

UDC 332.1

<https://doi.org/10.33619/2414-2948/65/39>

JEL classification: M11; M54; R41

## LOGISTIC MANAGEMENT OF URBAN PUBLIC TRANSPORT

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## ЛОГИСТИЧЕСКОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ГОРОДСКИМ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫМ ТРАНСПОРТОМ

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*Abstract.* Problems of passenger transport, lack of resources, growth and high competition of taxis and taxis on the route, logistics management of public transport, modernization of urban public transport, problems of waiting for passengers and the procedure for setting tariffs for passenger services.

*Аннотация.* Проблемы пассажирского транспорта, нехватка ресурсов, рост и высокая конкуренция такси и такси на маршруте, управление логистикой общественного транспорта, модернизация городского общественного транспорта, проблемы встречи пассажиров и порядок установления тарифов на обслуживание пассажиров.

*Keywords:* urban transport, passenger, bus, taxi, modernization, tariff, interval, bus stop.

*Ключевые слова:* городской транспорт, пассажирский, автобус, такси, модернизация, тариф, интервал, остановка.

Logistics analysis of the demand for urban passenger transport — to determine the demand for urban and hourly transport in different cities and develop all its indicators. Demand for buses, taxis and taxis will be formed within the framework of the daily demand. The study of these requirements, the proper organization of on-demand services and its licensing is the main task of urban passenger transport logistics.

Demand for public transport is growing every year due to the acceleration of urbanization, the growth of megacities and population growth. This, in turn, requires improving the quality of public transport services, raising the culture, adapting it to today's times and conditions. In this regard, the President called for radical reform of public transport, development of public transport in the country in each region, meeting the needs of the regions in public transport, organization of transport infrastructure, scientific approach to transport logistics, study of foreign experience, training of modern personnel and set the task of attracting. This means that a number of analyzes in the field of public transport show that a number of problems related to the efficient use of public transport today await a scientific solution.

As a result of the increase in the number of passengers in urban areas of the country, there is a sharp increase in the number of passengers in the morning and evening. This is due to the fact that in the morning it is time to go to work, study and various activities, and in the evening to return. As a result, there is a clear shortage of public transport in cities. We have ahead of us the organization of public transport routes on new routes between settlements, the formation of traffic on the routes in accordance with the flow of passengers and operating conditions, the creation of convenience for passengers, the construction of road infrastructure in the specified direction. There are issues of improving the level of security and training of employees of passenger transport enterprises.

As long as the city's public transport fails to fully meet passenger demand, it will naturally lead to an increase and development of taxis and taxis on the route in urban areas. If we look at the complaints from many passengers, we can see that there is a lack of public transport, long waiting times at stations, the high cost of taxis and taxis on the route, and the lack of modernization of public transport. In particular, improving the quality of public services, establishing a balance between passenger transportation costs and transport utilization, preventing unjustified increases in public transport tariffs, improving public transport in cities and districts. including the full satisfaction of the demand.

Passenger demand for transport and the problems of urban public transport have become a major factor in the radical development of taxis and taxis in the process of passenger transport and the transition of a certain number of passengers from public transport to taxis. This has led to a sharp decline in public transport revenues and exacerbated the situation. In other words, the competition between public transport, taxis and route taxis has intensified. Therefore, urban passenger transport logistics has set itself the task of studying the transport market in depth, making wider use of public transport at the peak of passenger flow, and providing quality, affordable and convenient services to passengers. These days, the use of buses when the passenger traffic system is overcrowded is leading to a drop in operating speeds. But buses are one of the main factors driving down prices in the passenger transport system. Overcoming these problems, developing urban public transport logistics, improving passenger regularity and reducing transportation costs remain topical issues. The introduction of these proposed structural changes will allow buses to operate safely and with high efficiency when the passenger flow peaks. The advantage of introducing this system is that only the necessary vehicles operate in urban areas and reduce congestion in urban areas.

One of the main factors currently affecting the movement of public transport is congestion in the city center. This leads to delays in public transport, long waits for passengers at stations, and disruption of public transport intervals. Each problem is inextricably linked. That is, one of the reasons for the pumping of congestion is the lack of demand for public transport. Simply, the increase in passenger traffic and the lack of public transport to it or the long interval will automatically lead to an increase in the number of taxis and taxis in these areas. This causes congestion in the area. Urban public transport logistics plays an important role in preventing congestion and facilitating the movement of vehicles in urban areas, including public transport. One of the priorities of the system is to increase the demand for urban public transport in the face of increasing passenger traffic, reduce the intervals and ensure the safe operation of public transport, thereby providing quality passenger service and traffic congestion. In general, this system leads to the following improvements:

- The city develops public transport;
- ensures the safe operation of each public transport in the event of an increase in passenger traffic;
- regulates the work balance of drivers, does not employ full-time drivers and is suspended from rest;
- Excessive congestion is not allowed, every employee in each area works responsibly;
- The number of car accidents has decreased;
- simplifies the regulation and control of roads;
- increases the ability to protect the environment;
- increases the income of public transport;
- develops free competition in the passenger transport system;
- The volume of quality and affordable passenger service will increase;

The introduction of this system will highlight some shortcomings and problems, which in turn will hinder the development of the industry. Lack of resources, modernization, inadequacy of some roads and their condition, lack of qualified personnel, etc. are the main problems.

Lack of resources is one of the main problems of public transport today.

Problems such as the lack of public transport between cities and within the city are still unresolved. The development of urban public transport and the introduction of new routes are primarily faced with the problem of lack of resources. It is reasonable to support investments, conclude agreements with foreign countries and attract modern public transport resources to operate in our country, radically explore public transport, provide services to the population of the Republic in new, fully modern transport remains an urgent task.

Modernization includes the modernization of public transport, the provision of new modern technologies, the provision of services to passengers in modern transport, high quality and so on. In such an evolving society, people also want to receive comfortable modern services. Today, when information technology is at its peak, its application in the field of transport is a scientific and practical task. In order to study the demand for public transport in the cities, a special device will be installed on each public transport and it will register each passenger at the time of departure. This is an easy and quick way to determine when and in what area the demand for public transportation is. The cost is set depending on the demand in each region. Costs are more expensive in areas with high demand for public transport, such as urban centers, where the intervals are reduced, and the number of vehicles increases. Where demand is low, costs are cheaper, and intervals are tailored to demand. Of course, all calculations are made in the manner prescribed by the legislation of the Republic, based on the needs and social status of passengers.

Inadequate roads are one of the main obstacles to the free and comfortable movement of public transport on the roads. Unless these problems are addressed, it will lead to passenger waiting, disruption of the interval, and reduced productivity of public transport. It is necessary to carry out regular and strict control of roads in urban areas, to take measures to reduce congestion at intersections, in areas with heavy traffic, and to eliminate shortcomings in traffic lights. Controlling traffic lights is a positive solution to a number of problems. It is a good idea to use smart traffic lights at intersections. That is, a special scanner is installed on the traffic lights, and the traffic light works depending on this scanner. A special scanner scans the traffic on each road and the traffic light determines the opening time of the next road depending on the traffic flow. Smart traffic lights give more time on busy roads. This can be a modern solution to long traffic jams at intersections.

Lack of qualified personnel is one of the main problems in the transport sector, as in any other

sector. The management of public transport, the organization of traffic, their control, the development and distribution of work plans, and similar responsibilities must be performed by qualified personnel. To do this, it is necessary to pay more attention to the training program. The President has set the task of training qualified personnel in each field. And in this regard, in the field of transport, a practical and scientific approach to this task is showing its positive results. The opening of many driving schools, the increasing attention paid to the transport sector in institutions, and the opening of new routes in the transport sector are good examples of this. In such reforms, it is important to develop not only theoretical knowledge but also practical skills. To do this, of course, the priority is to increase the number of practical classes and create modern conditions for young professionals.

By overcoming these problems and shortcomings, once the system is fully operational, it will be possible to achieve a uniform distribution of transport in urban areas, that is, to control the flow of passengers. Quality, fast and, most importantly, affordable services will be provided to the population. It will allow us to work with new technologies and attract new investments from abroad. And, of course, we will see a radical development in urban public transport.

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*Работа поступила  
в редакцию 18.03.2021 г.*

*Принята к публикации  
23.03.2021 г.*

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*Ссылка для цитирования:*

Gafforov M., Tursunboyev M. Logistic Management of Urban Public Transport // Бюллетень науки и практики. 2021. Т. 7. №4. С. 339-343. <https://doi.org/10.33619/2414-2948/65/39>

*Cite as (APA):*

Gafforov, M., & Tursunboyev, M. (2021). Logistic Management of Urban Public Transport. *Bulletin of Science and Practice*, 7(4), 339-343. <https://doi.org/10.33619/2414-2948/65/39>