overloading operations and other transportation operations [1,2,3,4,5,36,37].

Conclusion.

In conclusion, it should be said that transport is the third most important branch of the world economy. All vehicles, businesses and communications make up the global transportation system. Land transport includes: road, rail, pipeline, as well as horse and pack. Road transport is the leader in passenger and cargo transportation.

References.

3. Юнусалиев Э. М. и др. Составные компоненты деформирования и разрушения синтетических тканых лент для грузозахватных приспособлений в строительстве //Энерго-ресурсосберегающие технологии и оборудование в дорожной и строительной отраслях. – 2020. – С. 431-438.


27. Хакимова К. Р., Абдукаидирова М. А., Абдухаалилов Б. К. РАЗРАБОТКА ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ МЕТОДОВ В КАРТОГРАФИЧЕСКОМ ОПИСАНИИ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ //Актуальная наука. – 2019. – №. 11. – С. 34-38.


