

Current Issues of Organization and Management of Commodity Resources

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Annotation: The diversification of industrial production in the country, the establishment of deep processing of local mineral resources, the creation of a value chain in agriculture further complicates the task of creating inventories. Therefore, this article discusses the importance of organizing the inventory of inventories and some of the author's suggestions on inventory management. The role and functions of marketing and logistics in the organization and management of stocks are also highlighted.

Keywords: inventory, raw materials, reserves, product supply chains, logistics concepts, guaranteed (reserve) inventory, warehousing, fixed volume (quantity) method of inventory management, fixed period (time) method of inventory management.

INTRODUCTION

At the current stage of reforms in Uzbekistan, great attention is paid to increasing the production of industrial products, processed and consumer goods. Production continuity is directly related to the supply of raw materials. In this regard, the address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020 also identified the need to provide the industry with uninterrupted raw materials and modern infrastructure as one of the priorities [1]. Their reserves play an important role in providing manufacturing enterprises with commodity resources, ie raw materials, semi-finished products, spare parts, equipment.

The ongoing socio-economic reforms in Uzbekistan and the continuation of the activities of enterprises operating in the economy in a pandemic environment, meeting the needs of manufacturing enterprises and the population in the most necessary types of goods and materials are urgent issues. The role of inventories in mitigating the negative effects of the global crisis in the enterprises of the Uzbek economy is invaluable.

In the sectors of the economy: industry, agriculture, construction, trade, etc., the creation of stocks of commodity resources will serve to meet the growing needs of the population in the future, the continuation of production.

Analysis of the relevant literature

The topic, i.e. resource management, has been extensively studied in scientific research, mainly in logistics. It has also been researched in research related to management and marketing. Since logistics is a science that deals mainly with reserve policy, the specialists who have conducted research in this area deserve special scientific research on product supply system management, inventory management. Including Bowersox D.J., Closs D.D., Hedfeich O.K. In his extensive research on logistics management, he focused on the problems of inventory management, the organization and management of stocks in each link of the logistics chain.

S.James, F.Donald, D.Woods studied the role of stocks in product supply chains, including the supply of primary raw materials to manufacturing enterprises, the principles of stockpiling, adaptation to supply chains in stock management and integration and coordination of logistics activities in key solutions [2, 25-29].

Inventory management has also been studied in the work of scientists who have conducted research on marketing. The formation of trade channels of marketing research, the regulation of stocks as a link in the movement of commodity and material resources are studied. Based on the methodological basis of the above research, the issue of inventory management in the commodity market is studied [3].

Research methodology

In writing the article, an attempt was made to explain the problem using methods such as analysis, synthesis, and logic. The information required for the study was obtained mainly from foreign literature, statistical and regulatory databases.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Gross social production is divided into two major sectors and industries:

- 1) production of tangible and intangible goods;
- 2) provision of material and intangible services.

Only a reserve of material and intangible goods is created. For example, the repertoire of performances created by the theater team, the set of analytical methods developed and used by the analytical department of the company, the professional knowledge, skills and abilities of the enterprise specialist are examples of intangible assets [4].

Raw materials, other resources and equipment used in production, finished goods in the warehouse of the manufacturer or trade enterprise or for personal consumption constitute a stock of material goods. In logistics, material resources are reviewed, studied and managed. In the economy, raw materials, usually derived from nature, are converted into finished products in manufacturing plants.

The finished product is delivered to the place of consumption at the time of need in the treatment area. The finished product, as well as raw materials and other types of material resources, are usually prepared in certain areas of the space and delivered to many consumers in other areas of the space. Various supply and distribution channels have been designed and developed in order to rationally organize delivery.

During the movement of material flow towards consumers (consumer market and production market), it goes through various logistics operations of the transaction area and various technological processes of production. The results of comprehensive systematic study and analysis of technological and product supply logistics processes of domestic and foreign enterprises, logistics operations with material flow capacity (range, volume, intensity) and the capacity of systems performing technological operations are not always compatible.

If the capacities are equal (compatible), there will be no problem in the operation of the supply or distribution channel. Incompatibility of powers, ie:

- 1) material flow capacity is less than the capacity of systems performing logistics operations and technological operations;
- 2) When the material flow capacity is greater than the capacity of the systems performing logistics operations [6] and technological operations, there are two types of problems in the operation of the supply or distribution channel. These are problems of scarcity and crisis.

Deficiencies and strains in the supply or distribution channel actually occur as a result of changes in material flow capacity. If the supply of material resources decreases, or their movement intensity decreases, the material flow capacity decreases from the capacity of logistics operations and systems performing technological operations, there is a shortage of technological and logistical processes of production, which leads to cessation of technological processes and resulting disruptions in production and consumption. leads to.

This will hurt the economy of the enterprise (business entity). Therefore, a reserve will be created to cover the deficit. If the supply of material resources increases, or their movement intensity increases, the material flow capacity exceeds the capacity of logistics operations and systems performing technological operations, there are excessive expectations when accessing resources to the technological or logistics system (process).

As a result, material resources are accumulated and reserves are created. This means that the material flow naturally creates a certain amount of reserves during the delivery and passage through the joints of the distribution channel. This means that if a deficit requires the creation of artificial reserves, the accumulation of excess stocks creates a state of crisis. Thus, scarcity and crisis are a major problem in the implementation of material resource flow and ultimately logistics management through resource management.

Rational organization of the flow of material resources through optimal resource management is required to overcome shortages and crises. We believe that the essence of the concept of material resources, which is one of the basic concepts of logistics, should be expressed in the light of the above ideas and considerations.

Inventories: production process; the sales process; includes a set of material assets waiting to enter the process of personal consumption.

Just as water flows under the influence of gravity, so does the flow of material resources under the influence of demand. That is, in the "river-reservoir-outlet canals" water distribution model, the material flow in the entire supply

chain is controlled through the material reserve, just as the water supply in the “reservoir” controls the flow of water in the entire water distribution chain. This process is done in the sequence described below.

1. The mined raw material stocks are waiting for the loading queue for production consumption.
2. Raw materials and other labor items brought to the plant are stored in warehouses for logistics, waiting for their use for production consumption.
3. Incomplete production products appear in the production process and they also increase and create stocks, which in turn wait for the next technological process of production.
4. Finished products are formed in stock in the distribution warehouse and wait for their loading time to be shipped to the wholesale buyer.
5. Then the finished product waits for the time of purchase by wholesale and individual consumers as a stock of goods in the warehouses of wholesale and retail enterprises in the chain of circulation.
6. Individuals and families also create a reserve in order to avoid interruptions in their personal consumption process.

The role of reserves created in the economy is that they should ensure the stable operation of production and trade systems. Figuratively, the reserve can be likened to a rising and falling water level. Rising sea levels allow the ship to sail freely and comfortably, reduce hazards and dangers, and avoid other problems associated with navigating the ship. The lowering of the water level, on the other hand, brings the underwater rocks and mountains closer to the water level, making the ports shallower. As a result, ships cannot swim freely, which even very experienced sailors may not be able to steer. In order for business entities to swim freely in the ocean of a market economy, it will be necessary to create a certain reserve of economic resources, especially material resources. However, the implementation of this work will require a large amount of financial resources. According to data from foreign sources, the value is \$ 1. The unit costs an average of 25 cents to store the product as a reserve for a year. The calculations of local economists show almost the same result [7]. For example, if a wholesale or retail enterprise has a stock of 100 million soums, the cost of maintaining this stock for a year is about 25 million soums.

The only and most important factor that confirms the urgency of the issue of reducing the amount of reserves is the cost of maintaining reserves. It is through the introduction of logistics that reserves in the foreign economy have been reduced by 30-70%.

The concept of backup is one of the key concepts in logistics after the concept of flow. The backup current is a steady (static) state that reflects the accumulation of a homogeneous current.

The reserve is created to cover the deficit. Deficiencies can occur in the following forms: natural shortages, technological shortages, and artificial shortages.

In the logistics chain, the relationship between the consumer and the supplier should be based on the balance of supply and demand. However, the ratio of supply and demand for material resources moving between the elements of the logistics chain is not always proportional. It is therefore necessary to create a reserve to ensure a constant balance of supply and demand.

CONCLUSION

The author came to the following conclusion as a result of studying the current state of implementation of marketing and logistics management at the micro level on the basis of foreign sources. While the marketing department of a firm is mainly concerned with brand policy, the logistics department should be dealing with reserve policy.

Enterprise marketing performs the following functions within the framework of product policy:

- Forms and expands the range of goods.
- Develops the nomenclature of goods.
- Manages the quality of goods.
- Deals with modification of goods.
- Develops new brand samples.
- Develops a forecast of the volume of demand for goods.

The reserve policy of the enterprise logistics consists in the formation of all types and kinds of reserves necessary for the firm's activity, in determining their optimal quantities and in the effective management of reserves [5]. As part of the reserve policy, the logistics department of the firm should perform the following functions:

- identification of the range of raw materials, material resources, components, semi-finished products and finished products to be stockpiled;
- determination of the optimal amount of reserve volume;
- reserve level control;
- order management.

Today, firms and enterprises are investing large amounts of capital in reserves. In practice, all working capital available in the enterprise constitutes a reserve. Therefore, the reserve is one of the main factors determining the efficiency of the enterprise.

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