

THE IMPORTANCE OF LOGISTICS IN TOURISM

Reimbaeva Z.A.

*Senior Lecturer of the Department of Economics,
Karakalpak State University*

Annotatsiya:Maqolada Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi turizmida logistikaning ahamiyati va turlari keltirilgan.

Kalit sózlar:Logistika, logistika turlari, logistika vaziyfalari, informatsiya o'gimi, materiyallar o'gimi, pul oqimlari.

Аннотация:В статье рассматривается значение и виды логистики в туризме Республики Каракалпакстан.

Ключевые слова:Логистика, виды логистики, задачи логистики, информационный поток, материальный поток, денежные потоки.

Abstract:The article discusses the importance and types of logistics in the tourism sector of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Keywords:Logistics, types of logistics, logistics functions, information flow, material flow, cash flows.

Most of us hear the word "logistics" - not everyone understands what it means. This term essentially means the rational transfer of resources in a very valuable and global way, and practically means the instrument of such an organization.

What is logistics?

Logistics is the proper management of information, material, and human flows; in a narrow sense, it involves minimizing costs and optimizing the delivery time of materials and human resources. The concept includes a methodology for developing optimal rational methods for managing such flows. The operation of trading companies and manufacturing enterprises is impossible without competent and effective logistics. It is characterized by three main components:

Material flow - materials, raw materials, components. They must be purchased on time and delivered promptly.

2. Cash flows - the receipt and distribution of funds, monitoring the movement of these funds, the financial part.

3. Information flow - at the enterprise, at the enterprise![1]

Logistics types

The main concepts of logistics are stream: material and information. They can be classified in different ways:

materials - material flows aimed at managing goods;

information - controls the flow of information, is aimed at building communication networks;

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employees - movement of human flows, hiring and dismissal of employees, control over compliance with labor legislation.

In addition, it can be classified in the field of entrepreneurship. Based on its functional characteristics, this subject has several main types:

transport (choosing the type of transportation of goods, determining the direction of movement);

cargo (movement of large volumes of products);

marketing (distribution of goods, development of distribution channels);

supply (search for and evaluation of suppliers);

data (information exchange with partners, optimization of information transfer between employees at the enterprise);

warehouse

Transport logistics

The section of the subject that deals with the organization of the presentation is called transport.

The fundamentals of transport logistics can be outlined in six basic rules:

selection of the optimal transport mode for transportation; Choosing a transportation method; choosing a carrier, concluding contracts with other logistics partners; building delivery routes.

combining transport and storage processes; - optimizing the parameters of the commodity exchange process (reducing costs, increasing transport speed).[2]

Freight logistics

Part of the transport is freight logistics; maximizing the utilization of the boat's components; and organizing stable deliveries without warehouses. This is where the main goal of logistics is evident. Here, the freight portion of the main concept, that is, a certain quantity of product, is considered as an indivisible commodity. They handle unloading, unloading, and moving cargo units.

Purchasing logistics

The essence of logistical support lies in ensuring the movement of raw materials. In the process of providing a company with material resources, it is necessary to skillfully manage material flows: to understand who needs to be purchased, under what conditions, and how much. The following tasks must be addressed during the procurement process:

determining the demand for resources, calculating such demand, popularizing, determining supply indicators; - studying the procurement market and selecting the optimal supplier; - negotiations and procurement; - supply management.

Information-logistics

The concept of logistics consists of rationalizing the economic activity of an enterprise by optimizing production processes, but it is impossible to effectively manage the activities, human resources, and information of any company. A logist is not a person engaged in product delivery and distribution, but an authorized manager. Its responsibilities include ensuring the timely delivery of information to company employees, including those involved in the commodity exchange system and logistics processes.

Warehouse logistics

Warehouse logistics is the management of warehouses, the procedure for receiving materials for storage, direct storage, and the delivery of goods for subsequent sale. The responsibilities of this sub-sector include: the authorized organization of the warehouse economy and the placement of stored goods. The warehouse processing process is divided into three stages: ensuring inventory of goods, accounting for and controlling such inventory;

processing and collection of cargo, processing of necessary documents, transportation of the internal warehouse, storage of goods;
collecting orders, delivering goods to consumers, correctly filling out customer orders, customer service, and warehouse control.[3]

Customs clearance

Logistical management of the flow of goods arriving from and from abroad is called customs. Customs officials are responsible for the following tasks:

Cargo valuation; - Customs declaration registration;
checking cargo compliance and resolving potential problems;
transportation of goods; -if necessary, subsequent certification; -monitoring compliance with legislation; -cooperation with goods after customs clearance.

Logistical tasks

Let's take a closer look at what the logistics functions are and what they mean for the tasks:

1. Integration - the formation of a system for the exchange of combined products. None of the stages of commodity movement should be considered separately; they are all part of a single commodity exchange process. Logistics combines the stages of supply, production, and marketing into a single, indivisible process.
2. Organization - coordination of interaction and actions between participants in the process of commodity exchange.
3. Management - ensuring the process of exchange of goods. The indivisibility of logistics and management, as well as all actions of a product or service, is considered an authorized management process.[4]

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