

DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

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Abstract: *"This agrarian sector has its own characteristics and entrepreneurship in it and offers and recommendations on the solution of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship in it."*

Key words: *Agriculture, entrepreneurship, agro-business, technology, economy, product quality, agronomics, economic activity, scientific analysis, statistics, efficiency, entrepreneurship, subject.*

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the development of the national economy, the development of small entrepreneurship in agricultural production, which reproduces its products on an industrial basis, is developing simultaneously with the implementation of market reforms.

In the process of transition to market relations, entrepreneurial forms play a decisive role in the development of employment of the population. Private initiative in entrepreneurship is a driving force in the current economic process. Development of entrepreneurship is one of the main directions of any market reform. One of the economic essence and important aspects of entrepreneurship is the constant growth of its share in the gross domestic product. There is not a single agrarian activity that does not feel a practical need for it in modern social life. Agrarian entrepreneurship develops taking into account specific demographic and economic conditions in each country and some of its regions, and the development of the direction of agrarian entrepreneurship is related to the practical tasks of our country's economy.

One of the goals of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 dated January 28, 2022 PF-60 - number 1 is to create conditions for the organization of business activities and the formation of permanent sources of income to increase the share of the sector in the GDP to 80% and the share of exports to 60%, and to increase the income of farmers and farmers by at least 2 times, and to increase the annual growth of agriculture to at least 5% through the intensive development of agriculture on a scientific basis.

Development of entrepreneurship, especially in the agricultural sector, is one of the important tasks of our country. Agriculture is one of the most important industries in the world. It can be said that agriculture not only provides food for all people but also keeps them busy. Its implementation depends on the joint activity of entrepreneurship and agriculture. This cooperation serves the stabilization of the economy and global economic development. In global economic development, agrarian entrepreneurship faces a number

of problems, challenges and obstacles due to the unique characteristics of agriculture and the risks associated with it. Therefore, it is necessary to form a highly effective, competitive business activity in agriculture.

There are different views and certain contradictions in approaching this issue among scientists and practitioners dealing with entrepreneurship problems. Most business leaders and managers of large joint-stock companies consider themselves entrepreneurs, although their activities are to some extent controlled by the owners of the means of production. Many believe that entrepreneurial activity is carried out entirely within the framework of small business, by an entrepreneur who is the owner and manager of his enterprise. At the same time, there are opinions that "an entrepreneur is a manager who works independently for the benefit of his work." The Law "On Entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan" defines entrepreneurship as follows: "Entrepreneurship is economic activity of ownership entities with the purpose of taking risks and on the basis of property responsibility, with the initiative of the current laws."

Agrarian reforms, agricultural reforms are a set of state measures aimed at changing land ownership relations and land management methods. First, the goals and objectives of the concept of agrarian reforms, direction, stages of its implementation are defined. Based on this, specific measures for carrying out agrarian reforms are defined and implemented by the state. 3 types of agrarian reforms can be seen in history. Among the scholars and practitioners dealing with entrepreneurship problems, there are different views and certain contradictions in approaching this issue.

Many believe that entrepreneurial activities are carried out entirely within the framework of small business, by an entrepreneur who is the owner and manager of his enterprise. At the same time, there are opinions that "an entrepreneur is a manager who works independently for the benefit of his work"². The Law "On Entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan" defines entrepreneurship as follows: "Entrepreneurship is the economic activity of ownership entities taking risks and taking ownership responsibility within the framework of current laws for the purpose of profit." Today's agriculture of our country

The press service of the Ministry of Agriculture covers on its page that the leaders of the agroclusters in the Syrdarya region addressed the representatives of the agroclusters of the republic, inspired by the appropriate assessment of the place of development in the field of agriculture.

The contribution of small and private enterprises in developed and developing countries to the gross domestic product and the growth of the employment rate show that the advantage of small businesses and private enterprises in the conditions of the market economy, their role and importance in ensuring the stability of the country is increasing. . In particular, a large part of the population in the countries of the world works in the field of small business. For example, 80% of the population in China, 48% in Japan, 50% in the

USA, and 78% in Uzbekistan are employed in small business. The share of small business in the economy is also high in the countries of the world, including 60% in China, 68% in Italy, 53% in Germany, 48% in Korea, 50% in the USA, 21% in Russia, and 56% in Uzbekistan. Business entities per 1,000 inhabitants make up 57 units in the European Union, 90 units in the USA, 27.2 units in Russia [9], and 22 units in Uzbekistan. According to statistics, in developed, economically stable countries, the difference between the share of small businesses and private enterprises in the GDP is 5-10%, and in Uzbekistan, this indicator differs by 15-17%. possible The fluctuation range of the shares of small business and private business entities in the gross domestic product in the republic and in the regions is not low. Although the share of agriculture in the gross domestic product of the Republic of Uzbekistan is small, 55% of the population lives in rural areas. Therefore, it is necessary to deepen and improve the content of entrepreneurial activity in the field of agriculture.

There are 3,260.7 thousand hectares of cultivated land in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which has decreased by 10% compared to 2000. However, the volume of production of agricultural products in 2021 amounted to 302,524.9 billion soums, an increase of 218.1 points compared to 2000. The share of small business in the production of agricultural products was 98.2 percent, and the volume of production of agricultural products was 299,280.0 billion soums. Agricultural enterprises made 92.8 billion soums per thousand hectares and increased by 252.2 points compared to 2000. Although the volume of production of agricultural products is increasing, the rate of unemployment of the rural population is increasing due to changes in the ownership structure. In recent years, as a result of the lack of entrepreneurial skills among agricultural specialists, the influx of entrepreneurs from other sectors has increased. Over the years, the decline of specialists in this field has had a negative impact on agricultural entrepreneurship.

According to A.N. Asaul, entrepreneurship is a special type of economic activity, the essence of which is to stimulate the demand of society for the specific needs of its members through market exchange and to work hard. aimed at gaining competitive advantages through market imbalances. Entrepreneurship in agriculture includes the participation of certain subjects and objects of entrepreneurial activity. I.V. According to Ukrainseva[2], business entities are the entrepreneurs themselves who carry out business activities and take full responsibility.

As a result of the economic reforms carried out in the agro-industry complex, business entities based on various ownerships corresponding to the market economy were formed. Some property entities are being privatized and transformed into private-individual, private-collective business forms. In the field of production of agricultural products of the agro-industrial complex, first collective (company) farms, including farms and peasant farms, were established. On the basis of the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the concept of development of farms in 2004-2006", loss-making joint farms (except for specialized joint farms) were liquidated and transferred to

farms. converted. No. 14 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 9, 2019 on additional measures to improve land reclamation of farms and other agricultural enterprises and effective use of agricultural land on the basis of the decision, the land of farms is optimized, and the sizes of the land plots of agricultural enterprises are determined as follows, depending on their field of activity:

➤ minimum amount of land plots for cotton and grain agricultural enterprises - 100 hectares;

➤ the minimum amount of land plots of agricultural enterprises in the field of grain and vegetable growing is 20 hectares;

➤ the minimum amount of land plots for horticulture and viticulture enterprises - 10 hectares;

➤ The minimum size of land plots for vegetable and horticultural enterprises is 5 hectares.

In addition to the knowledge and experience of the entrepreneur, the entrepreneurial activity in the agricultural sector is influenced by the state policy and the specifics of agriculture. Among other things, this situation is the basis for the formation of ownership in agriculture.

In the research work, the following scientific recommendations aimed at the sustainable development of small entrepreneurship in the agro-industrial complex were developed:

➤ The development of small entrepreneurship in the agro-industrial complex is mainly in two directions: the production of agricultural products and the production of the processing industry, and the service sector depends on their development. Therefore, it is appropriate to organize cooperation in infrastructure directions in the material base of agricultural producers and processing enterprises.

➤ by increasing the attraction of foreign and local investments, it is necessary to establish compact enterprises equipped with modern equipment and high technologies for processing agricultural products.

➤ It is necessary to increase the export capacity of agricultural enterprises in the districts. In this case, it will be necessary to develop measures to reorganize the work of agricultural enterprises in all districts, to bring the quality of produced products to the level of world market requirements.

➤ it is necessary to eliminate imbalances between sectors and ensure balance between sectors. It is necessary to increase the share of small business activities in other sectors by ensuring that the total share of small business entities in agriculture is around 60 percent.

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