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**TOSHKENT DAVLAT
TRANSPORT UNIVERSITETI**

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Delivery of cargo flows through the territory on international routes

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Abstract: The article analyzes the development and problems of the transport sector and communications. Also, the issue of timely delivery of cargo flows in the region in international directions with the effective use of road, railway and river transport means and networks was considered.

Research aimed at the development of the methodology of optimal distribution of cargo flows will help to increase the efficiency of the transport system in the region, promote sustainable economic development and minimize the negative impact on the environment, which makes it especially relevant in modern conditions.

Keywords: transport, network, graph theory, multi-network, road scheme, cost, optimal, freight transportation

Yuk oqimlarini hudud orqali xalqaro marshrutlarda yetkazib berish

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada transport sektori va kommunikatsiyalari rivojlanishi va muammolari tahlil etilgan. Shuningdek hududdagi yuk oqimlarini xalqaro yo'nalishlarda o'z muddatida avtomobil, temir yo'l va daryo transporti vositalari va tarmog'idan samarali foydalanilgan holda yetkazib berish masalasi qaralgan.

Yuk oqimlarini optimal taqsimlash metodologiyasini ishlab chiqishga qaratilgan tadqiqotlar mintaqadagi transport tizimi samaradorligini oshirishga, barqaror iqtisodiy rivojlanishga ko'maklashishga va atrof-muhitga salbiy ta'sirni minimallashtirishga yordam beradi, bu esa uni zamonaviy sharoitlarda ayniqsa dolzarbligini oshiradi.

Kalit so'zlar: transport, tarmoq, graflar nazariyasi, multitarmoq, yo'l sxemasi, xarajat, optimal, yuk tashish

1. Kirish

Bozor iqtisodiyotining zamonaviy bosqichida O'zbekiston Respublikasi, jumladan, Surxondaryo viloyati iqtisodiyotining barcha tarmoqlari raqobatdoshligini oshirishni taqozo etadi. Keyingi yillarda yuk oqimi oboroti nafaqat ichki tashishlarda, balki xalqaro tashishlarda ham sezilarli darajada oshib bormoqda. Xususan, Surxondaryo viloyatining tashqi savdo eksporti va importi qo'shni Afg'onistonga o'sishi kuzatilmoqda

So'ngi yillarda transport xususan avtomobil sanoatining tez su'ratlar bilan rivojlanishi avtomobillarni bir maromda ishlatilishini ta'minlovchi tarmoqlarni rivojlantirishni, shuningdek bu tarmoqlarda ishlab chiqariladigan mahsulotlar miqdorini oshirishni hamda yuk tashish jarayonlarini optimallashtirish va undan samarali foydalanish taqozo etmoqda.

2. Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Xalqaro transport koridorlari hudud transport tarmog'ini rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligi [1] manbaada bayon etilgan. Chunki transport tarmog'ida yuk oqimlarining hajmiga tranzit yuklar ham ta'sir etadi.


Har xil transport tarmog'ini loyihalash shakllari va o'tkazish qobiliyatining metodologik asoslari [2] ko'rilgan.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi "Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi PF-60-sonli farmoni bilan tasdiqlangan 2022-2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasida amalga oshirishga oid davlat dasturida hududlarda yuklar shakllanishining asosiy nuqtalarini hisobga olgan holda transport-logistika markazlari tarmog'ini tashkil etish va yuk tashish xarajatlarini 30 foizgacha kamaytirish bo'yicha vazifalari belgilangan [14].

Maqolada dastur paketlarida grafik nazariyasidan foydalangan holda eng qisqa yo'l muammosini hal qilish usullarining tahlili keltirilgan [3]. Buda muammoning yechimi mashhur Deykstr usuli, simulyatsiyasi usuli va chumoli algoritmi usuli yordamida amalga oshirilgan.

Tashish marshrutlarini rejalashtirish masalalarida genetik algoritmi (Congli Hao, Yixiang Yue, 2016), transport masalasini yechishda dasturiy tizimlardan foydalanish (E.E. Simakov, Elizaveta Kim, 2014), chumoli kolonnasi algoritmi, gibrid algoritmi (Kai, K., Haijiao, N., Yuejie, Z., Weicun, Z., 2009) va qisqa yo'l algoritmi (J.Swinkels, T. Fleuron, 2014; Sh.A.Butayev va A.Kuziyev, 2009) keng foydalanilgan.

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Yuk tashish hajmini optimallashtirish, yirik yuklarni tashish, kichik partiyali yuklarni yetkazib berish, turli ishlab chiqarishlarda soatli harakat jadvalarini ishlab chiqish, transport tarmog'ida tarmoqning o'tkazish qobiliyatini hisobga olgan holda oqimlarni optimallashtirish masalalari (A.A.Shermuxe'dov, A.U.Kuziyev, 2022. A.Kuziev, M. Juraev, Z. Yusufkhonov, D.Akhmedov, 2023. A.Kuziev, 2023. A.U.Kuziev, A.A. Urokov, 2020) hamda diskret optimallashtirish masalalari bo'yicha (A.A.Tyux'tina, 2015) ilmiy ishlarida ham, marshrutlashtirish masalalarini hal qilishning bir qancha modellari va usullari keltirilgan.

Uslub va materiallar. Maqolada xalqaro yuk tashishlarda har transport turlaridan foydalanish imkoniyatlari tahlil etilgan bo'lib, statistik tahlil, graflar nazariyasi va tarmoq samaradorligini baholashning jamlovchi usullaridan foydalanilgan.

3. Natijalar

Yuk tashish jarayonida transport xarajatlarini optimallashtirish masalasi yechimini topishda yuk jo'natuvchi obyektidan yuk iste'molchilarga qisqa masofalarda arzon (kam xaraj) yoki yetkazib berish muddatlari qisqa bo'lgan yuk tashishning optimal rejasini topish zarur bo'ladi. Bunda tashish jarayonlarning optimal usulini topish uchun dastlabki ma'lumot sifatida yuk jo'natuvchi punkt va yuk qabul qiluvchi punktlar o'rtasida transport aloqani ko'rsatuvchi transport tarmog'i hisoblanadi. Mazkur ko'rinishdagi transport masalalarni yechishda graflar nazariyasi real holatlar uchun eng maqbul variant hisoblanadi. Graflar tutashma manzillarni yoki yuk jo'natuvchi va qabul qiluvchilarni aks ettiruvchi cho'qqilar hamda ularni biriktiruvchi yoylardan iborat bo'ladi. Transport tarmog'ii graflar ko'rinishida aks ettirish juda ham qulay hisoblanadi. Transport tarmog'i tashish yo'nalish qismini namoyon etadi.

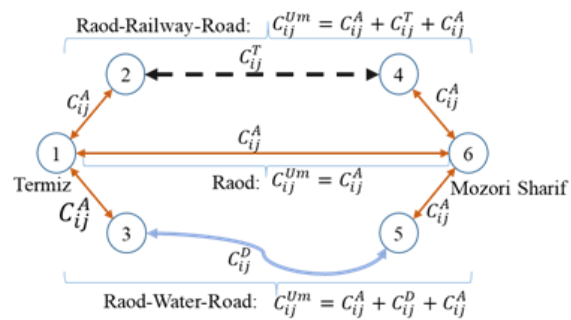
Tarmoqda oqimlarni o'tkazuvchanlik qobiliyati to'lguncha qayta taqsimlaydi, o'tkazish qobiliyati to'lgan yoy hisobdan chiqariladi [4].

Har xil transport turlari tutashgan manzillar mos ravishda bir nechta manzillar ko'rinishida tasvirlanadi. Ular boshlang'ich-so'nggi operatsiyalar bo'yicha kelib chiqayotgan xarajatlarning iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlarini aks ettiruvchi chiziqlar bilan bog'langan [5, 6, 12, 13].

Xalqaro transport tizimlarining ajralmas qismi va muhim bo'g'ini bo'lgan O'zbekiston avtomobil va temir yo'llarining xalqaro tashuvlar tizimidagi o'rni salmoqli darajada oshmoqda.

Xalqaro tashishlarni, xususan Termiz (O'zbekiston) - Mozori Sharif (Afg'oniston) yo'nalishida yuk oqimlarini optimallashtirishning iqtisodiy-matematik masalasini qaraymiz.

Masala quyidagicha qo'yiladi: ikki tomondan chegaralangan to'plamlar $G = (A, U)$ yig'indisi berilgan bo'lsin: bunda $A - G$ grafining elementlari (cho'qqilari), 1 dan N gacha $A = \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ belgilanadi, $U - G$ grafining yoylari bo'lib, (i, j) juftlik i punktdan j punkt gacha transport tarmog'i hisoblanadi.



1-rasm. Transport tarmog'ini grafada ko'rinishi va ularda shakllanadigan umumiy tashish xarajatlari,

bunda: C_{ij}^A - avtomobil, C_{ij}^T - temir yo'l, C_{ij}^D - daryo transportlari bo'yicha tashish bilan bog'liq xarajatlari, so'm/t; C_{ij}^{Um} - tashish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan umumiy xarajatlari, so'm/t

Quyidagi 1-rasm misolida 6 ta punkt bo'lib, grafining oltita cho'qqisini bildiradi, punktlar o'rtasida yuk oqimlarining harakati ikki tomonlama bo'lganligi uchun quyidagicha bo'lishi mumkin: 1 va 2 punktlar bo'yicha (1, 2) va (2, 1); 1 va 3 punktlar bo'yicha (1, 3) va (3, 1); 1 va 6 punktlar bo'yicha (1, 6) va (6, 1); 2 va 4 punktlar bo'yicha (2, 4) va (4, 2); 3 va 5 punktlar bo'yicha (3, 5) va (5, 3); 4 va 5 punktlar bo'yicha (4, 5) va (5, 4); hamda 5 va 6 punktlar bo'yicha (5, 6) va (6, 5).

Bunda quyidagi mezon talablarini bajarish lozim [7]:

$$F = \sum_{ij}^m X_{ij} \cdot C_{ij} \rightarrow \min \quad \text{yoki}$$

$$F = \sum_{st}^m X_{st} \cdot C_{st} \rightarrow \min \quad (1)$$

bunda: X_{ij} - yuk tashish oqimini xarakterlovchi parametrlar o'zgaruvchisi; C_{ij} - yuk tashish tannarxi.

Marshrutlarda tashilayotgan hamma yuk turlari bo'yicha tashish oqimi shu uchastkadan yuk o'tkazib yuborishning maksimal imkoniyati Q_{ij}^{max} doirasidan oshmaydi.

$$\sum_{l=1}^k X_{ij} \leq Q_{ij}, ij \in IJ \quad (2)$$

ij yoylar bo'yicha tashiladigan va manfiy bo'lmagan l - yuklar oqimlari $X_{ij,l}$ ni aniqlash, ya'ni

$$X_{ij} \geq 0, ij \in IJ \quad (3)$$

Bu usulning g'oyasi quyidagidan iborat. Qulay yo'llar tizimi quriladi, St yo'nalishining yuk oqimini o'tkazish qobiliyati aniqlanadi, ya'ni $\mu(S, \dots, i, j, \dots, t)$ $d_{st} = \min d_{ij}$ dek.

Qatordagi navbatdagi X_{st} yukni qulay yo'llar yoylari bo'yicha jo'natish (taqsimlash) bilan birga bu yuk o'tgan yoylarning o'tkazish qobiliyatlari ana shu yuk miqdoriga kamaytiriladi. Yoy to'liq qanoatlanganda yopiladi va keyingi hisoblashdan chiqariladi [7, 8, 11].

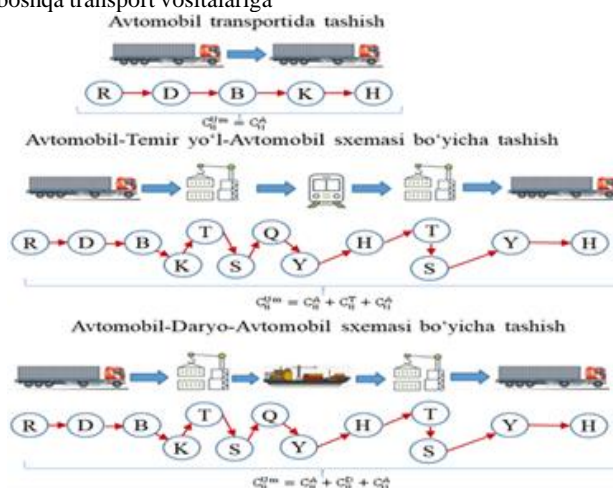
S punktdan t punktga navbatdagi korrespondentsiya ko'riladi. Eng qulay yo'lning o'tkazish qobiliyati aniqlanadi $\mu(S, \dots, i, j, \dots, t)$, bunda $d_{st} = \min d_{ij}$; $i = (S, \dots, t - 1)$, $(j = S + 1, \dots, t)$ $ij \in \mu$.

Har xil transport turlarida tashish jarayonining logistik operatsiyalari tarkibi ma'lum ketma-ketlikda bajariladi va ular transport vositasini mos ravishda ma'lum ketma-ketlikda bir holatdan ikkinchi holatga o'tishini taqozo etadi va ular tashishda ishtirok etadigan transport turlariga bog'liq bo'ladi hamda bir holatdan keyingi holatga o'tish mos ravishda xarajatlarda aks etadi. Masalan, R - ro'yxatdan o'tkazish; D - deklaratsiya hujjatlarini rasmiylashtirish; K - bojxona xodimlari tomonidan yukni ko'rikdan o'tkazish; C - SES xodimlari tomonidan yuklar tahlili va



ularning xulosasi; H –yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha harakatlanishi; T –avtomobildan yukni saqlash joyiga tushiriladi; S – yuklar saqlanishi; O –yuklarni boshqa transport vositalariga

o‘rtish; Q –temir yo‘l transportini qabul qilish (bir vagon uchun) va shu kabilar (2-rasm).



2-rasm. Turli xil transport turlarida yuk jo‘natish manzilida va tashish jarayonida amalga oshiriladigan logistik operatsiyalar

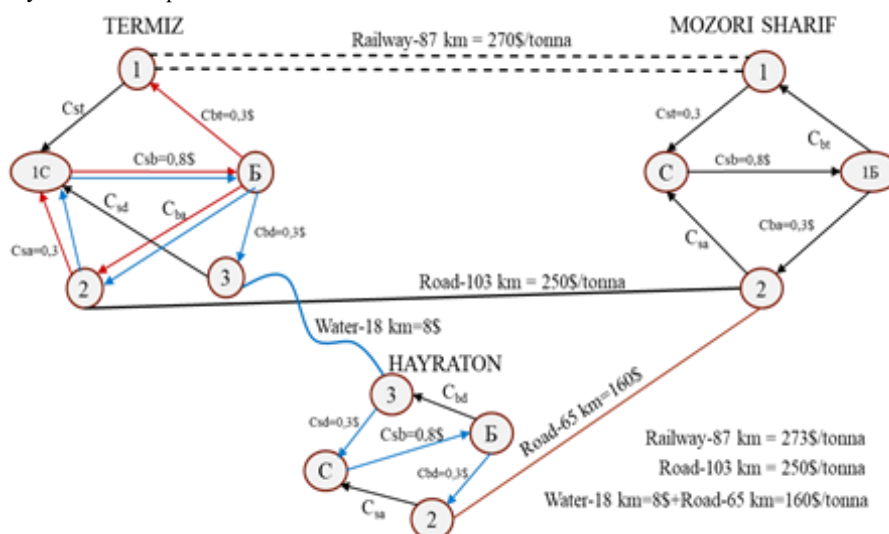
Tarmoqda yuk oqimlarini taqsimlash masalasini yechishda transport tarmog‘i va tashish o‘lchamlari dastlabki ma‘lumot bo‘lib hisoblanadi. Yuk tashish parametrlari, ya‘ni aniq belgilangan punktlarda yuklarni ishlab chiqarish hajmi va iste‘moli yoki hamma yuklar hajmi bo‘yicha tashish rejasi yuk tashish matritsasi ko‘rinishida berilishi mumkin, bunda ma‘lumotlar tarmoqning har bir yuk jo‘natuvchi va qabul qiluvchi punktlari uchun ko‘rsatiladi [9, 10].

Yuk tashish oqimlarini optimallashtirish masalasi turlicha variantlarda qo‘yilishi va yechilishi mumkin. Dastlabki variantda yuk tashish oqimlarini optimallashtirish ularni o‘tkazish qobiliyati chegaralangan tarmoqlarga taqsimlashdan iborat bo‘lib, u ko‘p sonli mahsulotlar masalasini yechish bilan bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Bunday masalani amaliy yechish katta qiyinchiliklarni tug‘diradi, avvalambor, qiyinchilik dastlabki ma‘lumotlarni yig‘ish bo‘yicha ishlar hajmining juda kattaligidadir [4, 9, 10].

Ikkinchi holatda yuk tashish matritsasining har bir qatorini bir punktlilik ishlab chiqarish bilan o‘zining turkumidagi «bir turli yuk» sifatida qarash mumkin. Bunda

tarmoqda yuk oqimini optimallashtirish masalasi qulay yo‘l tizimini yaratish masalasiga keltiriladi. Jumladan yagona yuk junatish punktdan qolgan hamma punktlargacha ushbu yo‘llar yoyi bo‘yicha keyingi yuk jo‘natuvchi punkt va qabul qiluvchi punktlarga taqsimlash qulayroq bo‘ladi hamda bu masalani yechish vaqtini kamaytiradi. Shuningdek yuk jo‘natuvchi va iste‘mol qiluvchilarning yuk tashish matritsasini qulayroq o‘lchamga keltirishga imkon beradi. Shu tufayli, yuk tashish hajmlari matritsa ko‘rinishida berilgan bo‘ladi. Agar tarmoqdagi uzal “kompleks” hisoblansa, ya‘ni mazkur uzelda bir nechta tur transport birlasha, unda ishlab chiqarish hajmlari (B) “boshlang‘ich” punktda, iste‘mol hajmlari esa (O) “so‘nggi” punktda to‘planadi deb hisoblanadi [4].

Bu usul yordamida Surxondaryo viloyatidan Mozori – Sharif shahriga yuk tashish variantlari ko‘rib chiqilgan, tarmoqda yuk oqimlari optimal taqsimlangan va transport tarmog‘ini rivojlantirish masalasi aniq ma‘lumotlar asosida yechilgan (3-rasm). Tarmoq uzellari tartibi aylana ichida ko‘rsatilgan.



3-rasm. Surxondaryo viloyati transporti multitarmog‘i



4. Xulosa

Hisob natijalariga asosan hududimizdagi yuk oqimlarini Mozori – Sharifga yetkazib berishda avtomobil transportida

yetkazish maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi. Chunki qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini o'z vaqtida manziliga yetkazishni taqozo etadi. Hisob natijalari quyidagi 1-jadvalda keltirilgan.

1-jadval

Termiz – Mozori Sharif yo'nalishida yuk tashish xarajatlari va yetkazib berish muddati			
Tashish sxemasi	Tashish masofasi, km	Tashish xarajati, \$	Yuklarni yetkazib berish muddati, min.
Avtomobil-Temir yo'l-Avtomobil	87	273	199
Avtomobil transporti	103	250	437
Avtomobil-daryo-Avtomobil	83	160	689

Ushbu tadqiqot natijalaridan foydalanish har xil transport turlarida yuk tashishni rejalashtirishda imkoni beradi. Tashish hajmlarini oshirish, iste'molchilarning yuk oqimlarini yetkazishga bo'lgan ehtiyojlarini o'z vaqtida kafolatli qondirish va iqtisodiy samaradorlikka erishiladi. Bunda iqtisodiy hududda yuk oqimlarini transport tarmog'ida optimal taqsimlash masalasini hal etish ishlab chiqarish kuchlarining transportga bo'lgan xarajatlarini sezilarli darajada tejab qolishiga olib keladi. O'z navbatida ishlab chiqarilayotgan mahsulotlarni samarali tashishda va iqtisodiyotimizning raqobatdoshligini oshirishga imkon beradi.

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