

WAYS TO INCREASE RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AT SERVICE ENTERPRISES

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Abstract:

This article explores various ways to increase resource efficiency at service enterprises. Resource-intensive processes in this sector can have a significant impact on the environment and financial resources of companies. The article discusses strategies for optimizing the use of resources, such as the introduction of energy-saving technologies, improving waste management systems, increasing the efficiency of water resources and reducing material costs. Examples of successful practices and innovative approaches to improving resource efficiency at service enterprises are also discussed.

Keywords: *The concept of resource efficiency, optimization of resource use, waste reduction, energy conservation, water efficiency, waste management, green technologies, process efficiency improvement, circular economy, sustainable consumption.*

INTRODUCTION

Increasing resource efficiency at service enterprises is becoming an increasingly urgent task

in the modern world, where attention to environmental sustainability and energy conservation is gaining momentum. Efficient use of resources such as energy, water, materials, as well as optimization of work processes, play a key role in reducing the costs of enterprises and their impact on the environment. In this context, the development and implementation of ways to increase resource efficiency in service enterprises not only contributes to improving economic performance, but also contributes to the creation of a more sustainable and responsible business environment.

The household services sector, as an integral part of the economy, is directly involved in the production of the country's gross domestic product. Currently, there are different opinions in the economic literature about the boundaries of the service sector. In particular, this area includes household services, passenger transport services, communication services, housing and communal services, services similar in socio-economic functions in the field of education, culture, sanatorium and recreational activities, and law. The service sector in the first case manifests itself directly as an economic and social activity: ensuring the emergence of such complex economic relations directly compares the increasing importance of private property in this area.

ANALYSIS OF THE LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC

V. Bobkov, A. Pochinok and other economic scientists defined the concept of “welfare” as follows: welfare is when the population is provided with material, social, cultural and spiritual goods necessary for life, that is, elements, services and conditions that meet human needs.

Consequently, even in rural areas, changes in the well-being of the population are unthinkable without State and civil society institutions, as well as international indicators of living standards. The standard of living of the population is the most important criterion for evaluating the effectiveness of the socio-economic policy of the country, the implementation of which is the main goal of the development of society.

First of all, the standard of living is characterized by a combination and interrelation of two components: the provision of the population with tangible and intangible goods and the level of their consumption.

A. Hasanov reflects on the extent to which, in a market economy, an increase in family incomes in villages is organized.

A. Kadyrov noted that “a number of social events are being held in the republic to ensure social equality. In particular, low wages and other payments, as a rule, were increased in advance, combined with price fluctuations, which ensured the preservation of the solvency of the population and prevented a sharp drop in living standards. Thus, by increasing the minimum wage, an increase in the average salary of the population, as well as monetary income, was achieved.”

A. Akobirova also recalls that in a market economy, one of the main indicators of improving the standard of living of the population is adequate wages. R. Karlibaeva, I. Danabaev believe that priority areas for the development of rural infrastructure should be not only improving the standard of living in villages, but also the development of all industries and industries in one direction.

In our opinion, in improving the level and living conditions of the population, it is necessary to seriously approach the issue of modeling in order to largely determine the level of consumption of the population, assess the possibilities of its development, and develop prospects for determining the forms and methods of meeting its needs.

In this regard, N. Makhmudov writes that “with a broader approach to the issue of socio-economic modeling of rural development and well-being, rural development and well-being are ensured on the basis of activities that are directly related and related to each other, having their own characteristics.”

According to him, the well-being of the rural population depends on the effective organization

and management of the production process. And the production process, in turn, is inextricably linked with the activities of the supply and service industries, which have clear quantitative units.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

During the research, as a result of the analysis of indicators of the process of providing services and consumption, conclusions and proposals are formulated using economic and mathematical methods. In addition, the method of analysis and synthesis has also been effectively used in scientific research.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The analysis of ways to increase resource efficiency at service enterprises is a key aspect of modern business. In this context, several important measures and strategies can be identified:

1. Process optimization: Analysis and optimization of business processes in an enterprise will help identify bottlenecks, excess costs and opportunities to improve resource efficiency.

2. Introduction of information technologies: The use of specialized software solutions for automating business processes, resource management and analytics will improve the efficiency of the enterprise.

3. Staff training: Conducting training programs on resource conservation and efficient use of resources will help employees realize the importance of this issue and implement appropriate practices in their daily activities.

4. Introduction of environmentally friendly technologies: The transition to the use of environmentally friendly technologies and materials will help not only reduce the negative impact on the environment, but also reduce resource costs.

5. Monitoring and analysis of results: Continuous monitoring of resource efficiency indicators and analysis of the data obtained will allow you to identify the results achieved, identify problem areas and adjust the strategy in accordance with the set goals.

These activities will help service companies to increase resource efficiency, reduce costs and improve competitiveness in the market.

Consumer spending is also invaluable for assessing the living conditions and well-being of the population. An analysis of the state of these costs has shown that it is necessary to solve a number of problems closely related to their prospective assessment. To provide a preliminary prospective assessment, the following sources of information were used:

- A. The dynamics of monetary expenditures and incomes of the rural population of the region;
- B. The budget of the rural population of the region;
- C. The regional consumer budget.

In the course of the analysis of interdependence, a system of preliminary assessment of the material goods and services received by rural residents follows. Based on the above, for the widespread introduction of the use of econometric modeling, taking into account the climate, traditions and conditions of the market economy of each region, in order to improve the living conditions, lifestyle and standard of living of the population in the conditions of modernization of the country, a number of tasks need to be solved:

- ❖ Elimination of differences in the service sector between rural and urban areas.;
- ❖ Modeling the priority development of service market infrastructure entities in the regions;
- ❖ Improvement of the competitive environment between market infrastructure entities providing services in the regions;

- ❖ Priority development of advanced technological processes for the production of competitive products through the introduction of modern advanced technologies in the regions;

- ❖ Modeling the management of a more complete involvement of production assets and labor in economic turnover, that is, the proper use of limited resources of society.

It is clear to all of us that in the course of today's economic reforms in our country, much attention is being paid to rural urbanization, that is, to improving the living conditions and well-being of the rural population. The work on the development of the service sector and the deepening of economic reforms on this front is particularly noticeable. Due to the large production volumes and technological capabilities, agricultural processing enterprises were transformed into joint-stock companies. Small business entities have formed in the industry, processing only fruit and vegetable products.

Ways to increase resource efficiency at service enterprises may include the following results:

1. The introduction of energy-saving technologies such as LED lighting, automated lighting and air conditioning control systems to reduce energy consumption.

2. Optimize the use of materials and resources, for example, by switching to digital processes, reducing paper documentation and using electronic forms of information exchange.

3. Implementation of waste management systems and increased recycling to reduce waste and reduce negative environmental impacts.

4. Training personnel on resource conservation and involving them in the process of finding and implementing new ways to optimize resources.

5. Using data analytics to identify bottlenecks in enterprise processes and optimize resource usage.

6. Development of partnerships with suppliers and contractors focused on jointly reducing resource consumption and improving the efficiency of business processes.

These measures can help service companies not only reduce costs, but also reduce the negative impact on the environment, which is an important aspect of corporate social responsibility.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In general, there are several main directions for the development of consumer services in rural areas. It is necessary to work on improving infrastructure, developing service centers, training personnel, financial support and improving household services through program initiatives.

Improving infrastructure: the development of household services in rural areas requires the creation of critical infrastructures such as water, electricity, gas, road and transport networks, and telecommunications systems. This is a key step in providing the population with better living conditions.

- Establishment of service centers: The establishment of service centers is important for the distribution of household services in rural areas. These centers allow you to organize household services, education, healthcare, social services, markets and other services comfortably for the population.

- Staff training and professional development: in the field of consumer services, it is necessary to pay attention to the professional training and professional development of our employees. It is necessary to train and develop our employees in the service sector in order to create employee support programs, advanced training courses and opportunities to learn about innovations and methods.

- Financial support: Financial support is important for the development of household services in rural areas. This makes it possible to realize financial resources to increase household services through investments, loans, improvement of payment systems and program initiatives.

➤ Program initiatives: Program initiatives are also important for the development of consumer services. This is due to the development of information technology, the improvement of information systems, automation of consumer services and the installation of monitoring systems. Thanks to such initiatives, it is possible to provide household services effectively and efficiently.

To increase resource efficiency at service enterprises, the following conclusions and suggestions can be proposed:

1. Process analysis and optimization: Conducting an analysis of current business processes in order to identify bottlenecks and opportunities for optimizing resource consumption.

2. Staff training: Conducting training programs for employees on the issues of rational use of resources, energy conservation and waste reduction.

3. Innovation: The use of new technologies and innovative solutions to reduce resource consumption and improve the efficiency of production processes.

4. Environmental responsibility: Introduction of environmentally friendly technologies, reduction of emissions and waste, reduction of negative impact on the environment.

5. Monitoring and control: The introduction of a system for monitoring and controlling resource consumption in order to promptly respond to deviations and take measures to eliminate them.

6. Cooperation with suppliers: Developing partnerships with suppliers in order to jointly find ways to reduce resource consumption at all stages of the supply chain.

These steps will help service companies to increase their resource efficiency, reduce costs and improve their competitiveness in the market.

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