

A SYSTEM OF INDICATORS REPRESENTING THE PROVISION OF MATERIAL RESOURCES AND THE EFFICIENCY OF THEIR USE

G.DJ.Shermatova, I.B.Sapayev, B.X.Ismadiyurov, H.A.Musurmonova,
F.A.Ilxomova, D.X.Tolkunova, Sh.I.Usmonova, M.X.Xakimov

gdshermatova@gmail.com

Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers,
National Research University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract: In order to analyze the level of full, uniform and effective use of material resources in enterprises, it is necessary to use a system of indicators representing these situations.

Keywords: circulating funds, material resources, industrial enterprises.

Including the level of supply with fixed funds and circulating funds and funds. These indicators can be calculated by separate types of material resources. For example, it is possible to determine whether it is provided with machines, raw materials, electricity, fuel and other material resources.

The completeness of the use of material resources is mainly proved by the level of use of the production capacity of the enterprise.

Level of provision of labor with material resources in industrial enterprises. It can be determined as a result of dividing the value of total material resources by the number of workers and employees available in the enterprise. In order to make this indicator more precise, the value of material resources can be determined only as a result of dividing it by the number of workers. It can also be determined by the indicators of armed with separate fixed funds and supply with circulating funds.

The economic efficiency of the use of material resources is proved by the return of funds in enterprises and the capacity of funds. In order to determine the return of funds, it is necessary to divide the gross product and the value of goods produced in the enterprise during the year by the average annual value of the main funds. The economic essence of the return of funds is the indicator of the gross product or commodity product corresponding to each thousand soums of the main funds of the enterprise.

Fund capacity is the next indicator showing efficient use of fixed assets. To calculate this indicator, the annual average value of the fixed assets available in the enterprise is divided by the gross product and commodity product values produced during the year. The economic essence of the funds capacity is the value of the main funds corresponding to each thousand soums of the gross product or goods produced in the enterprise during the year.

It is appropriate to express these performance indicators through the following scheme.

At the same time, the efficiency indicators of material use are represented by indicators of material return and material capacity. To determine the indicator of material return, the value of goods produced in the enterprise during the year is divided by the value of material costs. The indicator of material capacity, on the contrary, is determined by dividing the cost of material costs by the value of goods produced by the enterprise during the year. If we describe it, this indicator shows how much material costs were spent on each soum of goods produced in the enterprise during the year.

Material cost coefficient - represents the ratio of the actual cost of materials used in the business plan to the corrected indicator for the actual production volume. This indicator represents the achievement of economy (or excess consumption) of material consumption in the production process. If this coefficient is greater than 1, it can be known that material resources have been used effectively.

material capacity characterize the effective use of certain types of material resources. Among them, it is possible to include indicators such as fuel capacity, material capacity, and raw material capacity.

Rental enterprises, joint-stock companies, companies, joint ventures, private enterprises, etc. are not established. They freely and independently carry out their production activities within the framework of the law in order to get more profit based on supply and demand. This situation is directly related to solving the issues of material and technical supply of enterprises.

Enterprises plan production development. They are short- term and long-term. These issues are reflected in business plans and other documents of enterprises.

Enterprises pay special attention to the process of providing their production with material and technical resources in order to successfully solve their goals. For this purpose , the availability of new types of material and technical resources necessary for the enterprise and their offer on the world market are studied . Because the

enterprise tries to get the best , that is, the most effective material and technical resources necessary for itself .

Together with studying the marketing of material equipment, that is, the market, they determine from which market infrastructures they can be purchased. During this period, the exhibitions organized by the commodity and raw food exchanges and the sellers restore relations directly with the enterprises themselves . As a result of these contacts, short -term and, in some cases, long-term, one- time contracts are concluded. Duties and tasks of suppliers of material and technical resources are detailed in these contracts. For example, the enterprise can reflect the terms , in what condition , where and at what prices it will supply the products it produces , if this plant undertakes to supply tractors to the enterprises. In some cases, consumers can undertake the removal of products from the enterprise themselves. In such cases, its prices can be relatively cheap , and the buyer can be responsible for it.

The analysis of the enterprise's provision of material and technical resources begins with the determination of the objective determination of the material and technical supply plan.

established standards for equipment, raw materials , lubricants and other materials are used, and to what extent they are used in determining the demand for raw materials.

The smooth implementation of the production process in enterprises largely depends on the complete provision of the enterprise with material resources.

The enterprise's need for material and technical resources is satisfied by two sources .

1. External supply ;
2. Internal supply.

External supply is defined as the supply of material and technical resources from foreign suppliers based on the contract concluded with foreign enterprises, raw materials or stock exchanges.

Internal supply means implementation of the supply plan, efficient use of internal resources, reduction of waste, compliance with the economic plan , etc.

Under the conditions of the transition to the market economy , in cases where the economic situation of enterprises is relatively unstable , that is , in cases where enterprises do not have their own funds for the purchase of material and technical resources, they can also use a leasing loan.

with leasing companies or leasing entities. Three parties can participate in this. The provider of the leasing loan, mainly due to the fact that he has funds in the middle, can take material and technical resources from the lessors and deliver them to the users. In some cases, lessors of material and technical resources can supply them directly to lessees. These issues should be fully reflected in the contracts.

References:

1. Azizbek, K., Tursunalievich, A. Z., Gayrat, I., Bulturbayevich, M., & Azamkhon, N. (2020). Use of gravity models in the development of recreation and balneology. *PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology*, 17(6), 13908-13920.
2. Khudoynazarovich, K. S. (2021). Economic issues of ensuring economic efficiency in agricultural production and the use of innovative agricultural technologies. *SAARJ Journal on Banking & Insurance Research*, 10(2), 16-22.
3. Xolmurzaev, M., Khurramov, A., & Nasrullaev, A. (2021). History of service delivery to agricultural machinery and problems in the current environment. *Development issues of innovative economy in the agricultural sector*, 397-400.
4. Ablaqulovich, I. G., Salaxuddinovna, K. Z., Uytalovich, N. U., & Matlubovich, T. O. (2020). The impact of the organization of a cotton-textile cluster on the socio-economic development of the regions. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 5(4), 5-5.
5. OLIM, M., ABLAQULOVICH, I. G., & UGLI, K. A. M. Service Provision And Development In Agriculture. *International Journal of Innovations in Engineering Research and Technology*, 7(07), 84-88.
6. Uralovich, K. S., Toshmamatovich, T. U., Kubayevich, K. F., Sapaev, I. B., Saylaubaevna, S. S., Beknazarova, Z. F., & Khurramov, A. (2023). A primary factor in sustainable development and environmental sustainability is environmental education. *Caspian Journal of Environmental Sciences*, 21(4), 965-975.
7. UGLI, R. D. J., & UGLI, K. A. M. Institutional Changes in Agriculture risks on the Basis of State Support in Conditions Insurance. *International Journal of Innovations in Engineering Research and Technology*, 7(05), 188-192.