

PERSPECTIVE DIRECTIONS OF INCREASING EFFICIENCY IN THE TRANSPORT SECTOR

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Abstract: *Railway transport is the foundation of modern economy. In this sense, it acts as an object of market relations, the efficient operation of which determines the functioning and development of all the economic sectors, enterprises, their associations and complexes served by it.*

Key words: *railways, railway transport, transport company, transport processes, infrastructure*

Rail transport is the foundation of modern economy. In this meaning, it acts as an object of market relations, from whose effective activity depends on the functioning and development of all sectors of the economy, enterprises, their associations and complexes. Despite its significant contribution to the country's economy, railway transport is experiencing certain difficulties: up to of the present time, the problem of moral and physical wear and tear of its fixed assets.

Increasing production efficiency is based on scientific and technical achievements, introduction of new methods of production organization, improvement of economic mechanisms for regulation of internal processes in the organization, and interaction with external entities.

Improving economic management of process efficiency should affect all stages: planning and forecasting, accounting, analysis and control, regulation, motivation.

A decisive moment in the organization of the transport production process is the precise expression of the characteristics necessary for its input and output data. Input data for carrying out the transportation of goods can be the availability of fixed assets, i.e. locomotives, wagons, devices of road transport infrastructure in working condition. Wagons and containers must be suitable for the type of cargo and its quantity. To implement the production process, labor is required - workers with appropriate professions and qualifications.

Transport production is the foundation of a market economy. IN In this sense, it acts as an object of market relations, from effective whose activities depend on the normal functioning and development of all sectors of the economy, enterprises, and their associations served by transport and complexes. Transport production acts as a subject regulated market relations, especially when creating demand for transportation and distribution between interacting modes of transport, when establishing mutually

beneficial economic and legal relations between transport and cargo owners, transport and passengers.

The indicators of the transport production results include the volume indicators of the transport and the fulfillment of the quality indicators of the transport product, the level of consumer satisfaction or the level of unsatisfied demand and, ultimately, the size of the economic effect obtained as a result of the production. transport production process.

Currently, fundamental approaches to measuring the efficiency of transport production, such as systematic, complex, technological approaches, have been formed and are widely used. The systematic approach represents research and is based on the study of objects as complex systems consisting of individual elements with many internal and external relationships. A systematic approach to the analysis of the activity of economic units means understanding that each such unit is a complex system of elements connected with each other and with the external environment.

Improving the quality of transport is the most important component of the problem of increasing the efficiency of transport production. Economic and social aspects of the study of the quality problem in the economy, including in the field of transport, constitute a whole field of scientific research. The development of the transport network of this direction theoretically requires that it reflect both the general quality and the special quality unique to transport.

Table 1. Measures to increase the economic efficiency of production facilities, processes in railway transport

Events	Expected (positive) the result
1	2
Improvement of work and rest regimes, professional development employees, the use of scientific organization, the organization of the work of quality groups, increasing the level of motivation of employees, the results of work	Reducing human impact factor influencing course outcomes production processes; increase labor productivity
Improvement of technical and economic indicators, new products, current state of timely diagnostic technical means; use of modern diagnostic systems; progressive scientific developments, quality control of delivered components and spare parts from suppliers, improvement of technical (design) documents, compliance with deadlines for current and major overhaul of machines and equipment in accordance with quality parameters, rational operation of equipment	Technical tools to reduce the number of failures that lead to technological failures

Development and introduction of progressive technologies, increasing the technological level equipment, mechanization and automation production processes	Reduce operating costs organizations; the ability to absorb more volume works
Further improvement of the technical and economic characteristics of manufactured products, increasing the share of high-quality products in the total volume of production, reducing defects	Increase competitiveness companies; reduce ineffective losses eliminate the effects of marriage
Use of innovations, scientific achievements technical progress	Increase competitiveness companies, develop a new purpose segments

*materials compiled by the author. Production organization and enterprise management: Textbook / Turovets O.G., Bukhalkov M.I., Rodinov V.B. and others; Ed. O.G. Turovets. 2nd edition. - M.: INFRA-M, 2009. - 544 p.

Transport products are the result of transport production. N.M. Sheremet offers the following concept of products: "In general In any case, any product should be understood as the result of the production process in material or information form, which has useful properties and is intended for use by consumers for the purpose of meeting their needs."

Transport products have their own characteristic features:

- transport products do not have a material form, but they are material, i.e. material change in the location of cargo or passengers;
- transport products cannot be stocked, stored, stored, which necessitates a quick response to the emerging situation when organizing the transportation process;
- the peculiarity of pricing for transport products is that the price of the transported cargo is not included in the cost of transport products;
- the next feature is the units of measurement of products transport and volume of work performed.

The result of transport production process is the completed transportation of goods or passengers and therefore the unit of measurement is the amount of goods transported or passengers, transport performance is expressed by a specific indicator -tonne - kilometers or passenger-kilometers, which can be indicator of the level of population satisfaction in transportation or in combination with other indicators to express the quality characteristics of the operational work.

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