

## PRODUCTION LOGISTICS AND DIRECTIONS FOR ITS FORMATION

**Raupova Lobar Sherzod kizi**

2nd year student of the Karshi Institute of Engineering and Economics majoring in "Agrologistics"

**Abstract:** This article describes production logistics and directions of its formation, the state of management systems in logistics.

**Key words:** logistics, production, management logistics, production process, production links.

Regulating the flow of materials at the stage of product production is the essence of the logistics of production processes. Coordinating the flow of materials at the stage of product production is the main object that needs to be taken into account in the above process. The flow of materials passes through a series of production links along the way from the primary source of raw materials to delivery to the final consumer. At this stage, material flow management has its own characteristics and is called production logistics. The production process and its methods play an important role in production logistics.

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, it is important to study the experience of developed countries and use the advanced directions in the field of production relations, taking into account different forms of ownership in the market economy in our country in the field of logistics.

The material flow passes through a series of production links on its way from the first source of raw materials to the final consumer. At this stage, material flow management has its own characteristics and is called production logistics.

Let us recall the meaning of the term "production". It is known that the production of society is divided into tangible and intangible parts. It considers the processes that occur in the field of production logistics, material production.

The purpose of production logistics is to optimize material flows within enterprises that create material assets or provide material services such as storage, packaging, and placement. A characteristic feature of objects studied in production logistics is their territorial compact location. In the literature, they are also called "island objects of logistics".

The participants of the logistics process within the framework of production logistics are connected by internal production relations (in contrast to the participants of the macro-level logistics process, which are connected with commodity-money relations).

The logistics systems seen in production logistics are called internal production logistics systems. They can include: industrial enterprises, wholesale trade enterprises with warehouse facilities, farms and farms, etc.

Domestic production logistics systems can be considered at the micro and macro levels.

At the macro level, production logistics systems appear as elements of macro-logistics systems. They are sources of material flows and ensure smooth operation of these systems. Adaptation of macrologistics systems to changes in the external environment depends on the ability to quickly change the range and quantity of products produced by internal logistics systems.

Logistics systems of internal production at the micro level are a series of systems that interact and communicate with each other and create a certain unity and integrity. These systems are: purchases, warehouses, reserves, production services, transportation, information, sales and personnel. They ensure that the material flow enters, passes and leaves the system. In accordance with the concept of logistics, it is necessary to create logistics systems of internal production, to ensure the possibility of constant mutual agreement and correction of plans and work of supply, production and sales links within the enterprise.

The logistic concept of production organization includes the following main cases:

- abandonment of excess reserves;
- to carry out main and transport-warehouse operations waiver of overtime;
- producing products without consumer orders waiver of release;
- elimination of equipment downtime;
- destruction of low-quality products;
- elimination of irrational intra-household transportation;
- turning suppliers into partners.

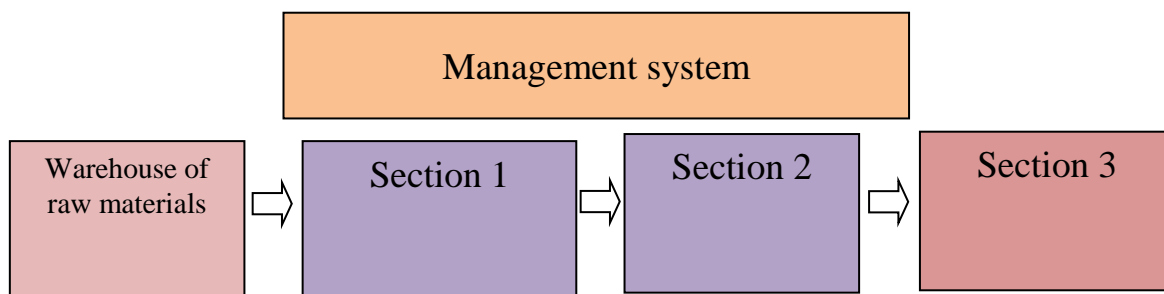
Unlike logistics, the traditional concept of production organization consists of:

- production of the product in as large batches as possible;
- to have a maximum stock of material resources "against all odds".

The content of the conceptual cases indicates that the traditional concept of production organization is the most favorable for the conditions of the "seller's market", while the logistic concept is the most favorable for the conditions of the "buyer's market".

Management of material flows within logistics systems of internal production can be carried out in different ways. Of these methods, fundamentally different from each other, two main ones should be considered separately, these are push and lead management methods.

The first option is called the "incentive system", and its production organization system is shown in Figure 1. The material flow is "pushed" from the front link to the consumer according to the command from the central production control system.



**Figure 1.** The principle scheme of the incentive system of material flow management within the logistics system of work production

In practice, there are various options of incentive systems. The possibility of their creation depends on the widespread use of computing technology. Pusher systems are characterized by a high level of control automation, and this automation allows the following main functions to be implemented:

- ensuring current management and control of production reserves;
- coordination and operational correction of plans and actions of the enterprise's supply, production, sales services, on a real-time scale.

Various problems of forecasting are also solved in modern, advanced versions of incentive systems.

### References

1. Business Marketing&Logistics 780 Logistics Management. Lectures prof. Steven Robeano, bie MBA,2005.Ohoi State University.
2. Donald Waters. Logistics. An introduction to Supply Chain Management. 2003. 354 p.
3. Гаджинский А.М. “Логистика”. Учебник. - М 2003 – 408с.
4. Стукач В.Ф. и др. Логистика. Учебное пособие. – Омск: Изд-во ОмГАУ, 2004. – 256 с.
5. Samiyeva, G. T. (2022). Concepts of Poverty, Inequality and Social Exclusion. *International Journal on Economics, Finance and Sustainable Development*, 4(3), 122-126. Retrieved from <https://journals.researchparks.org/index.php/IJEFSD/article/view/2877>
6. Samiyeva, G. T. (2022). The Most Important Aspects of Studying the Living Standards of the Population. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, Volume 16, April 2022, Pages 79-83
7. Samiyeva, Gulnoza Tokhirovna, and B. I. Xaydarov. "The Importance of Self-Employment and Self-Reliance in Improving the Well-Being of the Population Self-Employment." *Journal of Marketing and Emerging Economics* 2.5 (2022): 36-41.
8. Samiyeva, Gulnoza Tokhirovna. "Reform in the Field of Family Entrepreneurs in Reducing Poverty in Uzbekistan." *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability* 7 (2021): 96-100.
9. Toxirovna, Samieva Gulnoza. "Farmers-Food Sustainability Services." *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability* (2021): 899-904.
10. Toxirovna S. G. Land reform—is needed to improve the efficiently of farms and other forms of economic activity in the agricultural sector //Oxford Economic Papers. – 2016. – C. 1062.