IMPROVEMENT OF REGIONAL LOGISTICS OF PASSENGER TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

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Abstract: *In this article, macrological systems of public transport, elements affecting the formation of the regional logistics system of public transport, the main tasks of the regional public transport system, information about the fundamental features of the formation of systems and their improvement.*

Key words: *concept, macrological systems, regional passenger market, strong monitoring, optimization models, public transport in the region, macrological systems,*

INTRODUCTION

In the current situation, it is necessary to look for new effective ways of reforming the public transport management system. One of these ways is the development and application of logistics tools in the formation and management of the passenger service market based on the synthesis of macro-logical systems of public transport at the level of the region and its large cities.

In our country, certain experience has been accumulated in the development of goal-oriented projects, the formation and modeling of local and global tasks, which currently have the authority to manage macro logistics, in particular, the country's industries and regions.

At the same time, the analysis of modern works in the field of logistics shows that they do not have a comprehensive methodological approach to the formation of logistics systems, there is no unity in the conceptual apparatus and terminology. Therefore, in the conditions of the transition to a market economy, creative revision of local scientific, theoretical and practical developments, as well as the use of foreign experience in relation to the problem of forming macro-logical systems, taking into account the fact that it is impossible to promote a logistic approach to public transport activities from the point of view of the concept should be taken. its disposal by the state.

The logistic approach requires new methodologies and models for the description of the public transport system and for making management decisions related to the characteristics of the formation of the regional passenger market in the synthesis of the macro logistics system. Today, there is

a clear lack of theoretical and methodological developments in local economic sciences.

The effectiveness of regional public transport management depends on its status and as a macro-logical system, taking into account the possibility of information management and choosing a solution from a set of alternative options. Such an arrangement is possible only in the modeling of public transport activities in the region. Despite the large amount of literature on economic and mathematical modeling, the use of separate standard models does not allow to formalize the process of public transport in the market of regional passenger transport services.

Managing the regional logistics system of public transport requires not only efficiency. The development of any rapid or predictive solution in the management of public transport directly determines the efficiency of the management of the macro logistics system. As a result of the research, the methodology, optimization models and methods based on the formation of regional logistics systems of public transport will be developed.

Research methodology can be systematic, institutional, structural and functional methods, as well as methods of economic analysis: comparison, mathematical statistics, theory of random processes, multi-criteria (composite) modeling and forecasting, etc.

The concept of this study is based on the study of the current state of public transport, its role in the market of regional passenger transport services and management methods in market conditions, which allowed:

- determination of specific forms of public transport logistics systems based on classification according to object, organizational, management and industrial characteristics;

- development of a mechanism for state regulation of macrological systems of public transport at the regional level;

- creating a functional diagram of the organizational structure of RLSOT and its management at each organizational level;

- development of an algorithm for synthesizing the optimal organizational structure of the radar;

- determination of the qualitatively formalized state of the ideally functioning radar system;

- taking into account the development trends of the regional passenger service market and the global goals of the region's activity (formation of a certain level of passenger service) with the local goals of its individual directions (maximum profit by public transport enterprises) development of an

integrated system of economic and mathematical models, which allows to connect;

- economic justification of the amount of transport tariffs and subsidies, taking into account the social structure of public transport;

- to determine the mechanism of reducing subsidies for regional public transport

The researcher is based on a system of scientific and methodological views, according to which the formation and management of macrological systems of public transport implies comprehensive consideration of the interests of all subjects of the transport process acting in market conditions, and the specific characteristics of the region are economic, administrative and territorial. , the combination of social and economic factors is determined by the nature of management.

Forecasting and timely regulation of the development of public transport in the region will ensure the necessary level of passenger transport quality and reduce the economic costs of its operation. The formation of an effective system of passenger service to the population, taking into account the specific characteristics of its activity in each region, is a more complex task - the formation of a synthesis of the regional transport logistics system, in which regional systems serve as its links. allows toTheoretical and methodological foundations of formation and management of macrological systems of public transport in the region. The real growth of scientific knowledge is as follows:

- it has been proved that regionalization factors must be taken into account in order to ensure the effective operation of public transport in the conditions of the transition to a market economy. The process of regulation of the regional market of passenger services includes the use of a logistic approach to formation;

- the conceptual apparatus of logistics used in the synthesis of macrological systems was defined. It has been proven that the process of planning and management of macrological system flows is aimed not only at the consumer, but also at meeting the needs of all subjects of market relations.

The methodology of the research topic, optimization directions and methods, the development of transport and logistics systems of the region created the basis for working in the area and environment.

In the process of research, methodology, optimization models and methods are used to create a basis for regional public transport logistics systems to form a territory and their operation in a competitive environment.

As a result of the research, the quality of service to passengers formed under the influence of the regional management, and the minimization of its operation costs will be achieved.

A new methodological approach to the assessment of the quality of passenger service in public transport was proposed, which, based on the determination of the main synthetic indicators of the level of passenger service, allows to create formalized conditions for the ideal functioning of the territory in terms of its quality.

Urban passenger transport, in particular public transport in Tashkent, has many problems due to economic conditions, social and other reasons of an objective and subjective nature. The development of the city's transport infrastructure is still insufficient, and there is no master plan to change the road situation.

In order to ensure the unity of production, delivery and sales, the contradictions that arose in the practice of considering the economic relations of various types of transport enterprises, production processes from the point of view of the principles of operation of logistics systems, using the logistic approach, were eliminated. This also applies to the field of transport, because it makes a great contribution to overcoming the crisis situation that has arisen, using the principles of logistics in the planning, distribution and management of transport.

The problem of "Passenger transportation logistics", despite the fact that it seems contradictory in the transport sector in Tashkent, remains very relevant, because the high efficiency of logistics solutions in the organization of cargo transportation has carried out a number of works in recent years that prove the feasibility of using such approaches in solving the problems of public passenger transport.

The use of a logistic approach in urban passenger transport allowed to optimize the production of transport services. For Tashkent, the transport process was considered as a logistics chain of operators and infrastructure objects that interact through logistics links.

The main purpose of using logistics tools in urban passenger transport systems in Tashkent is to ensure the quality of service to passengers and increase the efficiency of transport management.

Logistics for the transportation of passengers is design solutions, technical means and organization that ensure a certain level of service to passengers, their reliable and uninterrupted delivery "door to door" in a certain time with minimal costs. control methods are a set of collections. Creating a rational

transportation system for both the province and the city, using a logical approach to the design and implementation of urban planning. This allows for greater transportation efficiency by bringing residents closer to their workplaces.

The peculiarity of public transport is that it reflects the interdependence of the flow of human and material resources. Transport logistics means the ability to provide logistics services to the material flow consumer. Public transport logistics is inextricably linked with the process of reproduction and is a set of transport services provided to passengers.

The logistic approach to managing the flow of passengers requires the integration of some sections of the transport process into a single system capable of providing high-quality transport services to the population at minimal costs.

The logistics system is a complex organizational-economic entity that performs the functions of service management, material and related services, financial flows and information. It consists of several subsystems and communication with the external environment.

The goals of the logistics system are realized through its functions - extended logistics operations. In particular, the following functions can be distinguished in passenger transport:

- based on determining the routes and volumes of passenger transportation and based on these, predictive, which determines the volume and structure of transport services in general and types of transport;
- organizational, including placement and development of passenger transport enterprises, management of passenger transport by route, forms of rational movement in a certain region of passenger service (city, region, province, country)

In other words, the logistics system includes interrelated elements that combine economic relations and functional relations.

Logistics connection is considered as some economic and functionally separate object, their analysis or certain logistics operations or cannot be tasked with building a system that has its own local purpose associated with its functions.

The actual connections of the logistics system of public passenger transportation in Tashkent are as follows.

- economic sovereignty;
- differences in the purpose and character of the operation;
- diversity of forms of ownership of transport companies;

• differences in power, concentration and resource consumption;

• different dependence of activity results on external factors and logistics system dependencies;

• differences in logistics noise mobility

The functional purpose of logistics management systems for passenger transportation is to provide solutions for the following groups of tasks:

• dispositional - analysis, forecasting, decision-making, planning, quick management, management;

• transport - implementation of city, suburban, intercity, international transport;

• with a station - organization of ticket sales, cultural and household services, etc.;

• management of information-passenger transport,

• transport management, information provision service;

• Other special - provision of relevant transport services, insurance, lending, finance, etc.

CONCLUSION

As mentioned above, the management of passenger transport logistics can be carried out at the macro and micro level.

Micrological systems mean the use of logistics principles as a direction of production activities in the organization of transport services for enterprise workers.

Enterprises should be interested in quick and convenient delivery of workers to their workplaces and places of residence, participate in the design and construction of transport communications in the region.

Macrological systems include large logistics systems related to the organization of transport services for the population of the region.

At the macro level, logistics management provides solutions to the following tasks:

• development of a general understanding of the construction of a network of routes;

• choose reasonable directions of action;

• selection of operators and determination of their scope of work;

• optimization of distribution of infrastructure facilities in the region.

During the design and construction of the logistics system for passenger transportation in Tashkent, the following basic principles should be taken into account.

• consistency - a step-by-step review of the elements of the logistics system from the formation of transport demand to its satisfaction;

• compatibility - ensuring that the load-carrying characteristics of the transport, taking into account the specified level of traffic, meet the demand of the transport;

• unity of management, organization of transportation and related services for passengers within a single structure that takes into account the interests of passengers and carriers;

• efficiency - calculating and justifying the optimal level of transport services, determining the ways to achieve it, taking into account the effective use of resources;

• information content - achieving a high level of information provision in the management and organization of transport processes using modern information and computer technologies.

• efficiency - the operation of the system should be based on the increase of income and decrease of subsidies;

In addition, in the creation and operation of logistics systems for passenger transportation, great attention should be paid to marketing research and forecasting the volume of passenger traffic. The composition of passenger traffic reflects the impact on demand.

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