

IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF LOANS IN FARMS

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Abstract. *We know that the efficiency indicators of lending to agricultural enterprises are determined by the number of loans allocated to this direction, their amount, loan percentage, loan term and other similar indicators. In this case, each indicator is determined according to the bank's internal regulatory documents, for example, the credit policy. Of course, the greater the number of customers who require credit (the customers to whom credit can be allocated) and the higher the total amount of the given credit, the higher the demand of these customers is satisfied by the bank branch. When taking into account the loans granted for a certain period, only the loans granted during this period are taken into account, the loans granted in previous periods and currently being repaid monthly are not taken into account. The lower the loan percentage and the longer the term, the higher the population's demand for this loan. Because there are many banks and they all have different lending procedures, credit policies, etc.*

Key words: *Uzbekistan, farm, efficiency of loans, credit indicators, prospective development of farms, subsidization, efficiency indicators.*

Systematic work on long-term crediting of the agricultural sector and establishment of agricultural enterprises or further development of existing ones is being carried out. From this point of view, the success of the economic reforms implemented in Uzbekistan is largely due to the expropriation of property, privatization, establishment of joint ventures, transformation of enterprises into open joint-stock companies, especially for the development of small and private entrepreneurship and modernization of production. The Republic of Uzbekistan depends on long-term loans provided by commercial banks.

Support of the banking system; production modernization, technical updating and diversification; wide introduction of innovative technologies is a reliable way for Uzbekistan to reach new heights in the world market. Modernization of the banking and financial system and the economy are closely related areas.

From this point of view, we tried to study and analyze the activities of commercial banks in terms of the modernization of the economy. Attracting the given loans to the modernization of production in the country makes it possible to develop innovative technologies and develop modern production industries.

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determined by the number of loans allocated to this direction, their amount, loan percentage, loan term and other similar indicators. In this case, each indicator is determined according to the bank's internal regulatory documents, for example, the credit policy. Of course, the greater the number of customers who require credit (the customers to whom credit can be allocated) and the higher the total amount of the given credit, the higher the demand of these customers is satisfied by the bank branch. When taking into account the loans granted for a certain period, only the loans granted during this period are taken into account, the loans granted in previous periods and currently being repaid monthly are not taken into account. The lower the loan percentage and the longer the term, the higher the population's demand for this loan. Because there are many banks and they all have different lending procedures, credit policies, etc. Therefore, the customers who want to be attracted by the bank will definitely choose a bank or credit institution that is convenient, cheap, efficient, easy and fast to withdraw money.

First of all, commercial banks should have their own credit policy for dealing with customers who apply for each loan. The bank's credit policy is primarily aimed at providing quality loans and earning income, and it is a recommendation for credit inspectors and bank managers on what areas and directions they should pay attention to when making decisions on lending, and on the organization of the bank's loan portfolio structure. At the same time, the bank's credit policy also includes restrictions set by official control organizations on due diligence of commercial banks in lending processes. In the credit system, it is appropriate if the following are taken into account:

- organization of the loan portfolio based on the goal and it. It consists of types of loans, terms of issuance, volumes and quality.

- carefully develop and define the limits of authority assigned to each credit inspector and credit committee when making a decision on granting credit.

- monitor and encourage the authorities and obligations to provide information within the framework of credit management.

- establish the procedure and procedure for checking, evaluating and making decisions on credit applications.

- increasing the role of employees in working with additional necessary documents required for each loan application and documents that need to be kept in the loan collection folder. These are: financial documents, documents on asset and liability operations, letters of guarantee and collateral contracts.

The priority tasks of reforming agricultural credit originate from the importance of the role of the agricultural sector in the life and economy of Uzbekistan, ensuring the independence of the republic, and at the same time, the gradual implementation and development of reforms in all sectors of the national economy.

The risks of enterprises in the agrarian sector of our republic are also related to

the low efficiency of the systems of marketing and selling products and the unreliability of trading partners. Therefore, in our opinion, it is necessary to form a chain in production that covers the main stages such as product cultivation and primary processing, final product production, wholesalers' activities and wholesale trade. Financial institutions should connect all participants of the technological process with monetary relations, who today are connected with vertical management relations or act within the framework of institutionally immature market relations. This process was also positively influenced by the purchase of shares of agricultural sub-complex enterprises by banks, which would have increased the attractiveness of agricultural production entities for other investors.

Subsidization of a significant part of the interest rates of loans granted by commercial banks to agricultural enterprises from the state budget funds, firstly, increases the ability of commercial banks to collect interest payments on loans in time and in full; secondly, the probability of collecting the principal amount of the loan increases because the interest rate is the price of the loan. In the Republic of Uzbekistan at the stage of economic liberalization, there is no practice of subsidizing the interest rates of loans given to agricultural enterprises by commercial banks at the expense of the State budget.

The stability of commercial bank loan interest rates, their significant increase in certain periodic intervals reduces the possibility of agricultural enterprises to use bank loans.

In the process of world globalization, strong competition encourages innovation in every field. The latest achievements, discoveries, innovations, rationalization in the fields of science, engineering and technology are rapidly introduced into the development and service industries, and a new approach, new technology, techniques are introduced in the marketing, management, production, and service industries. requires implementation, and funds are required to implement a new generation of technologies.

The pursuit of innovation, creativity, discoveries and developments based on them require resources in any field.

Loans aimed at innovation at the macroeconomic level are focused on the improvement of the socio-economic system and improve the general conditions of economic development and ensure the improvement of economic mechanisms. In the conditions of the market economy, production is required to have perfect factors and requires the necessary economic resources, that is, investment or loans.

In this case, loans aimed at innovation are mobilized to improve the material, socio-economic and ideological-political characteristics of the socio-economic system. Such loans are focused on securing resources, manufactured products, services, forms of ownership, economic mechanism, the priority of the desired idea and policy.

In conclusion, loans aimed at innovation at the macroeconomic level are loans related to strengthening the position of firms (enterprises) in a strong competitive environment, increasing their efficiency, increasing the size and rate of profit.

Ensuring the viability of firms (enterprises) in the economy of Uzbekistan, increasing their development and profitability, using scientific and technical achievements, is the production of goods and services at the level of world requirements. Loans aimed at delivering quality, cheap goods and services to foreign markets using new, modern and advanced techniques and technologies are loans for strategic purposes.

Loans aimed at ensuring the integrity of the enterprise's innovation strategy in an environment of free competition:

- maintaining the viability of production;
- providing a community development program;
- use of modern management methods;
- profit maximization;
- improvement of team activity;
- entering new areas;
- carries out tasks such as achieving goals that are in line with interests.

Here are some ways to increase the efficiency of loans provided by commercial banks:

1. In order to raise credit indicators, it is necessary to attract more credit resources first. It is also necessary to increase their diversity. The advantage is that there are many borrowers. However, many commercial banks do not have loans for a long time in the direction corresponding to the customer's demand. Currently, many customers are interested in auto loans. But recently, this type of loan has been suspended for an indefinite period.

2. It is necessary to ensure the modernity, quality and simplicity of credit information. That is, the client applies for a loan to this bank only if he has information that a certain loan is granted in this bank. Available information serves to attract customers. Currently, any information can be distributed quickly, easily, conveniently and cheaply through the Internet. A simple example of this is social networks. In today's Internet world, there are fewer and fewer people who do not use social networks. And the bank should use it more and more effectively. Of course, each bank has its own pages on social networks. But not everyone can have complete, understandable information through the Internet. Therefore, it is necessary to use as simple and accurate information as possible.

3. It is necessary to increase the amount of deposits in the bank. Of course, the deposit is one of the most convenient ways to collect new credit resources for the bank. The bank allocates the profits from the deposits for loans to the population and earns

from the difference between the interest on the loan and the interest on the deposit. In order to increase the volume of deposits, the bank needs to be able to gain the trust of customers and be as safe as it needs to be. Again, bringing the deposit percentage as close as possible to the loan percentage is one of the ways to increase savings. However, in this case, the bank's profit from one customer will decrease, but the amount of profit will be more due to the large number of customers.

4. One of the most effective ways is to reduce the loan percentage. If one bank has a low loan percentage compared to other banks, the client will definitely want to get a loan from this bank.

5. The next method is long-term loans. In this case, if the loan is long-term, the monthly repayment amount will not be too high, and this will also reduce the risk of the loan. It also increases the interest of others.

6. Another method is to locate bank branches or mini banks in customer-friendly areas.

All these methods increase the population's interest in credit and thereby provide bank income.

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