

Emergence and Theoretical Basics of the Logistics Direction

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the history of logistics, which is one of the areas of education. The article reflects scientists who have contributed to the development of logistics, their opinions and their definitions about logistics.

Keywords: logistics, logistics, supply, production, sales, transport logistics.

INTRODUCTION. The success of the economic and social reforms carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan is, in many ways, the effective activity of the circulation sector, the wide development of wholesale trade with production tools, and the distribution between producers and consumers of products intended for production techniques. It will be more related to the quality of transport that serves public economic networks of regions, associations of shareholders, production and commercial entities of various forms of ownership. In order to achieve these goals, along with studying the experience of developed countries, the use of advanced directions for optimizing product movements in the field of production relations, taking into account different forms of ownership in the market economy in our country, will be of some importance.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS. Specialists in logistics are striving to ensure the integration of information about material - technical supply, transport and goods movement into a single system, which should lead to an increase in the efficiency of work of each of these areas and inter-sectoral efficiency. In foreign countries, logistics as a theory is distinguished as an independent science and is studied in higher educational institutions, in the field of research and scientific production. In many higher educational institutions, along with informatics and marketing, there is a "logistics" specialty for training management personnel, and graduates are given a suitable specialty.

The concept of logistics has an ancient history, and the word "Logistics" is of Greek origin. In ancient Athens, there was a special function - "logist" or official of social self-government (about 30 in the 5th century BC). Logists are determined annually by drawing lots; their task was to check the reports of other officials who had expired and to submit these reports to the council of proud citizens for approval, the decision of the council was final. In ancient Rome, officials who performed some administrative and religious duties were called logisti. During the reign of the Byzantine emperor Leo VI (866-912), logistics was defined as the art of providing for an army and managing its movement.

The German researcher G. Pavelek stated that the definition of logistics in the Byzantine Empire was "paying the army, arming and distributing it in the necessary order, taking care of its needs in a timely and complete manner, i.e. personal armed to direct the movement and distribution of forces.

The word "logistics" exists in all major European languages, but they are used in different ways. Famous scientists, philosophers, generals used the term "Logistics" in their works. The great German mathematician G. W. Leibniz (1646-1716) used this term in the sense of "calculation of conclusions" or mathematical logic.

In the 19th century, the famous Swiss military theorist and historian Antoine-Henri Jomini (1779-1869) used this term in his works. From 1813 he worked in the staff of Alexander I in Russia, in 1826 he received the rank of infantry general. He was a military adviser to Nicholas I and one of the founders of the military academy in St. Petersburg (1828). He was the personal tutor of Prince Alexander II, and indeed the author's most important work on logistics was written for him, which was later translated into many languages. He defined logistics as the practical art of managing troops, including a wide range of issues related to planning, management, provisioning, troop deployment, and providing transportation services to the army. In 1884, the American Naval Institute introduced the concept of "logistics" for shipping needs. In 1904, at the suggestion of Itelson, Lalande and Couture, the Congress of Philosophy in Geneva defined logistics as mathematical logic.

At the end of the 20th century, the science of logistics became the science of procurement (supply), production, sale (distribution), transport, information logistics. The listed areas of human activity are sufficiently studied and described in relevant literature. The novelty of the logistic approach consists in the integration of the listed and other areas of activity in order to achieve the desired result with the help of the minimum costs of time and resources by the proper management of flows. Thus, logistics works primarily with consumers, trying to satisfy their requests more.

In 1992, at the International Symposium of the European Association of Logistics in Stockholm, it was noted that there is still no universally accepted definition of the term logistics. Since this is a new scientific direction with clearly reflected dynamics of development, various expressions of this concept have been proposed. Here are some definitions related to logistics:

- this is the process of planning, implementation and control of technological and economical effective operations of gathering, storing, transporting and transferring raw materials, semi-finished products, finished products and related information from the place of production to the place of consumption in order to better satisfy the needs of consumers. The listed operations are carried out on the input and output, internal and external flows of materials and information (this interpretation is given by the board of logistics management);
- supply of raw materials and materials for logistics production in industry and organization of sale of finished products. (American Society of Production and Resource Management Problems);
- this is the placement of raw materials, materials, components and finished products from the manufacturer and management of their movement through the manufacturing company to consumers (firm Goopere & Lybrand);
- this is a new scientific direction, education about planning, management and monitoring of the movement of material and information flows in production and energy systems (prof. A.A. Smehov, Russia);
- it is the planning, management and control of the material flow and relevant information flow coming to the enterprise, producing there and leaving the enterprise (Prof. G.Pavellek, Germany);
- the science of planning, organizing, managing, controlling and regulating the movement of material and information flows from the primary source to the final consumer in distance and time (A.N. Rodnikov);
- this is, first of all, advanced thinking, the most effective methodology established in large-scale production - economic (sectoral, regional, national economy) organizations, large-scale entrepreneurship and commercial activity (when applied to the "free" market economy) (A.T. Semenov);

- this is an applied science, its subject system consists of the methodology of coordinating the management of economic objects based on the economic approach. (K.V. Inyutina)
- logistics in a broad sense - the science of management and coordination of material flows, service flows and related information and financial flows to achieve the goals set for it in a defined micro, meso, macroeconomic system (V.I. Sergeyev). V.I.Sergeyev considers logistics in a narrow sense as a practically oriented mechanism from the point of view of an entrepreneur: it is material and service flows, as well as the flows of information and financial funds that go with them efficiently (products and services of final consumers is an integral tool of management that helps to achieve strategic, tactical, operational goals of business organization at the expense of management;
- the theory and practical activity of planning, organization and functional management and control of the movement process of the complex of material, financial, labor, legal and information flows in the market economy system (O.A. Novikov and S. Uvarov);
- is a system developed for each enterprise in order to speed up the purchase of raw materials and materials from outside the control of material resources, goods, from their production to the delivery of finished products to consumers, from the point of view of making a profit ("Dandas" - one of the largest - German transport - utility companies).

Despite the noted differences, the listed concepts of logistics have the only common element - rationality and common purpose. Thus, logistics is the delivery of raw materials and materials to the production enterprise, the re-development of raw materials, materials and semi-finished products in the factory, the delivery of the finished product to the consumer in accordance with his interests and requirements, and the transportation that is carried out in the process of transferring, storing and developing relevant information, can be considered as a science of planning, control and management of warehousing and other tangible and intangible operations (Rodnikov A.N. Terminologicheskiy slovar. 2000). Logistics combines such areas of economic activity as supply, production, sales, transport logistics.

CONCLUSION. Ignorance of logistics as a science, as a system of knowledge, principles and methods characterizes the professional shortcomings of the employee, which leads to the additional expenditure of certain costs in the subject's work (business). That is why training in logistics occupies an important place in the training of the central participant of the market economy - the businessman. Knowledge of logistics is necessary for economists as a basis for conducting successful business activities.

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