



## CURRENT ISSUES OF TRANSPORT LOGISTICS

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18465323>

### Abstract

This article examines the concept, essence, objectives, and functions of transport logistics. It provides an assessment of the current transport system and identifies its key challenges. Furthermore, recommendations are proposed to address the pressing issues in this sector.

**Keywords:** infrastructure, challenges, transport logistics, transport system.

Transport infrastructure is a vital component of the modern market environment. Undoubtedly, the role of transport is of paramount importance regardless of time and societal context. Moreover, transport plays a decisive role in the overall development of society. Any company operating in the market inevitably interacts closely with the external environment, and the effectiveness of this interaction largely depends on transport systems.

Manufacturers obtain necessary raw materials, components, and supplies from their suppliers and subsequently deliver finished products to consumers through intermediaries. This interaction ensures the movement of goods through space. In this context, companies are highly interested in improving the quality and speed of cargo transportation. Transport logistics is the field that addresses these challenges by developing optimal routes for the delivery of goods.

The relevance of the selected topic can be justified by several factors. First, transport logistics is a crucial link in trade turnover. Second, the stable and efficient functioning of transport logistics, along with the dynamic development of transport infrastructure, directly affects the performance of companies and enterprises, the pace of economic growth, and the overall quality of life of the population.

Furthermore, an efficient logistics and transport system is essential for the development of any economy.

The purpose of this research article is to identify the problems of transport logistics in Uzbekistan and to propose possible solutions to address them.

To achieve this objective, the following tasks are set:

- to study the theoretical foundations of transport logistics, including its goals and operating principles;
- to analyze the transport logistics system of Uzbekistan;
- to identify shortcomings in Uzbekistan's transport logistics and develop proposals for their elimination.

Thus, the object of the research is the transport logistics system of Uzbekistan, while the subject of the research is the current and pressing problems of transport logistics in Uzbekistan. To achieve the stated objectives, multifunctional research methods were applied, including the study and analysis of relevant literature and official documents related to the selected topic, as

well as methods of generalization, comparison, description, and diagnosis. These methods serve as a means to expand the theoretical framework and to obtain new and in-depth knowledge on the given subject.

Since logistics is a relatively new scientific field, there are numerous interpretations of this concept. For example, M. N. Grigoriev, A. P. Dolgov, and S. A. Uvarov define logistics as “a functional area responsible for the inbound, internal, and outbound material flows of an organization” [3]. After analyzing the works of several Russian and foreign authors, it can be concluded that, from an economic perspective, logistics is a discipline concerned with the organization, management, and optimization of material, financial, and information flows from the source to the final consumer. Logistics is divided into several types. For clarity, the relevant information is presented in the form of a diagram.

Types of Logistics:

1. Procurement Logistics
2. Production Logistics
3. Transport Logistics
4. Information Logistics
5. Warehouse Logistics
6. Distribution Logistics

Let us consider transport logistics, its functions, and objectives in more detail. Transport logistics deals with the selection of optimal routes as well as the movement of goods in the required quantity to the required destination. It should be emphasized that the core element of transport logistics is transport itself, which serves not only as a technical means of movement but also as an independent industry that meets the demand for transport and related services. In other words, transport logistics is a type of logistics aimed at transporting the required quantity of goods to the designated destination at the lowest possible cost, using specialized equipment. This type of logistics emerged a long time ago, when people began moving from one place to another or traveling between settlements [8].

Over time, transport logistics has evolved, its tasks have become more complex, delivery times have been reduced, and new modes of transport have been developed. Today, the functions of transport logistics are extremely complex and include planning and organizing cargo deliveries, loading and unloading goods, preparing the necessary documentation, selecting appropriate means of transport, and providing information about the cargo. All these processes involve dozens of variables that must be taken into account. Therefore, companies that have been operating in the market for a long time are considered the most valuable, as they have accumulated and implemented best practices.

Based on the identified objectives and functions of transport logistics, its main tasks—performed by many logistics companies such as OZON, UZUM, and Uzbekistan Post—can be outlined as follows:

- analysis of delivery points, cargo characteristics, and initial route planning;
- selection of the appropriate mode of transport;
- selection of carriers and logistics partners;
- route planning taking into account all key aspects;
- monitoring of cargo during transportation.

When properly assessed and effectively addressed, all these tasks ensure the highest quality and safest transportation of goods from point A to point B, while adhering to timely and



cost-efficient delivery schedules. Transport itself also deserves special attention, as it constitutes the foundation of this type of logistics. Depending on specific requirements, companies choose an appropriate mode of transport: rail, sea, river, road, or air. For example, if goods need to be delivered to another continent within six months, the use of maritime transport is logically justified, as it is significantly cheaper than air transport while still ensuring timely delivery.

Each mode of transport has its own advantages and disadvantages. Let us examine them in more detail. Railway transport offers relatively low costs and high carrying capacity; however, its disadvantages include a limited number of operators and certain constraints related to cargo safety. Maritime transport allows goods to be transported over very long distances at low cost, but it is characterized by slow delivery times and the inability to unload cargo in inland areas. Road transport is flexible and highly maneuverable, but it is inefficient over long distances and highly dependent on weather conditions. Air transport is extremely fast and safe; however, its major drawback is the very high cost of delivery.

The information presented above reflects a combination of factors that influence the choice of transport mode for delivering cargo to the consignee. At present, logistics companies use specialized software to collect and analyze all relevant data in order to determine the most appropriate mode of transport as accurately and efficiently as possible. Therefore, companies must take into account such factors as cargo characteristics (weight, volume, consistency), the quantity of goods, urgency of delivery, destination location considering weather and climatic conditions, as well as the value of the cargo.

These factors directly affect not only the choice of transport mode but also the cost of services provided, which are an integral part of logistics. Each year, companies introduce new technologies into their operational processes. For example, in 2023, the companies OZON and UZUM developed and implemented a project for automated route planning for urban deliveries. This project reduces costs by organizing more efficient routes and increases customer loyalty [11].

Thus, the next stage in analyzing the transport industry of Uzbekistan involves examining its key problems, the resolution of which can lead to an improvement in the overall situation within this sector:

- 1.The development of the road network is lagging behind the growth rate of the vehicle population, which leads to traffic congestion on major highways, especially in large cities;
- 2.The slow pace of renewal of fixed assets, as prolonged use of transport vehicles results in increased wear and tear, thereby reducing safety levels;
- 3.A decline in transport safety indicators due to the growing number of road traffic accidents;
- 4.Obsolete infrastructure, specifically the insufficient use of modern technologies, which leads to problems with product identification, confusion in warehouses, and delays in delivery;
- 5.Limited use of modern technologies in transport operations, where the lack of communication with drivers negatively affects the coordination of transport processes;
- 6.An insufficient number of IT software solutions specifically developed for transport logistics;
- 7.A shortage of qualified specialists, resulting in improperly planned delivery routes and increased operational costs;

8. Insufficient funding for transport research, which contributes to a low level of scientific development in this field.

All of these problems lead to an increase in delivery times, as well as higher time and financial costs. Overall, this situation within the transport system is contributing to a slowdown in Uzbekistan's general economic growth.

Undoubtedly, the challenges faced by Uzbekistan's transport system must be addressed. Therefore, below we present our proposed ideas that may be applied in the reform of the transport system of Uzbekistan.

First, it is necessary to increase funding for the transport sector. This will make it possible to modernize transport vehicles and introduce modern technologies and innovations into Uzbekistan's transport system. In addition, it will enable the construction and improvement of cargo terminals. Second, addressing the decline in safety levels requires systematic and comprehensive monitoring of transport infrastructure and road surfaces.

In our view, the participation of personnel in various conferences and professional development courses will allow them to acquire in-depth knowledge with practical application. A key stage in overcoming logistics-related challenges is the development of accurate and optimal delivery routes. To achieve this, it is necessary to develop IT software solutions and allocate appropriate funding for technical support. Enhancing the effectiveness of the legislative framework is also an important step in resolving these issues. This can be achieved by establishing a specialized commission that includes legal experts from various fields of law as well as representatives of transport companies. Such cooperation may allow for a deeper understanding of the key features and specific characteristics of the transport industry, which, in turn, will ultimately improve the effectiveness of legislative initiatives.

The analysis shows that Uzbekistan has already addressed many problems in the transport sector. The proposed solutions will improve the quality of services provided and accelerate the development of transport logistics in the country.

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