

Entrepreneurship shaping the business environment in rural areas evaluation of the service of subjects

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Annotation: The article analyzes the organizational and economic mechanisms of the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in rural areas, and gives conclusions and recommendations

Keywords: Small business, business environment, entrepreneurship, market conditions, employment, private entrepreneurship, economic growth, family business.

Small business and private entrepreneurship play an important role in the development of the country's economy and society. Its advantage is manifested in its quick adaptability to changes in the market situation, low capital requirements, and the ability to quickly introduce and distribute innovations. Therefore, the share of small business entities in GDP is 50-53% in Great Britain, 55-62% in France, 50-52% in the USA, 52-55% in Japan. Market relations are developed. 50-70%, even 80% of the employed population in the country work in the field of small business [4]. There was no opportunity for the development of business and private entrepreneurship in our country during the Mustabid regime. From the first days when Uzbekistan gained its independence, serious attention was paid to the formation of the spirit of entrepreneurship in the society and, on this basis, to awakening the sense of ownership in people. Because the development of small business and private entrepreneurship is of the most important social and economic importance.

From the first period of economic reforms, the development of small business and private entrepreneurship formed the basis of the organization of a multi-level market economy and the formation of the middle class of owners.

To create favorable conditions for the free operation of business entities in our country, in particular, to remove bureaucratic obstacles, to organize the sale of highly liquid products, raw materials and materials on open stock exchanges, to facilitate the registration of newly formed business entities. targeted measures are being implemented. Decisions on certification of products produced by entrepreneurs have opened wide opportunities for small businesses and private entrepreneurs. Non-governmental and international organizations, along with state administration bodies, are working to encourage the development of small businesses and protect the rights of entrepreneurs. They make a significant contribution to providing practical assistance to small businesses and individual entrepreneurs, expanding and supporting the development of entrepreneurship in society.

The creative efforts of entrepreneurs and businessmen began to bear positive results as an integral part of the reforms being carried out in our country on the way to the market economy. The main thing is that even in recent years, when the world financial and economic crisis is still going on, the rate of economic growth has been stable. As a result of consistent implementation of the proven principles of free economy, the role and importance of entrepreneurship in the economy has increased.

The role and place of small business and private entrepreneurship in the development of our country is getting stronger. In 2021 and 2022, the number of small business entities was 14.0 units per 1,000 inhabitants, the largest number of newly established small and micro-enterprises in the trade sector, agriculture, forestry and fisheries 966 in the industry, 788 in the industry, 276 in the construction sector, 213 in accommodation and catering, 132 in transportation and storage.

Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning jadal rivojlantirilishi natijasida uning ulushi yalpi ichki mahsulotda 2010 yildagi 63,6% dan 2023 yilda 56,9% ga, sanoat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishda 29,5 % dan 27,0% ga, qurilishda 64,0 % dan 90,6% dan ziyodga, aholi bandligida esa 2010 yildagi 74,3 % dan 2022

yilda 73,9 % dan 76,3% ga, ularning eksportdagi ulushi 2010 yildagi 11,2% dan 2022 yilda 27,2% ga o'sdi. Bugungi kunda ko'rsatilayotgan bozor xizmatlarining deyarli barchasi kichik biznes ulushiga to'g'ri kelmoqda.

Oilaviy xo'jaliklar yirik ishlab chiqaruvchilar qamrovidan chetda qolishi lozim bo'lgan tomonlarni to'ldirgan holda, agrohududiy tizimlarning muvozanatlashgan taraqqiyotiga yanada kengroq yo'l ochadi. O'z daromadni imkon qadar ko'paytirish va qishloq hududlarini tanazzulga uchrashini oldini oluvchi ijtimoiy maqsadga yo'naltirilgan ishlab chiqarish shakli hisoblanadi. Bozor munosabatlari tizimida oilaning umumiy iqtisodiy vazifalarini quyidagicha ifodalash lozim:

- oilaning yangi ehtiyojlarini va imkoniyatlarini shakllantirish;
- oilaning iqtisodiy vazifalarini amalga oshirish uchun zarur sharoitlarni yaratish va rivojlantirish;
- oilaning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy mavqeini oshirish;
- oilaning normal maishiy hayot kechirish sharoitlari va ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlashni ta'minlash.

Oilaviy xo'jaliklar ahamiyatini "Dehqon xo'jaligi to'g'risida"gi[1] va "Tomorqa xo'jaligi to'g'risida"gi qonunlarda davlat tomonidan aniq belgilab berilganligini hisobga olgan holda ijroiya organlar tomonidan agrar iqtisodiyoti mazkur sektorining rivojlanishiga ko'mak berishi va xududlardagi boshqaruv organlaridan to yuqori darajadagi davlat boshqaruvi organlariga qadar barcha pog'onalarda mavjud muammolar hal etilishi lozim.

The development of the production of household products in agricultural entrepreneurship has led to an increase in the marketability of their products. This should be the basis for transferring them to the farm category, as in foreign countries. From this point of view, the development of rural family business helps the development of multi-branch farms. It is a priority task to attract the potential accumulated in these characteristics to the further development of the country's economy in market conditions.

Family farms occupy the most important place in the agricultural economy of Karakalpakstan. In addition, the development of family farms is supported by the country's government. As of January 1, 2021, the number of permanent residents of the Republic of Karakalpakstan was 1,923,800 people, and from the beginning of 2020, it increased by 25,500 people, i.e. by 1 more .3%. In particular, the number of urban residents was 942.1 thousand people (49.0 percent of the total population), and the number of rural residents was 981.7 thousand people (51.0 percent). Compared to the total number of families in the republic, on average, 75% of families are engaged in agriculture, 73.7% of city residents and 100% of rural families run private farms[5].

The area planted with regional crops was 26,708 thousand hectares, and this indicator was equal to 37.045 thousand hectares in 2021. Of this, agricultural lands, orchards and vineyards are more than 3731 thousand hectares, which has increased which has increased by almost 65 % compared to 2000. In 67.0 % potatoes, 60.6 % of vegetable products, 44.1 % of fruit

67.0% of potatoes, 60.6% of vegetable products, 44.1% of fruit, and 55.7% of grapes were produced on farms.

About 88% of sheep and goats, more than 96.0% of black cattle, and 72.0% of poultry in Karakalpakstan's agriculture are located in family farms. On average, one family farm in the republic (in rural areas) has 3.2 heads of cattle (1.2 percent of which are dairy cows), 6.5 heads of sheep and goats, and 14 heads of poultry.

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