

Improving the System of Indicators that Determine the Economic Efficiency of Providing Services to Agricultural Enterprises

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ABSTRACT

After the independence of our country, economic reforms are being carried out on a large scale in all aspects of the economy. The main goal of the reforms is to radically change property relations, increase entrepreneurial activity, own the created product and the result of production, and increase the competitiveness of the product by strengthening the sense of entrepreneurship, ultimately ensuring the stability of our economy and improving the standard of living of the population.

KEYWORDS: *Competitiveness, new techniques, agricultural economist, technical resources, service delivery, circulating assets, generalized indicators, efficiency, comprehensive approach.*

In the conditions of modernization of the economy, while various forms of ownership are operating in agriculture, the organization of services necessary for them and their effective use on a scientific basis is one of the urgent problems. Because the emergence of competition among producers in the market of agricultural products, the desire to produce cheaper, better quality and competitive products will increase. The enthusiasm of agricultural enterprises in ownership forms to introduce new techniques and resource-saving technologies will increase.

It is known that many scientists have developed methodological bases for evaluating the effectiveness of the service system in agriculture. First of all, before the service system in agriculture was formed as a separate field, agricultural economists mainly developed and improved indicators for the effective use of material and technical resources. Material technical resources include several types of material items, buildings, machinery, fertilizers, fuel, lubricants, etc. To determine the economic efficiency of each type of resource, it is necessary to use a separate system of indicators. Our research was primarily focused on improving the methodology for determining the effectiveness of material and technical resources and the methodological basis for determining the effectiveness of service delivery.

As it was mentioned above, a number of important researches have been carried out by a number of mature economists of our country and abroad to shed light on the methodological bases of evaluating the efficiency of the use of material and technical resources. Various approaches have been proposed in this regard, and the system of indicators has improved at each stage of the development of the agricultural sector.

According to I.Ya.Petrenko and P.I.Chuzhinov, "The economic efficiency of the use of material and technical resources in agriculture is characterized by a system of interrelated and complementary indicators. Since these types of resources are evaluated in the form of quantity and value in agriculture, the indicators of their use efficiency can be divided into two groups: generalized (value) indicators of the efficiency of the use of material and technical resources and analytical (technical and economic) indicators describing the level of use of certain types of resources¹.

¹Petrenko I.Ya., Chuzhinov P.I. Economics of agricultural production. Alma-ata: Kainar, 1992, -560 p.

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In his scientific works, Q.A. Choriev evaluated a number of factors in the evaluation of the efficiency of the use of material and technical resources, including the size and correct orientation of capital investments, the level of provision of machines and mechanisms, the formation of prices for the main and circulating equipment, the ratio of tractors and agricultural machines, natural - emphasized the need to take into account climatic conditions and others².

U.P. Umurzakov emphasized the need to take into account a number of national economy and industry-level factors in determining the level and dynamics of the use of material and technical resources³.

Many scientists have proposed different approaches to determine the efficiency of material and technical resources in terms of separate fixed and circulating assets, respectively, as generalized indicators evaluating the efficiency of using fixed funds, fund return and fund capacity, and in the case of circulating funds, the turnover ratio of circulating funds has been recognized.

R.Kh. Khusanov's scientific works emphasized that the above-mentioned characteristics should be taken into account when evaluating the efficiency of resources, and the amount of the product obtained at the expense of the resource unit spent in the future should be the main criterion for evaluating the efficiency of their use and agricultural production⁴.

In our opinion, it is appropriate to closely connect the economic efficiency of the use of material and technical resources in agriculture with the final results of the agro-industrial complex in the conditions of economic liberalization. When developing a system of indicators for the assessment of resource efficiency, it is necessary to take into account the main criteria, such as increasing the productivity of agricultural crops and livestock, reducing the cost of products, increasing the level of profitability of farms, and increasing the volume of product production at the expense of a resource unit. In addition, it is appropriate to take into account the specific characteristics of the use of resources in the system of indicators.

However, today, due to the increase in the number of entities operating in agriculture and the fragmentation of their land areas, as well as the fact that accounting and reporting are not well established in most farms and peasant farms, it is becoming more difficult to assess the efficiency of resource use, and the specific aspects of the forms of economic management are also different from the above-mentioned system of indicators. can be used equally.

It is theoretically correct to determine the level of efficiency and evaluate it based on the specific characteristics of the evaluation of the efficiency of the use of material and technical resources in the above-mentioned farms and peasant farms. However, today, due to the lack of a well-established accounting and reporting system in farms and peasant farms, it is not possible to publicly determine most of the efficiency indicators, which is a complex process that requires the extensive use of monographic observation, timing and survey methods of research. However, it is not possible in practice, because it requires a lot of money, and separate research does not allow a true assessment of the situation. From this point of view, in this section, efficiency indicators were brought into a single system according to the forms of economic management.

At the same time, it should be noted that the use of value indicators does not allow to determine the true situation when determining the efficiency of resources, especially when analyzing by years, in the conditions of constant growth of the prices of material resources. Therefore, it is desirable to use indicators that are more natural. Moreover, most of the main means of production at the disposal of farms today are morally and physically obsolete and have passed their depreciation period, and their value should be equalized to zero, but today the practice of revaluing their value using various

² Hutnik F., Zoborsky I. Comprehensive service for agricultural enterprises. Moscow. 1986.

³ Umurzakov U.P. Doctoral dissertation on the topic " Ways to improve the efficiency of using the resource potential of the agricultural sector of the economy ". Tashkent-2003.

⁴ Husanov R.H. "Increasing the efficiency of the use of resources in agriculture in the conditions of the market economy". Collection of scientific-practical seminar lectures. T. May 21-22, 2004, pp. 5-14.

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methods for accounting, statistical and other purposes is widespread. However, this requires abandoning the use of indicators related to the value of fund return, fund capacity, return on funds and other similar assets (fixed and circulating), but this is a scientifically and practically incorrect conclusion.

Today, due to optimization of land areas and weakening of the material and technical base of farms, enterprises providing them with various services have been established, now it is required to develop indicators that determine the economic efficiency of these service enterprises and to improve its methodological foundations.

Currently, structures providing mechanization, agrochemical, veterinary and other types of services to agricultural enterprises have been established. Changes in economic conditions, widespread introduction of the market mechanism require a new approach to determining the effectiveness of their activities. Independent research was conducted to determine the effectiveness of individual forms of service and unique important results were obtained. However, comprehensive studies have not been carried out, therefore, within the framework of this research, the indicators that determine the effectiveness of the main types of service enterprises providing services to agriculture have been brought into one system. (Figure 1).

The efficiency of service provision structures should be evaluated taking into account their contribution to the production of agricultural products. It is appropriate that the results of the evaluation are related to the extent to which agricultural enterprises achieve economic efficiency because of the work and services performed by the service providers.

It is necessary to evaluate the efficiency of service enterprises in terms of quantity, value and relative indicators. Quantitative indicators that determine the efficiency of service services are expressed in the yield obtained and saved at the expense of certain performed works and services, the amount of resources spent and the provided service (Fig. 1):

- Volume of work and services performed at the expense of one resource (equipment, labor, etc.), ha, tn, km;
- The area (volume) served for one hour, ha, tn, km;
- The amount of service provided for the performance of one unit of work
- The amount of service provided for growing one centner of product;
- Additional yield created at the expense of a unit of work and service, kg;
- Harvest saved at the expense of the performed work and service unit, kg.

Value indicators that determine the effectiveness of service services reflect the value of work and services expressed in monetary terms and consist of the following:

- the value of work and services performed at the expense of one resource (equipment, labor, etc.), soums;
- the share of service costs in the cost of a product unit, %;
- value of additional production created at the expense of a unit of work and service, soums;
- gross and net income from services, soums;
- profit and net profit on account of service provision, soums;

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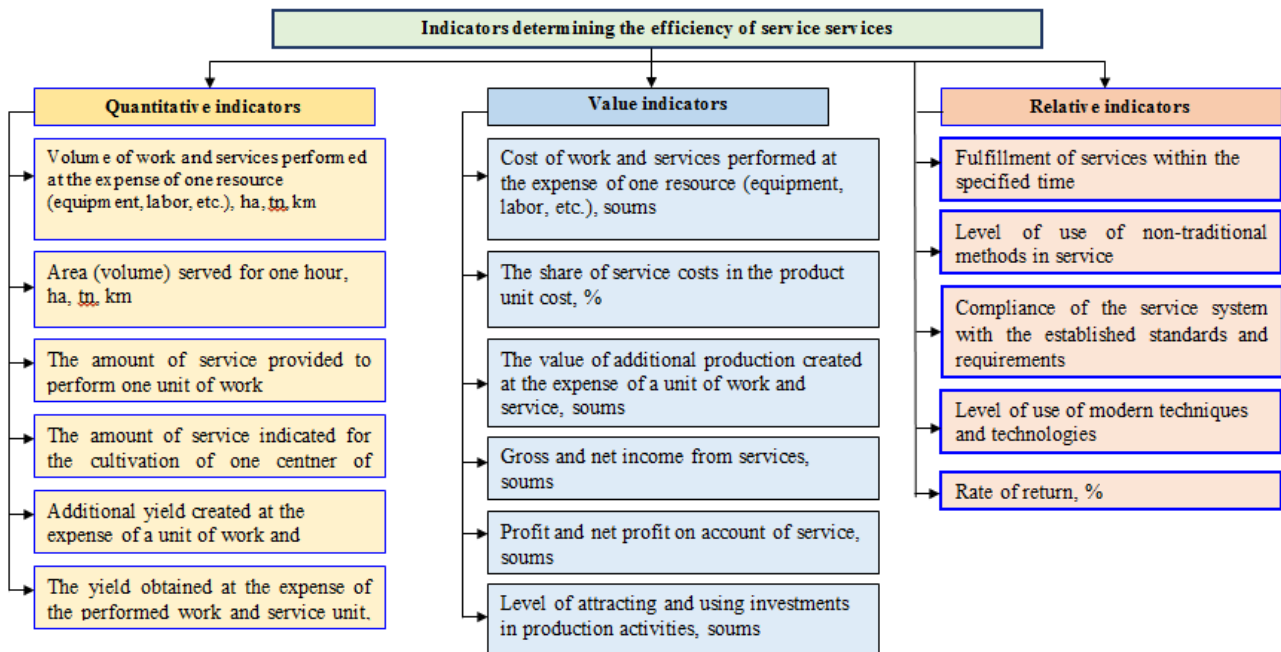


Figure 1. System of indicators determining the efficiency of the enterprises providing agricultural services

The above indicators were developed on the basis of a comprehensive approach, taking into account the structural changes taking place in agriculture, and are an important support in organizing and evaluating the activities of service organizations.

The methods of calculating most of the indicators in this system of indicators are well-known, but indicators such as the level of service quality, the service performed at the expense of a unit of resources, the level of expansion of service types, the level of use of advanced techniques and technologies are new, and it is necessary to develop methods for calculating them.

Effective use of available resources, means of production, fixed and circulating funds is important in any enterprise in the conditions of a market economy. Therefore, it is possible to use the value indicator of service volume in which the calculation of the value of fixed assets has been performed in service enterprises. However, the use of value indicators does not allow a true (objective) assessment of the situation. In this case, the volume of service performed at the expense of one unit of resource (equipment, agricultural machine, mineral fertilizer, seed, etc.) expresses how efficiently the existing material and technical base is used, and it is determined by the following formula

$$X_p = X_{ijx} / X_{ip} \quad (1)$$

In here:

X_p – the amount of service performed at the expense of one unit of resource

X_{ijx} – i total service volume of the type, ha, t, t/km

X_{ip} - i total resource size of the type.

It is known that improving the quality of service is one of the most urgent tasks. Therefore, it is appropriate to use the service quality indicator when evaluating a service provider. Since there are many types of services in the agro-industry complex, a separate approach is required to determine the quality of each type of service. Considering that the enterprise provides many types of services, it is necessary to use a set of different indicators to determine the quality of the general service.

In general, we determine the level of service quality (X_s) by the following formula:

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$$X_s = (X_{ias} / X_{ims}) \times 100\% ; \quad (2)$$

In here:

X_{ias} – i quality indicators of the type of work and service performed in practice

X_{ims} – i normative quality indicators of total work and service

The degree of introduction of science and technology by the service enterprise is an important indicator. Therefore, we recommend using the indicator of the level of use of advanced techniques and technologies in service provision:

$$X_{it} = (X_{at} / X_j) * 100\% ; \quad (3)$$

In here:

X_{it} – level of use of advanced techniques and technologies in service provision

X_{at} – level of use of advanced techniques and technologies in service provision

X_j - total volume of services provided by the enterprise

In each service enterprise, they are required to increase the types of services provided in order to cover all categories of consumers in the region, along with increasing the quality of service based on demand and supply.

From this point of view, it is necessary to use the indicator of the level of expansion of service types when evaluating the enterprise.

$$X_k = (X_{nt} / X_j) * 100\% ; \quad (4)$$

In here:

X_k is the degree of expansion of service types

X_{nt} – volume of new types of rendered services

X_j - total volume of services provided by the enterprise

In this way, other methods of calculating indicators can be found.

One of the important issues is raising the level of service delivery to world standards in the context of economic liberalization. Developing a system of indicators for determining the level of competitiveness of the provided services and determining the level of export of services should be the main criteria for evaluating any service provider.

In conclusion, we can say that in the adopted decisions, including the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 607 of December 24, 2004, No. 215 of November 8, 2005 and No. 255 of January 11, 2006, service infrastructure facilities are being developed as an important issue. As a result of the implementation of the above-mentioned decisions, in our republic there are 1180 mini-banks serving farmers, 1681 alternative MTPs, 917 mineral fertilizer sales branches, 1366 oil products sales branches, 1487 SFUs, 195 agricultural companies, and 2596 veterinary service branches etc. These structures are convenient due to their proximity to agricultural enterprises and the possibility of providing integrated services to farmers in the same area.

1. Among agricultural economists and in existing literature, terms such as "service system", "service market", "service services", "agroservice" or "service and service sector" are used. In particular, the term "service" is defined as follows.

Service is a set of services, starting from the preparation of the land for sowing, planting the seeds in the ground, crop care, harvesting, transportation, storage, sorting, processing and delivery to the

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consumer. (This definition is closer to the concept of "agro service" in terms of meaning).

Service is a type of activity of an enterprise or organization aimed at the performance (delivery) of work and services (goods).

Service is a business activity aimed at studying, identifying and fully satisfying the needs and demands of consumers for various works and services and goods of an enterprise or an association or an individual.

It should be noted that the term "service" is derived from the English word "service", which means to serve or render service. Therefore, there is almost no difference between the terms "service", "service services", "service" from the point of view of meaning and action. It would not be wrong to say that the term "service" came into circulation only from the English language. Only depending on the field, "agroservice", "technical service", "agrochemical service", "zooveterinary", "transport service" and other terms can be used.

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