

THEORETICAL BASIS OF PROVIDING CARGO TRANSPORTATION SERVICES IN INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT**F. B. Shakirova, N.X.Gilyazitdinova**Associate professor of Tashkent State transport University,
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One of the important conditions for the economic development of the country is the consistent penetration of goods and services into the world market. The experience of developed countries shows that transport links are an important factor in accelerating penetration into the world market. According to the data of the World Bank, the amount of the global transport services market in GDP is 4.2 trillion. 110 billion per year, estimated at 6.8% share. tons of cargo and more than one trillion passengers were transported, 100 million employees were employed in transport. constitutes a person.¹ The process of integration of the scale of production in the region of Uzbekistan into the world economic system is directly related to transport connections.

In the world, comprehensive scientific research is being conducted on the effective organization of modern service activities by railway transport. In particular, special attention is being paid to the implementation of research in such directions as further improving the quality of railway transport infrastructure and systematic organization of service activities, organization of effective marketing activities aimed at the harmony of the relationship between the customer and transport enterprises. In the conditions of uncompromising competition in the international transport services market, it is very important to develop an effective marketing strategy for the development of the railway transport services market to meet consumer demand, penetrate new market segments and ensure the effectiveness of operations.

The scale of changes taking place in the field of transport in the 21st century is very wide and fast. The number and quality of seaports have grown significantly, and now the number of the largest ports exceeds several thousand. As a result of the development of railways, roads and rivers, surface transport systems have also developed greatly. The rapid development of the electronic type of communication is increasingly penetrating into the field of transport, and a new view of the world transport system is being formed.

Freight transportation indicators in railway transport include several factors that occur mainly in the transportation of household products. In this case, quality performance of scheduled services to consumers will ensure the good performance of railway transport in the future. The purpose of his analysis of freight transportation indicators is to provide quality service to consumers, to review the results of the company's activities, to study the factors that caused changes. The main task of the analysis is to develop measures to increase the efficiency of cargo transportation, to control the use of resources based on the basis, to identify shortcomings in the organization of transportation, and to study their causes.

Multimodal freight transport refers to the delivery of goods to different destinations using different means of transport. Unification of documents prepared for each cargo transport and summarization of information creates a wider opportunity for the sender and receiver of goods. This area is the most convenient and common form of product delivery.

This method of cargo delivery is one of the developing areas. It provides a safe, fast and quality service by using the advantages of various means of transportation. The conference discussed its convenience, rules of use, and its impact on the economic process.

In the existing logistics centers of our country, practical measures are being taken to further improve the transport, engineering-communication and social infrastructure, to further develop the system created for the transportation of goods in cars and containers, and to use them on a large scale.

The principles of logistics are the starting points and the operation and construction of logistics systems are based on them.

¹ The World Bank; World Development Indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator>

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The principle of systematicity. It envisages the formation of an integrated system of material flow management within the limits of the production-sales system. This principle is reflected in the production and implementation of a whole technological process at the stages of purchase of production orders, production and sale of products.

Feedback principle. Based on this principle, the goals and tasks of the logistics system are defined according to the requirements of the market of products and services. Based on the quantity of the expected orders, the required quality level and the delivery period, the quantity and assortment of the produced products and the orders for the materials are formed. In turn, the amount of necessary reserves is determined based on the adopted purchasing strategy. The implementation of the principle of feedback requires the allocation of a special department within the logistics system, which collects and processes information about the efficiency of the management system and product market requirements.

The principle of optimality is such mutual agreement is achieved between the stages and participants of the process of goods movement, which ensures the greatest efficiency of the enterprise's activity as a production-sales system.

The principle of flexibility implies a high degree of adaptability of the logistics system to the operating conditions and specific requirements of consumers. In the implementation of the principle of flexibility, it is necessary to predict the trends (directions) of changes in the external economic environment and take actions to counter them.

The principle of ensuring the safety of arrival - as a principle of logistics, envisages the creation of such organizational and economic conditions, in which it is necessary to ensure the continuous supply of the enterprise with the necessary material resources and the unconditional fulfillment of the terms of delivery of finished products. The principle of ensuring the safety of arrivals provides for the need to synchronize all stages of the movement of goods, to coordinate the activities of arrival and transportation management, to organize production and reserve stocks.

The principle of computerization is that the automation of logistics functions and the flow of goods in general should be carried out at the maximum level. The automated system is responsible for monitoring the movement of materials and the production of semi-finished products, finished products, the status of production stocks, the amount of receipts, the degree of fulfillment of orders and others. Information management systems provide the greatest effect of time compression and the guarantee of high level of service to consumers. These systems monitor the movement of goods from the purchase of raw materials to the delivery of the finished product to the consumer.

Hom ashyo va matillarga bulgan ehtiyozh deb mavzhd buyurtmani yoki belgilangan ishlab chikarish dasturi bazharilishini taminlash uchun zarur bulgan ularning mikdorini ma'lum muddatga etkazilishi tushuniladi.

Demand for materials that arise during a certain period is called periodic demand. It consists of primary, secondary and tertiary needs. The primary need is understood as the need for finished products intended for sale, fasteners and details, as well as purchased spare parts. Primary demand calculation is done using mathematical statistics and forecasting techniques, which allow to determine the expected demand. The risk of inaccurate assessment of needs or inaccurate forecasting is compensated by increasing the insurance reserve.

Gross and net requirements for materials are adjusted based on existing expenses. Gross demand is understood as the need for materials during the period, which does not take into account the stocks available in the warehouse or in production. Net demand is defined as the need for materials over a period of time, in which, on the contrary, available reserves are taken into account. It is defined as the difference between the stocks available in the warehouse and the gross demand for a certain period of time.

In practice, the total demand for materials increases with respect to the gross indicator of additional demand, which is based on the marriage of production and the use of equipment for adjustment services. After comparing with the stock available in the warehouse, the residual demand is adjusted to the amount of stock required.

Anticipation of needs is an important condition for effective management of material flows. To determine them, the following methods are used:

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- determinant methods of accounting, which are carried out in accordance with the production plan and specific characteristics of the manufactured product;
- statistical methods of calculation;
- subjective assessment based on experts' conclusions.

When approximating average quantities, a single average quantity of material requirements is used in conditions that vary by month. This method consists in the process of forecasting, averaging a certain amount of material requirements.

The method of exponential smoothing is used when predicting the process of change in the need for material resources based on a series of levels of dynamics, in which the amount of material resources decreases as the amount of material resources moves away from the level given at the time of prediction. For this, a constant smoothing coefficient is included in the reports, which is chosen to minimize the prediction error.

The prediction equation that takes into account exponential smoothing looks like this:

$$Y_{t+1} = ay_t + a(1-a)y_{t-1} + a(1-a)^2y_{t-2} + \dots + a(1-a)^ky_{t-k} + \dots + (1-a)^ky_0$$

Here, y_0 is a quantity characterizing some initial conditions.

Regression analysis involves approximating trends in the use of material resources with the help of mathematical functions, in which they are extrapolated to the next period. Depending on the nature of the relationship, linear and non-linear regression analyzes are distinguished. It is appropriate to use the linear regression method when the demand estimate is proportional. If the demand curve cannot be approximated by a straight line, non-linear regression analysis is used.

3. Anticipation of needs is an important condition for effective management of material flows.

Logistics service in railway transport is a complex of services that are continuously connected with the distribution process and are provided during the delivery of goods to the consumer. The object of logistics service is manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises, population.

Logistics service in railway transport is carried out by the supplier or through forwarding companies specializing in after-sales service.

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