

On the Future Progress of Logistics in Uzbekistan and the History of Learning Logistic Terms

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Annotation: This article provides theoretical and practical insights into the role of logistics in public procurement, interlinguistic, linguistic analysis and improvement of theoretical aspects of the process of public and corporate procurement and their transportation and delivery services.

Keywords: public procurement, wholesale, logistics, production, transportation, delivery, supply chain, storage, packaging, warehousing.

Introduction.

As a result of the fierce competition in the world economy, innovative development, expanding the scope of financial technologies, research is being conducted on the effective organization of public and corporate procurement and their procurement and transportation (logistics). International financial institutions and rating agencies are also publishing the results of research on the effective organization, transportation and management of public and corporate procurement. For example, in developed European countries, public procurement accounts for 15-20 percent of the country's gross domestic product. The study expands on the issues of determining the effectiveness of public and corporate procurement by government agencies. However, the issues of achieving budget savings through the effective organization of public and corporate procurement are not sufficiently clarified. This, in turn, requires international research on a regular basis to manage and transport budget funds with high efficiency. In this case, we all know that another problem is the role of a foreign language in public procurement and its study in terms of logistics. A number of studies on public and corporate procurement have been conducted in the world, with a special focus on the effective organization and transportation of public procurement in developing countries, as well as in developed countries. Research serves to provide a competitive market for local producers through the proper and efficient organization of public procurement, but very little scientific research has been done on linguistics. The current lack of research on linguistic problems in public and corporate procurement, as well as the development of scientific proposals and practical recommendations to address them, requires in-depth research in this area. Linguistic analysis of logistics terms in English and Uzbek The issues aimed at improving the efficiency of public procurement through further reforming the system of public and corporate procurement, the introduction of innovative technologies and advanced foreign experience are relevant today.

Research method.

In addition to semantic component analysis, quantitative analysis, observation and interpretation, comparative contextual analysis, written linguistic interview, and associative experimental methods were also used.

Discussion.

Reforms in the budget and tax system of Uzbekistan in recent years, in particular, the establishment and strengthening of strict control over the targeted use of budget funds, ensuring openness and transparency of this process has become one of the important issues at the level of public policy . In particular, the prevention of various illegal actions in the use of budget funds, in turn, "... it is necessary to further improve the system of efficient use of budget funds, the quality of any program or project allocated from the budget. and quantitative indicators, which should have results-oriented indicators "[Mirziyëv Sh.M. Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis on the most important priorities for 2019.

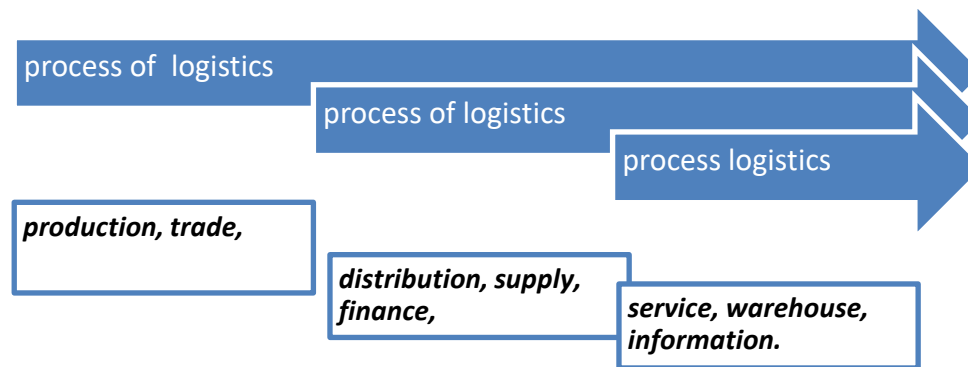
<http://uza.uz/>. 28.12.2018] is highlighted. Improving the process of public and corporate procurement in line with today's requirements remains one of the most pressing issues.

Development and growth of wholesale trade inter-sectoral relations.

In this process, there is a strong need for foreign languages. In the process, there are problems with knowing a foreign language and using it in this process. In our research, we want to conduct a linguistic study of the terms of public procurement, transportation and delivery (logistics). In the context of the pandemic, we have witnessed an increase in the role of wholesale trade in ensuring production continuity, increasing the production of finished products and saturating the consumer market. This is because there are wholesale enterprises in the market of technical and production products, as well as in the consumer market, and the movement of goods and materials is uninterrupted. It should be noted that in the event of a pandemic, the continuity of production and saturation of the consumer market will be achieved at the expense of wholesale reserves. In recent years, a number of changes have been made in our country to improve the process of public and corporate procurement and their transportation and delivery services. The main goal of public policy in the system of public and corporate procurement and the process of their transportation and delivery services is to create a favorable environment for all subjects of public procurement, as well as to combat corruption and other violations in public procurement. The process of public procurement and their transportation and delivery services is reflected in the national language, as well as in the development of the economy of each state. The third direction of the Action Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on five priority areas of development for 2017-2021 includes "Increasing the competitiveness of the national economy, modernization and accelerated development of agriculture, aimed at further development and liberalization of the economy. Encouraging the development of business and private entrepreneurship". [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 of February 7, 2017 "On the Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan". Lex.uz].

In order to ensure the effective implementation of the tasks set by the ongoing reforms, the study of foreign languages and scientific research in this area play an important role in improving the public procurement system and introducing a modern mechanism for organizing public procurement.

Therefore, through interlinguistic linguistic analysis and improvement of theoretical aspects of the process of public and corporate procurement and their transportation and delivery services, the public sector needs goods (works, services) in a timely manner and at affordable prices, cheap and quality products. The issue of provision will always remain one of the urgent tasks. Economists and linguists have different approaches to the concept of "public and corporate procurement and the process of their transportation and delivery services." In particular, local economist U. Burhanov described public procurement as follows:) at the expense of partial or full state funds ". [Burkhonov U.A. Public procurement. Study guide. -Tashkent: Infocom.uz 2010 10 -b. 6 № 44-FZ "O kontraktnoy sisteme v sfere zakupok tovarov, rabot, uslug dlya obespecheniya gosudarstvennyx i munitsipalnyx nujd". Rossiyskaya Federation. S izm. i dop., vstup. v silu s 01.10.2019 g. Article 3. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Procurement" No. ZRU-472. 2018 y. Article 3 (National Database of Legislation, April 10, 2018, No. 03/18/472/1050). Compiled by the author on the basis of the Law of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Procurement" No. ZRU-472. (National Database of Legislation, April 10, 2018, No. 03/18/472/1050)].



This means that logistics has been involved in cargo protection since ancient times, and it is still the case today. In addition, the skillful implementation of such processes as the export of products, transportation in the domestic market, modernization of production, the introduction of innovative technologies (Figure 2) is closely linked with modern logistics services. Today, this task is performed by powerful airliners, ships, railways and road transport. It is estimated that there are currently more than 3,000 logistics centers around the world.

- Logistics is a system of intelligent management of the process of products and services from producer to consumer, and its type and function are multifaceted, - said A. Nazarov. - Therefore, it is divided into dozens of priority areas, such as production, trade, distribution, finance, services, warehousing, information (Table A), among which transport logistics is the leading takes place. Because today its share in the cost of production is 40%.

Transport and communication networks, including airlines, are steadily developing in Uzbekistan. The industry has a modern infrastructure - an advanced fleet, a high level of safe and quality service, a qualified personnel base. In particular, the capacity of the International Intermodal Logistics Center of Korean Air, established in 2010 at Navoi Airport, is growing. At present, the center has the capacity to receive, store and ship 300 tons of cargo per day, and in the second stage - 1,000 tons. The Korean Air plane landed at the airport just as the sun was rising over the horizon. Soon the cargo reception staff was present with modern equipment. Within minutes, the cargo in the containers was loaded on special trailers using escalators and cranes and sent to the terminal.

"This plane came from Vietnam," said Eldor Nematov, head of the cargo terminal at Cargo International Airport in Navoi. "We will send it to another destination in Europe soon." I mean, we've already passed the consignment test in Hanoi. In the near future, we plan to contact the logistics center in Iran. For this purpose, it is planned to launch flights of our cargo planes.

At the Navoi cargo terminal, cargo is delivered from the place of shipment to the destination by two or more modes of transport, namely, multimodal services. Containers are also being used effectively. According to experts, the volume of containerized foreign trade cargo in Uzbekistan has increased 5-6 times over the past 10 years.

The process of providing services on intermodal logistics is improving every year. It has become the largest freight transit route in Central Asia in a short period of time due to its geographically convenient location at the crossroads of the main road and railway networks connecting Asia with Europe. Close cooperation has been established with logistics centers in Frankfurt, Milan, Rome, Vienna, Brussels, Incheon, Dubai, Hanoi, Tianjin, Delhi and Mumbai. This is evidenced by the fact that this figure exceeded 230 thousand tons.

There is a lot of compelling evidence about the present and future of the Angren logistics center. Its activities are largely related to the road transport service. While this service now covers the bulk of freight traffic, the work being done in recent years to reconstruct our highways and build new ones will undoubtedly play an important role in the development of transport logistics.

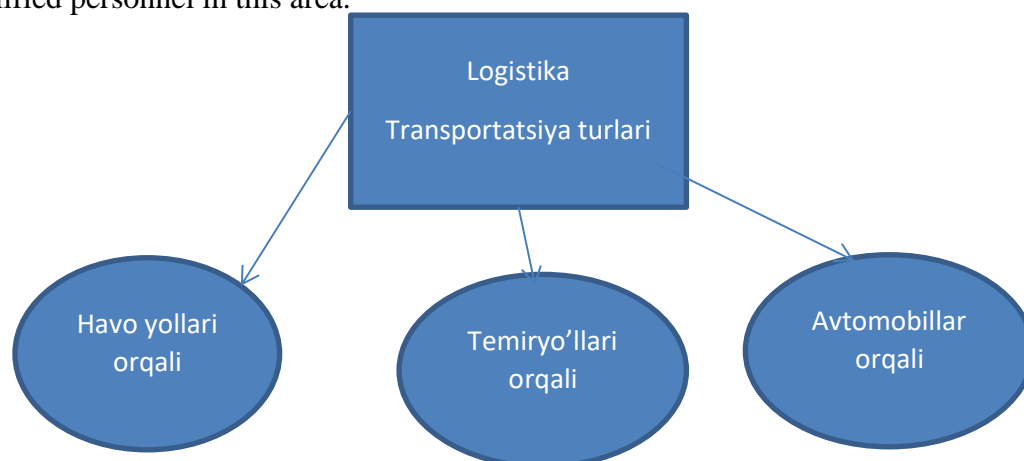
- If we look at the history, - says the head of the central branch of the International Association of Road Carriers of Uzbekistan Tukhtapulat Ruzmetov, - before independence, the number of national organizations

that can carry out international cargo transportation from our country to foreign countries is small. was. There were no vehicles that met international standards. That is why during the years of independence, measures have been taken to radically renew our fleet, and, fortunately, we have launched the production of large-scale trucks. A good example of this is the MAN trucks manufactured at the Samarkand Automobile Plant. This further expands the capabilities of our national carriers, strengthening their position in the competitive market.

The result.

In the early 1990s, Uzbekistan's export-import cargo was transported mainly through 2-3 northern transport corridors, but today there are dozens of ways to carry out such work. varnishes were used. It is known that there are more than 80 international transport corridors in the world, 44 of which pass through our country. Uzbekistan has acceded to eight international conventions regulating transportation and two agreements. In addition, intergovernmental agreements with Europe and Asia, about 30 CIS countries, cooperation with the International Union of Road Transport, which includes more than 70 countries, ensure the further development of logistics services in our country. Currently, more than 200 transport companies are members of the International Association of Motor Carriers of Uzbekistan. If in 2008 these companies transported 560.2 thousand tons of export-import cargo, by 2015 this figure reached 1583.2 thousand tons, an increase of 2.8 times. This association represents and defends the interests of our national carriers in the International Union of Road Transport, as well as in foreign organizations on all issues related to the activities of the industry. Guarantees the need for appropriate permits and other documentation. In particular, Carnet-TIR notebooks allow to cross the territory of all member states of the international union without customs control. For example, in February last year, 833 national carriers used such facilities, while in the same period this year their number exceeded 1,040.

Significant work is being done in our country to develop railway logistics. Until recently, our entrepreneurs and farmers were limited to organizing the delivery of goods from producer and grower to consumer. At present, a door-to-door system for international and domestic transportation of agricultural products is being developed, which provides services such as customs clearance, packaging and storage. This, in turn, requires the training and retraining of professionals working in the field, as well as a thorough study of foreign languages, in particular, a deep understanding of logistics terms. The Tashkent Institute of Motor Roads, the Tashkent Institute of Railway Engineers, and the Tashkent State University of Economics are training qualified personnel in this area.



The logistics faculty of Inha University in Tashkent will soon open its doors. It should be noted that the university is one of the leading universities in South Korea in this field.

“Uzbekistan pays great attention to the development of logistics centers and hubs (Table B),” said Vice-Rector of the University, Professor Wu Sug Cho. - One of the important directions in this process is the training of highly qualified specialists. Starting from the 2016-2017 academic year, a new logistics faculty will be opened in our university. The main goal is to contribute to the training of leading professionals by introducing international standards of education into the educational process. At the same time, they plan to work with local logistics and transport companies to organize their education.

According to the analysis of experts, the growth rate of the economy is in line with the development of transport services. In particular, for a steady growth of GDP from an average of 8% per year, the growth of freight traffic should not be less than 10%, and the amount of investment in the transport sector should be more than 15% compared to last year. .

It is known that in our country every year a lot of money is spent in this area. According to the Presidential Decree "On the program of development and modernization of engineering and communications and road transport infrastructure for 2015-2019," more than 150 projects worth \$ 10 billion will be implemented. In addition, as noted at the enlarged meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers on the results of socio-economic development of the country in 2015 and the most important priorities of the economic program for 2016, the construction and repair of about 513 km of roads, "Samarkand - Electrification of the Bukhara section of the railway, continuation of work on the Karshi-Termez section, completion of the construction of a 19-kilometer tunnel through the Kamchik Pass and the Angren-Pop railway. The project, which is said to be one of the most important events of the current year, will be completed by 2020. The implementation of such a glorious work will contribute to the wider implementation of the modern logistics system, the radical improvement and development of existing ones, and there is a great need for research in this area, waiting for specialists to learn foreign languages and learn industry terms.

As we explore the terms of public procurement and their transportation and delivery (logistics), let's take a look at the basics. It is known that public procurement in our country has a long history of transportation and delivery (logistics). Given the movement of the Great Silk Road, we have already mentioned that logistics has existed in our country since ancient times. It should be noted that the area of logistics terms in public procurement and their transportation and delivery, and the fact that their constituent components meet at the level of language, the components of its manifestation are very wide. We will try to explain the English lexical meaning of the terms public procurement and their transportation and delivery (logistics) in examples.

1. The word logistics (horse) is a Latin word that originated in Latin in the early 17th century and means "word reconing".
2. Logistics (verb), logistical (quality), logistically (as), - used in the middle of the twentieth century from the word <Franch logistique.
 - a) Transporting something - involves planning and managing things, especially how the military or industrial goods move.
 - b) Includes complex organization - involves planning and managing any complex task.
3. Logistics (horse) - in the late XIX century. <French logistique <loger "to lodge" <Used to mean Old French loge (see lodge).
 - a) Complex task organization: planning and implementation of a complex task;
 - b) Traffic management: planning and controlling the flow of goods and materials through an organization or production process;
 - c) Organizing the movement of troops: means the planning and organization of the movement of troops, their equipment and supplies.

The supply chain plays an important role in public procurement and transportation. As mentioned above, logistics involves not only the transportation of products, but also the supply of products - several processes. For example: production, trade, distribution, finance, services, warehousing, information, etc. The supply chain plays an important role in this process, and below we compare the related vocabulary:

In Uzbek and Russian:

1) *ta'minot zanjiri – система поставок, логистика система.*

Ushbu batafsil shartlar standart shartnoma bandlarida mavjud bo'lib, ular ta'minot zanjiridagi shartnomalar orqali xavflarni qoplashni talab qiladi.

2) *ta'minot zanjirini boshqarish -управление цепочками поставок*

Ta'minot zanjiri boshqaruvi va logistika bo'yicha ekspertiza uchun katta imkoniyatlar mavjud.

3) *tovar oqimi - движение товаров, поток товаров*

Erkin savdoning markaziy jihati, nomidan ko'rinib turibdiki, tovarlarning hech qanday tariflarsiz mamlakatlarga kirishi va tashqariga chiqishidir.

4) *tovarlarni saqlash - хранение товаров*

Portning quruqlik tomonida savdogarlarni joylashtirish va tranzitda tovarlarni saqlash uchun bir qator portlar va portiklar qurilgan.

5) *kelib chiqish nuqtasi - место происхождения; место отправка*

In English and Russian:

1) *supply chain - система поставок, логистическая система.*

These detailed conditions are contained in standard contract clauses, which require primes to offset the risks by devolving them through contracts in the supply chain.

2) *supply chain management - управление цепочками поставок*

There is a lot of potential for supply chain management and logistics expertise.

3) *flow of goods - движение товаров, поток товаров*

The central aspect of free trade, as the name implies, is the free flow of goods into and out of countries without any imposition of tariffs.

4) *storage of goods - хранение товаров*

On the landward side of the harbour, a series of wharves and porticoes were built to accommodate traders and the storage of goods in transit.

5) *point of origin - место происхождения; место отправления*

The shipping price and speed of an online purchase will depend on the product's point of origin and will vary from state to state.

Conclusion.

Logistics is the field of transport and goods, which regulates, optimizes and manages the flow of information. Logistics (Greek logistics - the art of calculation, discussion) - 1) a synonym for the concept of mathematical logic; 2) The name of the stage in the development of mathematical logic described in the works of B. Russell and representatives of his school. The "art" of computation and geometric measurements, as opposed to theoretical mathematics, was called Logistics in ancient mathematics. G. V. Leibniz used the terms "logistics" and mathematical logic as synonyms for the calculation he developed. His ideas are hoz. time has found its full expression in mathematical logic. The term "logistics" also refers to the logistic method (the method of expressing formal logic using the theory of formalized languages), the logistics system (formal system), and other meanings. The main goal of logistics is to achieve low costs, high profits and sufficient results. [National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan UzME. The first volume. Tashkent, 2000].

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