

The logo for PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology is displayed in white text on an orange rectangular background. The text is arranged in two lines: "PalArch's Journal of Archaeology" on the top line and "of Egypt / Egyptology" on the bottom line.

WAYS TO ENSURE SYSTEMATIC SUSTAINABILITY OF MEDIUM-TERM PLANNING OPERATIONS

Umida Imanova Bakhtiyorovna
Lecturer at Termez State University

Annotation: the effectiveness of budget funds in medium-term planning operations; economic efficiency indicator; performance indicator; budget expenditure efficiency indicator;

Keywords: Local budget, medium-term planning, economic efficiency, efficiency, budget expenditures.

Administrative reform and the effective implementation of civil service reform require, along with the reform process, the improvement of the economic mechanism of government agencies. The main objectives of such improvements are, firstly, to increase efficiency or effectiveness, ie to reduce the cost of performing the functions of public bodies, to improve the quality of public services while maintaining or improving them, and secondly, to improve the internal service. optimization of work technologies. The new economic mechanism used in the framework of administrative reform is considered to be able to provide it with the necessary activity and focus on meeting social needs, to ensure its self-development. In particular, the implementation of the concept of radical improvement of tax policy in 2019, the introduction of VAT, the growth of foreign and domestic trade in the economy, the further liberalization of the foreign exchange market, the expansion of small business and private business.

As a result, in the first nine months of this year, GDP growth was 5.7%, in particular, services - 1.7%, industrial production - 1.6%, net taxes on products - 0.7%, agricultural, forestry and fisheries. The volume of construction works increased by 0.6% and 1.1%, respectively.

Revenues of the state budget amounted to 79.2 trillion soums. soums, and expenditures - 86.5 trillion. The share of GDP was 21.9% and 23.9%, respectively.

During the reporting period, the foreign trade turnover amounted to 31.6 billion US dollars. Exports amounted to 13.7 billion US dollars, an increase of 37.2% over the same period last year. USD and imports

amounted to 18.0 bln. USD.

While maintaining the social orientation of expenditures, 45.9 trillion soums were allocated from the state budget to finance social expenditures. UZS or 53.2% of total expenditures were spent. These expenditures accounted for 12.7% of GDP.

When talking about the indicators of efficiency, effectiveness and achievement of budget funds in the medium-term planning process, I would like to focus on some aspects of the general secondary education system as an object of analysis.

In order to develop human capital and thus increase labor productivity in production, to achieve well-being in our country, the education system is gaining more and more attention from year to year.

The largest part of the funds was directed to the preservation and development of education. Compared to the same period in 2018, the state budget allocated 77.4% or 24.2 trillion soums for this purpose. In particular, 3.7 trillion soums will be allocated for preschool education. 13.8 trillion soums to secondary schools soums, 3 trillion soums for staff training. soums were spent.

To evaluate (analyze) the effectiveness of education, first of all, it is necessary to find answers to the following questions:

1. What should be the indicators and volume of budget services. In school education, budget expenditures are directed to the education of schoolchildren. Therefore, the main indicator and volume here is the number of students. For example, let's say that 30,000 students study in a district.
2. How much money will be needed to implement budget services? Budget erda tarvijalanuvcilari ucin jynaltirilgan zaminli mablaqlari tushuniladi. For example, the total budget allocated for education for the n-th year is 200 million soums.
3. important Nearest pirovard result deb qajsi kyrsatkicni etamizki, yzi Bilan zara teach or evaluate this sifatiga tylla vera olsun. In this regard, it is possible to use various indicators used in the past, namely: the number of students who graduated with a red certificate; students who have won various subject Olympiads; the number of students who have achieved high results in various fields, and so on. However, we need to find a unit of measurement that makes it possible to compare all schools located in the same area. The most important indicator for schools is the number of students who receive "excellent" and "good" grades based on the results of the state final exam. This is a common task for all schools. However, this indicator reflects such an important fact that it is an objective assessment of the level of knowledge of the future or the future.

is a problem

In order to analyze the indicators of the effectiveness of budgetary services for school education, we need to focus on the following three assessment

criteria. They are:

a) economic efficiency indicator: it evaluates and analyzes the economic value of budget services. Continuing our example, it can be said that here we have to spend on the education and upbringing of students. We estimate that the annual cost of education will be 10 million soums, and a total of 106 students will study there. Budget esa 10 mln.sým ucun 106 ýquvci qandaj olishini etishimiz analysis study. Nearest important, farm or rij molijalaštiriş asosida 1 ýquvciga IDB ýquv jili davomida qarijb 9.4 structure sum tşoři kelişini kşramiz;

- Economic efficiency indicator.

During the analysis, we can not only assess the effectiveness (or inefficiency) of budget expenditures, but also witness what problems exist in which educational institutions. To get a clearer picture of the situation, we can compare schools of different levels to find out which ones have what problems and to what extent.

In general, the results of the analysis provide us with information that will help us to determine in which school the objective situation is and what measures should be taken.

And in order to maintain economic efficiency, it is necessary to increase efficiency, that is, to improve quality so that costs remain the same.

Based on the analysis of the dynamics of performance indicators, it is possible to determine the factor under which the indicator was formed. Example 2 shows that if economic efficiency increased by 10% (growth index 1.1), efficiency decreased by 10% (growth index 0.9). If so, then the effectiveness of budget expenditures indicates the quality of the educational process.

Economic Efficiency Growth Index Efficiency Growth Index Budget Expenditure Efficiency Growth Index

$$1.1 = 0.9 = 0.99$$

Figure 1.2. Changing budget efficiency

Identify the causes of the dynamics. In the course of the analysis, we can not only assess the effectiveness (or ineffectiveness) of budget expenditures, but also see what problems exist in which educational institutions. To better illustrate the situation, we can compare schools at different levels to find out which ones have what problems and to what extent.

In general, the results of the analysis provide us with information that will help us to determine in which school the objective situation is and what measures should be taken.

Efficiency indicator or quality of the educational process: it is important what is the quality of budgetary services (nafi), as a result of the costs incurred from the budget. In our example, we consider that the state yakyni exam is equal to 35% in the middle score, if there are students who have achieved an excellent and —good|| score;

C) effectiveness indicator of budgetary expenditure: here we can see the ratio between the expenditure incurred and the results achieved in the HAAM. In our example, 37 students who graduated from the state exam —excellent and good —for-price, as well as 10 spent on them mln. so ' m there. The main thing is —excellent and-good one-year allowance for 1 of the students who are trained with the assessment is equal to 270 thousand rubles.

From the above calculations, the problem of determining to what extent the educational sector is smart or ineffective (in relation to budgetary costs) comes to us. By comparing our results to the results of last year or by network (tyznilma, organization) with another year. Based on the analysis of the dynamics obtained as a result of the comparison, we will be able to see which factors of inefficiency (ineffectiveness) are caused. It is also important to correlate and analyze the listed indicators.

Quoted interaction effectiveness states that if we increase economic efficiency to efficiency, we will have the ability to evaluate the effectiveness of the budget costs that we are implementing. From this it is possible to come to the following conclusions:

- maintaining efficiency while increasing economic efficiency, that is, we need to reduce the cost of services rendered to such an extent so that the quality of services in this does not decrease;

1.1 picture. Interaction of indicators of efficiency

- maintain economic sameness while we need to increase efficiency, that is, increase quality to such an extent, so that the costs remain unchanged.

On the basis of the analysis of the dynamics of performance indicators shynavvoh mymkinki, by which the indicator was formed under the influence of what factor. The presented 2-NEMA can be seen that if the economic effect is 10% increase (growth index 1,1), the index of productivity is 10% decrease (Growth Index 0,9), then the effectiveness of budgetary expenditure is evidenced by the quality of the educational process.

Economic effectiveness indicator Growth Index of productivity growth index of budget expenditure efficiency growth index

$$1,1 = 0,9 = 0,99$$

Figure 1.2. Change in the effectiveness of budget costs

Identify the causes of dynamics

During the analysis, not only can we assess the effectiveness (or ineffectiveness) of budgetary expenditure, but we can also determine which educational expenditure reflects which educational expenditure. A

more accurate manifestation of the situation is the mutual comparison of schools with ychyn tyrli level, in which we will find out what myammos are and what level they are.

In general terms, the results of the analysis present in US shynday ellamations that, according to the YN, will help to determine which school the object is and what measures should be taken.

In our opinion, the implementation of mid-term planning, which is aimed at efficiency with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of budgetary funds allocated to school education, has a number of advantages.

Including:

the state finances the school education system, which serves as a foundation for areas that provide an opportunity to increase the quality and quantity of social assets and budgetary services that are beneficial to the population and society;

decision-making in the educational system tyzilma and funds

kengaytiradi the possibility of assessing the direction of expenditure-and-spontaneously || the inefficient costs incurred

allows to abandon the financing procedure;

expenditure of public funds on school education. The justification of their directions is carried out not only from the current needs, but also from the previously set of prospective tasks;

responsibility of the respective ministries for the results,

and this requires not only the provision of certain services, but also the achievement of quality indicators;

justification of decisions in the field of Public Expenditure , he level will increase and an information base will be created that will enable us to assess the impact of different levels of funding on the cost effectiveness of school education.

Budgeting towards medium-term efficiency will enable the society to better understand what goals the government has set for them and how it achieves them.

We believe that the introduction of performance-oriented medium-term planning in order to increase the efficiency of budget allocations for school education has a number of advantages. Including:

The state finances the school education system, which serves as a foundation for areas that allow to increase the quality and quantity of social services and budget services that are beneficial to the population and society;

the structure and resources of the education system expands the ability to assess spending areas and inefficiently incurred "spontaneous" costs

allows to abandon the practice of financing;

Public spending on school education substantiation of directions is based not only on current needs, but also on the perspective tasks put forward; In our opinion, the introduction of performance-oriented medium-term

planning in order to increase the efficiency of budget allocations for school education has a number of advantages. Including:
the state finances the school education system, which serves as a foundation for areas that provide opportunities to increase the quality and quantity of social services and budget services that are beneficial to the population and society;

The structure and resources decided in the education system expands the possibility of assessing the direction of spending and inefficient costs incurred "spontaneously"

Financing of action are deemed abandoned;

spending of public funds in the field of medical education substantiation of directions is carried out not only on the basis of current needs, but also on the basis of the perspective tasks put forward;

The responsibility of the relevant ministries for the results will increase,

which requires not only the provision of certain services, but also the achievement of quality indicators;

justification of decisions in the field of public spending and a database will be created to assess the impact of different levels of funding on the cost-effectiveness of school education.

Medium-term performance-oriented budgeting allows the public to better understand what goals the government has set for itself and how it is achieving them.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the monitoring of the efficiency of budget expenditures. In program-oriented management, it is important to measure the social consequences, including the changes made in society by the work done and the activities performed. To do this, it is necessary to develop systems of performance indicators and organize the monitoring of these indicators. Such indicators systems should include not only indicators that directly describe the result, but also indicators that describe the quality of services provided, the opinion of users of services.

References:

Babich AM, Pavlova LN Gosudarstvenn y ye i munitsipialn y ye finans y . - M .: YUNITI, 1999. - 460 p.

Braycheva TV Gosudarstvenn y ye finans y . - St. Petersburg .: Peter, 2001. - 278 p.

Byudjetnaya sistema Rossiyskoy Federatsii: Uch. Pod red. MV

Romanovskogo, OV Vrublevskoy - 2-izd. - M .: Yurayt, 2000. - 615 p.

Byudjetnaya sistema Rossiyskoy Federatsii. Textbook under red. GB

Polish. - M .: YUNITI, 1999. - 370 p.

Budget y y i federalism mejbyudjetn y e otnosheniya: The problem of perspective development. Bulatov A. Economics. - M .: Bek, 2003. - 370 p.