

**THE ROLE OF TRANSPORT LOGISTICS IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN
AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY'S TOURIST SPHERE**

Ikramova D.Z.

Scientific supervisor – Svetashev A.A.

¹Tashkent State Transport University, Temiryulchilar Str., 1,
Tashkent, 100167, Uzbekistan

Annotation

The article is devoted to the development of logistics processes in the economy and transport system of the country. The number of goods and passengers transported by rail in recent years is shown using tables. The factors influencing the development of tourism in the country, causing long delays in cargo and passenger turnover, are also identified, measures and recommendations for their elimination are also given.

Key words: supply chain, transport, logistic, import, export, cargo turnover, passenger turnover, forwarding services, railway transport.

Rail transport is a marvel of human invention that is the product and engine of the industrial revolution. Railways connected cities and metropolitan areas, inland industrial areas with seaports.

Railway transport, playing an important role in ensuring the transport mobility of our country (due to its geographical location), has a wide range of assets, a huge potential for interaction with other modes of transport. Passenger traffic plays an important role in the development of the economic and social life of the country.

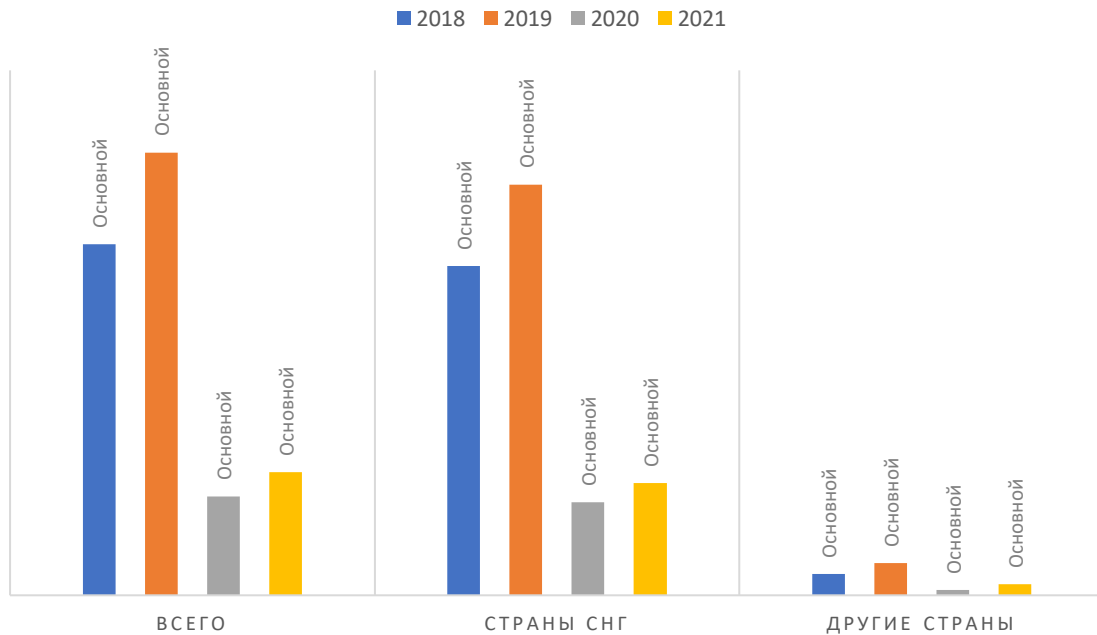
In recent years, despite the difficult situation and pandemic conditions around the world, logistics operations in the transport system of the developed countries of the world do not stop for a minute. They develop at an advanced level. Proof of this can

be seen in the frequent forums. It is gratifying that the inconveniences of recent years have not affected the forum participants.

At the same time, the logistics system, which is the lifeblood of any country, is very important for economic development. An efficient logistics system involved in all aspects of the country is very important. An efficient logistics system ensures the delivery of goods and services to customers on favorable terms and at low prices by optimizing the movement of finished products and raw materials in the domestic market, stimulates competition in the market and creates the basis for pure competition. In foreign markets, this will increase the economic competitiveness of the country and accelerate the process of integration into the world economy. For this reason, the creation of an efficient logistics system is one of the important tasks for our developing country in all areas [1].

Tourism is of great importance in increasing the economic and cultural competence of the country. Uzbekistan attracts the attention of the whole world with its many historical and architectural monuments, diverse climate and rapid development.

For centuries, Uzbekistan has been on the path of trade, merchants and travelers, geographers and missionaries, conquerors and conquerors of the Great Silk Road. At the moment, Uzbekistan is becoming one of the fascinating tourist destinations for those who are interested in culture, history, traditions and exotic countries. Despite the fact that our country has a huge potential in the field of tourism, this opportunity has not been used to the full and effectively for many years. Favorable economic and organizational and legal conditions for the development of tourism were not created, everyone worked as they knew [3].



1-drawing. Foreign citizens who entered Uzbekistan for tourism purposes

According to the above information, along with the consistent development of transport and logistics, the tourism sector will also develop in the state. By 2019, the volume of tourists entering the country also dropped very significantly due to the outbreak of the pandemic around the world. While in 2020-2021 the movement of tourists was significantly reduced due to the pandemic, the number of tourists entering the country did not reach the results of 2018. To improve, increase these indicators, it is necessary to consider the conditions created in the country for tourists, and from the point of view of transport. In parallel, domestic tourism is developing.

To make it easy for tourists to move around the country, it is necessary to create multimodal transfer hubs for passengers.

Transport logistics is developing at a difficult stage of the external economic and political situation in the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is no secret that along with this development, it also faces a number of problematic situations. Unfortunately, the quality of transport and forwarding services in our country does not deserve praise. In terms of the level of development of logistics operations in the region, Uzbekistan ranks second in the region after Kazakhstan.

From 2010 to 2019, the length of the use of railway transport increased by 508 km, and in 2020 the total length was 4735.1 km. The total length of motor roads is 184,000 km, of which 42,695 km are public roads.

As a result of the policy of intensive development of transport corridors pursued in our country, the foundation has been laid for increasing international transport routes in the direction of exports and imports. In recent years, the country's foreign trade turnover amounted to \$42.2 billion, having increased by 1.9 times compared to 2010. In particular, we see that exports amounted to \$17.9 billion (an increase of 37.5%), and imports - \$24.3 billion (an increase of 2.6 times). However, with the growth of exports and imports, a number of shortcomings are observed in the transport sector, and the transport sector, which has influenced the development of the country, is declining.

The volume of goods transported by rail, significantly lags behind the road. Looking at the results, it is not difficult to see that much remains to be done to develop the industry. In particular, it is necessary to improve the efficiency of customs processes at the border and within the country, increase the number of specialists in the field, and introduce an innovative approach to the system. At the same time, the share of container traffic in Uzbekistan is significantly reduced compared to developed countries. One of the reasons for this is high tariff rates.

Although a number of elements of logistics are being formed in the country, in practice the pace of introduction of modern methods and techniques of logistics in the organization and management of cargo flows is still insufficient. There is a constant need to expand the range of transport services throughout the supply chain. Therefore, there is a need for the institutional development of the entire logistics system of the country, improving the quality of services provided in agricultural logistics, industry, marketing, procurement, transport, warehousing, trade, information, marketing and other areas.

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