

# Problems And Prospects Of Development Of Agrologistics In The Republic Of Uzbekistan

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***Abstract:*** *The article explores the theoretical aspects of the formation and development of agrologistics. Approaches that reveal the content and essence of logistics, especially agrologistics, are analyzed. The role and importance of logistics, in particular, agro-logistics in the development of the economy of Uzbekistan, as well as scientific and practical recommendations for its development were given.*

***Keywords:*** *Logistics, agrologistics, agriculture, world experience, economics of product delivery.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Logistics is a new high-efficiency scientific-practical direction with a multifaceted functional character. Among them, agrologistics is relatively promising and involves the application of logistics theory and practice in the field of agribusiness. It is known that the agrarian sector includes production (agriculture), processing (food industry), consumption (trade). It is inextricably linked with various types of internal communication i.e. manufacturing, technology, economics, information, finance, labor and so on. In particular, agrologistics, which covers the provision of strong data exchange and transmission in these types of communication and sales, has the task of optimizing and researching all types of external and internal communication of ASM, regardless of whether it belongs to ASM as a whole or its separate network. . In the context of market reorganization in the ASM of the Republic of Uzbekistan, an important role is played by the consolidation of vertically integrated corporate structures in agribusiness, ie the integration of farms into agroholdings. The experience of logistics in the business activities of production, processing and distribution of fruit and vegetable products, including the creation of a logistics chain for exports, plays an extremely important role. Thus, in the activities of enterprises in the field of agrologistics in the Republic of Uzbekistan not only carries out pure business activities on profit and economic efficiency, but also promotes economic development of all economic complexes and individual regions in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The current stage of logistics development in our country, which is becoming one of the largest industrial and agrarian countries in the world, reflects the weight of socio-economic processes to ensure the efficiency of the current market economy and legally requires further improvement of economic policy. It should not be forgotten that this primarily belongs to the agricultural sector, and this sector is the basis for the implementation of all sectors of the economy of the republic. Agrarian reforms necessitate the implementation of priority measures aimed at creating a favorable economic environment for agricultural development and reducing the risk of crisis. Logistics in the agricultural sector must be one of the tools for the development of a market economy.

Active development of agrarian logistics in the Republic of Uzbekistan has recently begun. However, measures to assess the role of logistics and high efficiency in business have already been put in place. Accordingly, the period of development of scientific bases, methods and models for planning, management and control processes arising in the organization of processes of supply of raw materials and materials to agricultural enterprises, production, delivery of agricultural products to the consumer will cover a wider period.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

Foreign researchers in the field of logistics describe these scientific directions in autonomous, separate and systematic descriptions. Theoretical aspects of perfect logistics D. Bauersoks, M. Linders, D. Waters, K. ; Laynos, M. Djil-lingem [1], Dj. R. Stok, D. M. Lambert [2], A. M. Gadjinskogo, E. V. Krikavskogo, M. A. Oklander, V. I. Sergeev, N. I. Covered in the works of Chukhray et al. S. A. Belyx, N. K. Vasileva, V. I. It is described in various studies in the field of agrarian and agro-industrial logistics in the work of Perebiynos et al.

The concept of agrarian logistics is relatively widely used as an effective approach to management in order to reduce overall and production costs. A simple view of the results of logistics activities corresponds to the well-known logistics mix "8R" or "8N": must provide the required product in the required quality and quantity to the required consumer at the required time, at the required service prices and the required level of logistics services. [3, p. 11].

## **3. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS**

The results of the search for ways to reduce costs show that supply, storage and sales management of goods, improving marketing activities, deepening the interaction of suppliers, consumers and intermediaries, improving the technological movement of material flow rate and other areas. The concept of combining all these processes is called "logistics". Efforts to reduce overall costs and improve quality are not accidental. According to the U.S. Materials Distribution Management Board, labor productivity growth in logistics activities is 1% and corporate cost reductions are 10-20%. Similar efficiency has been observed in a number of other countries [4, p. 32].

There is still no single approach that fully reveals the essence of logistics. The U.S. Logistics Board proposes the following definition: "Logistics is a business strategy through efficiency in terms of reducing overall costs to meet the quality requirements of end-user products and services, materials and (or) service flows, and the corresponding flows of information and financial resources; is an integral management tool consistent with the success of the organization in tactical and operational integrity [5, p. 12].

In the specialized logistics dictionary AN Rodnikov describes logistics as "planning, transportation, storage and control of other materials and intangible movements in transport, improvement of processes of movement of materials and raw materials to the production plant, processing of raw materials, materials and semi-finished products in factories, the science of delivery to consumers in accordance with the requirements and interests, as well as the processing, delivery and storage of relevant information "[5 , s. 10].

TV Kosarev suggests his concept: "Logistics is the process of raw materials, work in progress, finished goods, services, finance and consumption (including receipt, shipment, external and internal changes) in order to fully meet the requirements. is a process of adequately and effectively (in terms of cost and time) to manage the flow of attached information that informs the flow [6, p. 37].

Consequently, on the basis of a comparison of these tariffs, we can note that logistics management is noted as a science, management processes and instrument.

The word "logistics" (Greek "logistics" means the art of calculation, thinking) began to be used during the Roman Empire, when there were special "logistics" or "logistics" servants engaged in the distribution of food.

According to experts, in the last decade of the twentieth century, the relative costs of production and services in most sectors of the economy have at least doubled compared to developed countries such as Japan, Germany and the United States, and one of the reasons is neglect of logistics principles. . The need to develop the network leads to the following factors:

- a) changes in market philosophy;
- b) growth of international trade, growth of cargo flow;
- c) access of international corporations to markets.

Subsequent periods are characterized by the development of trading companies and distribution. It performed the functions of movement, transportation and popularization of goods across all countries. Later, the first logistics operators emerged on the basis of trading companies and distributors. All this has led to the need for international brands to provide professional logistics services.

As a result of the consistent implementation of state programs in the early 2000s, the agro-industrial complex of Uzbekistan began to actively develop. The state began to spend large sums of money to restore soil fertility. The introduction of modern business technologies in Uzbekistan has been observed. In this context, the application and development of transport and logistics in the agro-industrial complex has led to an increase in demand for agrologistics. Agrologistics is a new practical direction of agrologistics, which is interrelated with the application of the rules and methods of logistics in the agro-industrial production and agrarian sector. It is the logistics approach that performs the integrated function of ASM networks (in addition to production - it is the storage, preparation, storage, processing and sale of agricultural products).

Agrologistics allows to increase the efficiency of management of all processes in the Republic of Uzbekistan, including storage, transportation and delivery of agricultural products to the final consumer. Logistics integrates the enterprise's activities with all areas: planning, sales, cost control, storage and transportation of finished products and materials, as well as information on the delivery of goods from the place of production to the consumer.

Logistics management is extremely important for the enterprise, and it is logistics management that deals with solving production tasks through the planning and coordination of materials related to financial and information flows across all logistics chains.

In order to use the logistics approach to farm management, it is necessary to form a logistics approach to management at the same time as the establishment of modern multi-sectoral farms as a new direction in agriculture. Then it will be a little easier to implement the logistics approach on farms. Farms are mainly engaged in the cultivation of agricultural products, partly in processing and production of food products. In this context, the introduction of logistics systems emerges as a reserve of management approaches between the intermediary-producer-consumer.

At the same time, it is expedient to unite producers (agricultural enterprises) and intermediary enterprises in the examination of agricultural products in a vertical direction to agro-logistics centers, which will facilitate the control of all producers and intermediaries in the technological field "from field to table". Technological agro-scheme "From field to table" allows to grow agricultural products, harvest, transport, storage and delivery in private transport, sending through personal pre-load terminals.

The main strategic tasks of modern logistics organizations are to create an efficient agro-industrial logistics cycle, which should cover everything from production to processing and sale and delivery to the final consumer, including delivery to foreign consumers through vertical mergers in agrobizes. That is why logistics companies must introduce efficient and fast logistics schemes that allow access to major ports.

Significant losses are observed in the storage of agricultural products, there are shortcomings in the ASM data on the detection of natural losses in storage and storage of vegetables, melons, potatoes and fruits for the autumn and winter seasons, which are acceptable in frozen and refrigerated and traditional storage rooms. requires the creation of storage conditions and the development of methods for calculating natural losses. In Japan, logistics centers have been set up to coordinate stockpiling activities in frozen form to ensure the high quality of agricultural products during storage, where the finished product stock is first cooled, then frozen and then delivered to final consumers.

According to World Bank research, the level of logistics development in a country depends on its trade intensity, export diversification, ability to directly attract international investment, and if a country develops logistics and transit in trade logistics, there will be integrated economic growth and prosperity.

In our opinion, the following factors can be cited for the development of agrologistics in the Republic of Uzbekistan: 1) that the world economic deficit is not over; 2) Increased opportunities for agricultural production and increased competition among Central Asian countries for exports; 3) expansion of production volumes; 4) imperfection of the accounting system in the field of agribusiness; 5) lack of qualification training of specialists, etc. In addition, there is a need to make significant changes in the organizational structure of farms in terms of adaptability to entrepreneurship. However, the first is the state approach to logistics, ie the lack of state programs for the development of agrologistics in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the lack of investment and appropriate bases for the development of the sector.

Today, these problems are being solved step by step. The Republic of Uzbekistan has taken an important step towards the creation of a network of wholesale markets for agricultural

products. The creation of free economic zones in Navoi and Tashkent regions is a clear example of this. These wholesale markets are registered in the world, and in the near future it is planned to expand the wholesale markets for agricultural products, based on the experience of developed countries.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan should pay attention to the following as promising tasks for the development of agrologistics: “Creating a wholesale market for agricultural products is the first and necessary stage in the construction of commercial channels. In the future, it should be an innovative direction of development of agrarian logistics systems as an integral element. Logistics is a set of processes to organize the rational movement of goods from producer to consumer, which includes, first of all, the sustainable operation of such areas as the handling of goods, the formation of inventories, the creation of market infrastructure. Therefore, wholesale markets allow sellers and buyers not only to sell or buy products, but also to obtain a full range of services, including preparation of goods for sale, making payments, obtaining loans, knowledge of transportation services, prices for goods, information on new technologies must be transformed into regional agrarian centers.” In recent years, foreign investments have been attracted to build material bases for the restoration of agro-logistics in rural areas, and storage facilities for vegetables, melons and gourds have been built.

The railway connecting the regions of Tashkent and the Fergana Valley will create ample opportunities for the development of the logistics network and the export of high-quality and useful agricultural products grown in our country through agrologistics systems. According to experts, for the introduction and development of agricultural logistics it is necessary to attract large-scale investment projects.

#### **4. CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS**

The analysis of the current state of agrarian logistics in the Republic of Uzbekistan allows us to draw the following conclusions as the main obstacles to the development of agrologistics in agricultural enterprises of the republic:

- 1) lack of state programs for the development of agrologistics;
- 2) lack of qualified logistics staff in agricultural enterprises;
- 3) the high cost of logistics products programs for local enterprises and the lack of means to introduce a logistics approach;
- 4) lack of means for construction of modern storage facilities;
- 5) lack of means of purchasing modern vehicles;
- 6) imperfection of GPS digital programs in road supply of the Republic of Uzbekistan, poor quality of road surfaces and lack of network of communication systems for large-volume vehicles;
- 7) Low investment attractiveness in the agricultural sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In our opinion, the main ways to organize the system of agrologistics in agricultural enterprises of the republic are:

- 1) development of the regulatory framework governing the activities of agro-logistics enterprises and reform of the agricultural sector;
- 2) development of a national state program for the development of agrologistics, based on the experience of countries with developed logistics;

- 3) development and introduction of optimal systems of financing of agrologistics;
- 4) increase the investment attractiveness of the logistics network by providing tax and customs benefits to logistics enterprises for a specified period (for example, up to 3 years);
- 5) provision of agro-logistics organizations with highly qualified personnel;
- 6) providing agro-logistics organizations with the necessary digital cartographic database and its programs.

Thus, agrologistics offers a relatively new and extremely effective mechanism that can take the ASM and agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a new level. Today, the Republic of Uzbekistan is at the initial stage of development of agrologistics, but the elimination of barriers to the creation and creation of conditions for the establishment of agro-logistics systems for agribusiness enterprises of the Republic of Uzbekistan shows high efficiency in the development of this sector.

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