



Economic assessment of the state of development of small business in the field of agriculture.

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ABSTRACT

In the article, the organizational and economic foundations of small business and private business entities operating in agriculture. Their economic situation and state support mechanisms are covered. Also, the role of small business entities in the production of agricultural products and the growing role of the consumer market are given.

Key words: peasant farms, agricultural reform, domestic product, market infrastructure, social conflicts, effective organization, regional economy.

Introduction

It should be noted that the main basis of the reforms implemented in the agricultural sector of our country is "organization, development and comprehensive support of farming activities, providing them with ample opportunities.

From the first years of our independence, our government paid special attention to the establishment and development of farms. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic "On the further development and strengthening of peasant (farm) holdings of the Republic and on state support of business activities", "On measures to further develop and strengthen the peasant (farm) holdings in the Republic "The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers became the basis for the establishment of peasant farms in the republic.

Adoption of laws such as "Land Code", "On Farming", "On Farming" created the legal basis for the activity of agriculture, including farms. Also, based on these laws, government decisions, presidential decrees and other normative documents, a number of benefits were created for farms. Such opportunities are the reason for rapid growth and development of farming in the republic.

In a word, the work aimed at the specific goal of agricultural reform is being carried out. As a result, agriculture changed radically in the following years. The process of turning companies into farms has practically come to an end. Private farms, by their nature, have become the main form of agricultural production, a leading force that ensures stable and effective development of the sector.

Agriculture occupies a leading place in the economy of our country. A significant part of the country's gross domestic product is produced in this sector. Since the first days of our country's independence, great attention has been paid to the development of this industry. In particular: a



number of laws, decrees and decisions were adopted in order to develop agriculture and increase its efficiency, as a result of which they began to bear fruit in this field.

Today, more than 76,000 farms are operating in our republic, about 90% of the population employed in the sector work, and about 85% of the agricultural arable land belongs to these farms¹.

The process of externalization of farms in agriculture in our republic and Kashkadarya region is expanding. This externalizes the basis of the process of deepening economic reforms. Farmers operate independently like other entrepreneurs in the conditions of the market economy, they develop a sense of ownership of land and other property. In general, in recent years, farms have been treated as a priority at the level of state policy, which has led to a serious change in its positive direction. We would like to explain the reasons for our main achieved results.

1. In the Kashkadarya region, specific measures are being taken to reform agriculture. As a result, the process of turning companies into farms has practically come to an end. Private farms, by their nature, have become the main form of agricultural production, a leading force that ensures stable and effective development of the sector.

2. Today, farms have literally become the main form of agricultural production, the driving force for its sustainable and efficient development, so to speak, the locomotive of this direction. In this area, the market infrastructure was practically restructured, the organization and promotion of agricultural production was built on the basis of qualitatively new principles.

3. The market infrastructure in the village was practically rebuilt, the organization and promotion of agricultural production, the principles and system of management of the sector were established based on qualitatively new principles.

4. A wide network of market infrastructure entities providing services to agricultural producers has been created. More than 200 agricultural companies specializing in complex processing of agricultural raw materials operate.

5. The highest yield from agricultural crops, primarily cotton and grain, and the sharp increase in the volume of production in the field are the result of fundamental changes in the quality of our agriculture.

6. The most important thing is that a real owner - a land owner - has appeared in the village, his attitude to work and interest in the results of his work is completely changing.

Table 1

The number of farms in the Republic of Uzbekistan and Kashkadarya region

	Years			Change from 1998 to 2021 (thousands)	Change in 2021 compared to 1998, in %
	1998	2013	2021		
Number of farms, thousand	3890,0	4512,0	5189,0	1299	133,3
	312,9	456,2	522,4	209.5	166.9

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат статистика қўмитаси маълумотлари



From Table 1, we can see that the share of small businesses (farms) in the production of agricultural products is high. Although agricultural farms produce products in small quantities, they can quickly adapt to the observed changes in the market, as well as the possibility of changing production directions in a short time when the demand for goods changes sharply. On the one hand, this minimizes expenses in the management of the industry, and on the other hand, it also reduces the amount of damage caused by changes in the market balance.

In fact, a farm is a family farm specializing in the production of agricultural products, in which the joint work of family members is ensured and the population's demand for agricultural products is met. Farming is a purposeful activity aimed at growing agricultural products for future sale as goods or for personal consumption on the land area considered as belonging to the household. Farming is an important sign of the creation of conditions for family business. After all, family business is an activity based on joint personal work of family members. It should be noted that the sustainable development of our country's economy is inextricably linked with the modernization of society, the development of democratic processes, and the effectiveness of agriculture and the reforms carried out in it. Therefore, a number of measures are being implemented to improve the lifestyle of rural residents based on the deepening of reforms in the agrarian sector of our republic, the transition to new forms of farming and its support. Farming is a free, independent business entity. For those employed in various sectors of the economy, private auxiliary farms have fulfilled the task of effective use of labor resources in free time. Farming is not only about making effective use of free time, but also about producing products for the market. Today, according to its socio-economic nature, agriculture is considered one of the main subjects of economic activity - it shows some aspects of the household and the firm and plays a significant role in increasing the income of the population and providing food products. becomes important. Encouraging the improvement of the efficiency of the activities of agricultural holdings allows to achieve the following positive results:

- it is possible to attract the surplus part of the working-age population, mainly women and young people living in rural areas, to socially useful work, and thus eliminate the risk of increasing unemployment;
- increasing the real income of the population, as well as strengthening the social guarantees for the rural population;
- it will be possible to end the tension in providing the population with vital food products. The families who received plots of land not only satisfy their needs for potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and livestock products, but also increase their share in solving the food problem by increasing their sales at the farmers' markets in district centers or cities;
- it will be possible to significantly expand the scope of individual housing construction, which will help to solve many problems in the field of providing the population with housing, improving the communal (household) and housing conditions of the population of the republic;
- not only at the expense of eliminating the causes and sources of social conflicts, but also actively participates in the improvement of people's private homesteads, gardens and courtyards.

According to the analysis, as a result of the policy of our country, carried out over the past years, as a result of measures related to the development of peasant farms and landowners, the number of peasant farms in our republic in 2020 compared to 2000 was 3243.6 thousand. 5189 thousand, that is, by 59% compared to these years, and the cultivated area increased from 401.5 thousand hectares



to 496.1 thousand hectares, that is, by 23.6%. In 2000, the share of arable land corresponding to the number of farms was 0.12 hectares on average, and in 2020, this indicator decreased to 0.10 hectares on average. In the Kashkadarya region, where the monographic research was conducted, the number of peasant farms increased by almost 55% in the last 20 years, and the arable land belonging to them increased from 69.2 thousand hectares to 70.8 thousand hectares respectively. In the Kashkadarya region, where the monographic research was conducted, the growth trend was observed in the agricultural production indicators in the analyzed years. In particular, in 2020, compared to 2000, grain production increased by 52.9%, potatoes - by 196%, vegetables - by 192.1%, fruits and berries by 4.5 times, grapes - by 4.1 times, sugar products - by 3.5 times. Also, with growth trends observed in the production of livestock products in the region, meat - 3.5 times, milk - 3.4 times, eggs - almost 5 times, wool production - 2.8 times, according to the analyzed years. and black leather production increased 5 times. The factors of increasing the productivity of agricultural production are classified in the following picture 1 picture.

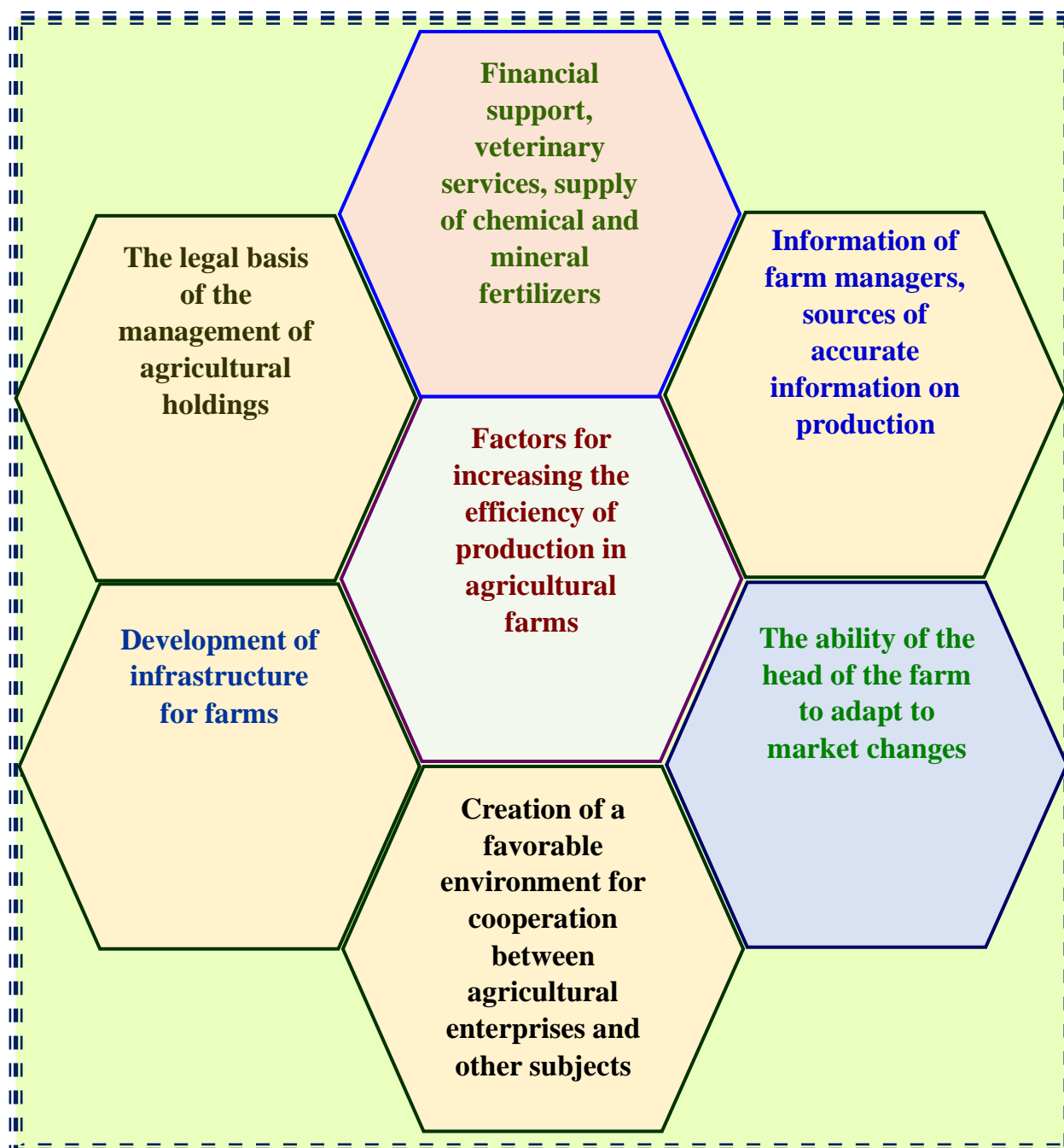


Figure 1. Factors affecting the productivity of agricultural production.

The combination of natural resources (land), labor resources, capital, entrepreneurship and information resources are extremely important in the effective organization of agricultural activities.

To sum up, there are districts in the region that are superior in terms of the number and weight of agricultural holdings. Of these districts, 49,815 are in Chiroqchi (14 percent of the total), 43,832 in Koson district (12.3 percent), 43,808 in Karshi (12.1 percent), 39,935 in Yakkabog (11.7 percent), 38,200 in Qamashi district. (11 percent) and there are 30,000 (10.2 percent) farms in Karshi district and 20,200 (9.8 percent) farms in Nishan district, which are important and integral parts of the regional economy. Therefore, "if the production indicators of all types of farms are increased to the



level of productive farms, there are opportunities to increase the amount of food products produced by 1.8-2.0 times." The results of the analysis of the state of development of agricultural products in the farms show a trend of structural changes in the composition of the arable land in the farms. In particular, during the analyzed years, the area of cereal crops increased by 8.1 percent, while the share of cereal crops in the total cultivated area decreased from 48.7 percent to 43.5 percent. Technical crops, respectively, decreased to 74.2%, and their share in the total cultivated area decreased from 1.7% to 1.1% [9]. During this period, food crops increased sharply, grain production increased by 52.9%, potatoes - by 196%, vegetables - by 192.1%, fruits and berries - by 4.5 times, grapes - by 4.1 times, sugar products - by 3.5 times, food interest increased by 74.8 percent. However, with a decreasing trend in the placement of fodder crops, during these years, fodder crops decreased from 14.0 percent to 8.5 percent of the total cultivated area.

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