

**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. Scientists who have contributed to the development of logistics, their opinions and definitions are reflected in the article.

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

**Introduction**

The success of the economic and social reforms carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in many ways, is due to the effective activity of the trade sector, the wide development of wholesale trade with production tools, and the relationship between producers and consumers of products intended for production techniques. It is more related to the quality of transport serving public economic sectors 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, it will be important to use the advanced directions of optimizing product movements in the field of production relations, taking into account different forms of ownership in the market economy in our country. Logistics specialists are striving to ensure the integration of information about material and 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 cross-industry efficiency. In foreign countries, logistics as a theory is distinguished as an independent science and is studied in higher education institutions, in the field of research and scientific production. In many higher educational institutions, along with informatics and marketing, there is a specialty "logistics" for the training of management personnel, and graduates are given a suitable specialty. The concept of logistics has an ancient history. In ancient Athens, a special function was the "logist" or social self-government official (about 30 in the 5th century BC). Logists are selected annually by drawing lots; their duty was to examine the reports of other expiring officials and submit these reports for approval to a council of proud citizens, whose decision was final. In ancient Rome, the officials who performed some administrative and religious duties were called logisticians. 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. a personal armed "consisted of directing the movement and distribution of forces."

The word "logistics" is present in all major European languages, but they are used in different senses. 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 Jominin (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, and later translated into many languages. He defined logistics as the practical art of managing troops, which includes a wide range of issues related to planning, management, provisioning, troop deployment, and providing transport 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. The principles of logistics were widely developed in the American army during World War II in the field of material and technical supply and organization of mutual cooperation between the suppliers of weapons, food, transport and troops. In addition to tactics, strategy and intelligence, the term "Logistics" can be used to describe the supply and sales activities of civil enterprises. 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 lowest costs of time and resources by the proper management of flows. Thus, logistics works primarily for consumers, trying to satisfy their requests more. In 1992, at the International Symposium of the European Association of Logistics in Stockholm, it was emphasized that there is still no generally 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. Let's consider some of the definitions related to logistics: □this is the technological and technological process of collecting, 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. is the process of planning, implementing and controlling cost effective operations. 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); □logistics in industry is to



provide production with raw materials and materials and to organize the sale of finished products. (American Society of Production and Resource Management Problems); □ it is the placement of raw materials, materials, components and finished products from the manufacturer and management of their movement through the manufacturing firm to consumers (the firm Gooper & 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); □ this 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 over distance and time (A.N. Rodnikov); □ first of all, this is the advanced thinking, the most effective methodology established in large 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 the science of flow management in large systems (B.K. Plotkin); □ it is a scientific tool of effective cooperation of productive forces of society through the organization and coordination system of material, commodity and information flows (N.V. Afanaseva); □ 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 the broadest sense - the science of managing and coordinating material flows, service flows and related information and financial flows in order to achieve the goals set for it in a specified micro, meso, macroeconomic system (V.I. Sergeev) . V.I.Sergeev considers logistics in a narrow sense as a practically oriented mechanism from the point of view of an entrepreneur: it is the flow of material and services, as well as the flow of information and financial resources that go with them, effectively (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; theory and practical activity of planning, organization and task 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 material resources, goods, raw materials and materials from outside the control, from their production to the delivery of finished products to consumers, from the point of view of profit making ("Dandas" - one of the largest - German transport - utility companies). Despite the noted differences, the listed concepts of logistics have a single common element - rationality and a common goal. 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. Terminologicheskii slovar. 2000). Logistics combines such areas of economic activity as supply, production, sales, transport logistics.

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