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LOGISTICS OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC BY RAILWAY TRANSPORT

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Annotation
The article defines the logistics of rail passenger transportation, defines the object, subject and tasks of this area of transport logistics.

Keywords: transport, passenger traffic, system, logistics, concepts, terms, analytical methods.

Introduction

Passenger traffic occupies a special place in the socio-economic and cultural life of Uzbekistan, bearing in mind the size of the country's territory, the natural-geographical, geo-economic and geopolitical conditions of its development. The level of organization of the transport system affects almost all spheres of the life of society, therefore, it is possible to distinguish between the economic and social functions it performs only conditionally. However, the main state task remains unchanged : ensuring the territorial mobility of the population, its mobility in the interests of improving the well-being of people, the accessibility of the most remote areas, and the efficiency of the country's use of labor and natural resources.

The logistics of rail passenger transportation is a fairly new direction in transport logistics and a little-studied area of logistics. Most logistics textbooks lack a clear definition of rail passenger logistics. Therefore, the study of the logistics of railway passenger transportation and its features in the Republic seems to be a rather relevant direction.

Logistics of railway passenger transportation is a complex and interrelated solution of problems related to the organization of passenger transportation by public railway transport.

The object of the logistics of rail passenger transportation is public rail passenger transport. Passenger railway transport of general use due to its reliability, regularity, the possibility of transporting passengers regardless of the season and weather conditions, low environmental impact (compared to other modes of transport), low energy consumption of transportation work (energy consumption in railway transport is 6 times less than in aviation, and 3 times less than in vehicles) is widely used both in domestic and international relations. Public passenger rail transport provides the

possibility of delivering passengers over long distances and makes it possible to organize regular transportation .

The subject of railway passenger transportation logistics is a set of tasks related to the organization of passenger transportation by public railway transport.

The tasks of the logistics of rail passenger transportation:

-Selection of the type of public passenger railway transport;

-Creation of optimal (rational) routes for the delivery of passengers;

- Minimization of transport costs for passenger transportation;

- Planning of transport processes in passenger railway transport.

Thus, the effective logistics of rail passenger transportation is the creation of optimal routes on which it is possible in comfortable conditions to deliver passengers to the stations they need in the shortest possible time at minimal cost.

However , often trains are transported over long distances, a small number of passengers are on the road for a long time, which affects the competitiveness of passenger rail transportation compared to other modes of transport, and leads to unprofitability of this type of transportation.

The modern vector for the development of the logistics of rail passenger transportation is the optimization of the organization of passenger transportation by rail through the introduction of high-speed (high-speed) rail passenger transport, the creation of high-speed (high-speed) passenger highways.

High-speed (high-speed) railway passenger transport is a passenger railway transport that ensures the movement of trains at a speed of over 200 km/h (high-speed - up to 160 km/h). The movement of such trains, as a rule, is carried out along specially allocated high-speed (high-speed) passenger corridors. Modern high-speed passenger trains in operation develop speeds of about 350-400 km/h, and in tests they can even accelerate to 560-580 km/h. Due to the speed of service and high speed of movement, they are a serious competitor to other types of public transport, while maintaining such a property of all trains as low cost of transportation with a large volume of passenger traffic.

In Uzbekistan, on August 26, 2011, the first high -speed highway Tashkent - Samarkand, 344 km long, with a maximum permitted speed of up to 250 km / h, was opened. High-speed electric train " Afrosiyob " of the Spanish company " Talgo ", the distance from Tashkent to Samarkand passes in 2 hours, previously the journey took 8 hours.

The logistics of passenger rail transport in the Republic faces numerous challenges of the existing rail infrastructure:

- Outdated in some sections of the railway track, unable to withstand a speed of 160 km / h;
- Railway lines often "wind around", intersect with roads and lines of urban passenger transport at the same level;
- Structures and devices located in close proximity along the railway track are not noise -Protected;
- Railway tracks in the city are practically not fenced.

From the point of view of the logistics of rail passenger transportation, the following directions can be distinguished for optimizing the organization of passenger transportation by rail in the Republic:

improving the comfort of passenger transportation by:

-Acquisition of modern passenger rolling stock;

-Reconstruction and construction of railway infrastructure facilities;

-Providing additional services (hot meals, press, Internet access using Wi-Fi technology) along the routes of modern high-speed passenger electric trains;

-Introduction of an electronic travel document;

optimization of transport costs by:

-Constant analysis of passenger traffic in order to exclude unprofitable routes (replacement by another mode of transport);

- Optimization of existing routes in order to increase the workload of passenger trains in the main directions.

Literature

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