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Efficiency of Property and Forms of Management in Agriculture

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Annotation: This article discusses the need to establish different types of ownership in agriculture in a market economy, the content of forms of entrepreneurship and property relations in agriculture, the objective need for the establishment of dehkan farms in the formation of private property in the sector, joint ventures in agriculture.
Keywords: property, property reforms, public, private, private, state and mixed property, forms of entrepreneurship, private and private enterprises, joint ventures, dehkan and farm enterprises, joint property, cooperatives (companies), multi-sectoral economy.

I. INTRODUCTION

After the independence of Uzbekistan, a period of profound reforms in agriculture began. The government of the republic should address issues such as the formation of market relations in agriculture, which is the most important sector of the economy, the transition to non-state ownership, denationalization and privatization of property, the establishment of dehkan farms. pays attention.
As in all spheres, in a market economy, agriculture requires a focus on entrepreneurship and the creation of a wide range of opportunities. Entrepreneurship in agriculture is the activity of property entities in the field of cultivation, processing and sale of agricultural products and the provision of services on the basis of existing regulations based on risk for profit. In a market economy, entrepreneurship in agriculture is carried out by legal entities and individuals. In this process, they must strictly comply with the requirements of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Property", "On Enterprise" and "On Entrepreneurship". They need to have a solid economic foundation to carry out their activities effectively. Their economic basis is property. According to the normative documents available in the Republic of Uzbekistan, there are the following forms of property in agriculture:

1) *Private Property:* The owner of this form of property has the right to privately own, use and dispose of his property. Private property is formed by the owner's own labor and hired labor in the process of production.
2) *Community Property:* This raulk includes the property of agricultural collective enterprises, shirkat (cooperative) farms, joint-stock companies, agro-firms and other similar entities.
3) *Mixed Property:* This property is formed as a result of a mutually beneficial combination of two or more forms of ownership. In particular, the combination of state and public property creates a mixed property.
4) *State Property:* Property of state-owned enterprises engaged in agricultural production. This form of ownership has survived in experimental farms owned by research institutes. In addition, state property was retained in seed and breeding farms. Since these sectors are important for the development of agriculture, it is desirable that they be state-owned.

In agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan the land is the state property. This is reflected in the main encyclopedia of our state. Accordingly, as a result of the development of ownership relations in agriculture, various forms of management have emerged to date.
Due to the diversity of business entities, depending on the economic interests, their specific goals also vary. However, at the same time, they have common features, such as the rational use of property, their promising development, the rapid introduction of scientific and technical achievements in production.
The objective necessity of the existence of state property is also explained by the imperfections of the market. This is due to external effects, the existence of natural monopolies, information asymmetry, and so on.
Thus, the reduction of the level of state intervention in the economy and the change in the size of state property for each period and for each country between economic freedom and economic intervention, micro and macroeconomic interests of the whole social economy, private and public entrepreneurship It reflects the internal aspirations of the economic system to ensure an acceptable ratio.

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The following factors of practical importance determine the existence of state property as a necessity in agriculture:

a) Creation of macroeconomic conditions necessary for the functioning of the private sector, ie the generality of reproduction for the national economy, which is not traditionally attractive for private capital, is not commercially profitable, but support for networking;

b) Implementation of high-risk science and capital-intensive projects that determine the acceleration of scientific and technological development and, on this basis, strengthen the country's competitiveness in the world economy;

c) Development of backward areas in order to create or maintain jobs, set low prices for products, eliminate socio-economic disparities and conflicts;

d) Ensuring national and environmental security;

e) Creating conditions for the implementation of contracts and agreements and providing state guarantees.

In agriculture, state property is much more efficient than this form of management in Western countries, which can not be explained only by the fact that a sharp decline in state property can lead to increased costs and social conflicts. In our opinion, in order to eliminate the differences between the regions, to create a single economic space, it is advisable to maintain a certain share of state property in the national economy.

Since 1991, radical agrarian-economic reforms of political, economic and social significance have been gradually implemented in the agriculture of the republic. In this process, in which the state is the main reformer, the main focus is on the denationalization of state property in the sector, on the basis of which private property and the organization of business based on it. At the same time, the state property of the state as a national wealth is preserved. Other properties are being gradually privatized and privatized. In 1990, there were 1,038 state-owned farms. They began to be established in Uzbekistan in the 1930s. Large-scale state farms have been established in Karshi and Mirzachul, Surkhan-Sherabad and Central Fergana regions of the republic. In the establishment of state farms, all the means of production necessary for the organization and conduct of production were purchased at prices set by the state at the expense of funds allocated from the state budget. Using them, the finished products were sold to state-owned procurement organizations at government-set purchase prices, and the proceeds were distributed in a manner consistent with the state financial authorities. The focus was on the development of state interests, and economic freedom was not granted to state-owned enterprises. Therefore, they were engaged in the cultivation of agricultural products in accordance with the rules established by higher organizations. They mainly specialized in cotton, grain, horticulture, and animal husbandry, and produced a significant portion of the republic's produce. The share of these farms in the gross agricultural output of the republic in 1990 was 37.5%. But they did not meet the requirements of a free market economy in terms of economic basis, the content of activities. Therefore, the implementation of organizational and economic reforms on the basis of state-owned farms has suffered. During the reform process, first collective farms, then companies and now independent farms were established on the basis of the link.

The Republican Parliament has passed laws that create a legal basis for radical changes in agriculture. In particular, "On Land", "On Entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On Lease", "On Dehkan Farms", "Land Tax to ‘on the ground’ and so on

The Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, “On Agricultural Cooperatives”, “On Dehkan Farms”, “Farms to The laws of the country have paved the way for the creation of a multi-sectoral economy in agriculture. First of all, measures were taken to eliminate cotton monopoly and to create a scientifically based structure of arable lands. A large-scale program to ensure grain independence has been developed in the country and is being implemented gradually.

The economic efficiency of state-owned farms, economically unjustified farms, such as companies, tenants' associations, privatized farms, which have suffered losses in the agricultural sector, has been transformed into more forms, collective farms conditions were created for its development. Rehabilitation measures have been taken for companies on the verge of bankruptcy.

State farms were transferred to other forms of ownership. In the first phase of the reform, farmers and dehkan farms appeared in the village. By the end of 2000, the republic had more than 30,000 farms. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 21, 1994 "On measures to further deepen economic reforms, protection of private property interests and development of entrepreneurship", Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 24, 1995 business support

"On support measures" and other resolutions on deepening economic reforms, creating conditions for the free functioning of market principles, the transformation of farms into non-governmental forms, the transfer of low-yielding livestock farms to collective ownership in agriculture. And it will open up a wide range of opportunities for further deepening of reforms and the establishment of peasant and farm work.

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In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 18, 1998, the Republican Commission for Deepening Economic Reforms in Agriculture was established. Indeed, without reforms in agriculture, other sectors of the economy will not be able to solve this problem easily.

As I.A. Karimov noted in his book "Uzbekistan on the threshold of the XXI century: threats to security, conditions of stability and guarantees of development": "Currently, the agricultural sector of the economy has huge reserves. Putting them into operation can yield significant results in the near future. Today, the outcome of economic change, stability and the well-being of the people will largely depend on the extent to which the process of radical change covers the agricultural sector and the depth of reforms in rural areas. "[1]

Opportunities for agricultural development are concentrated in industry and the economy as a whole. The rapid development of agriculture requires a huge amount of financial resources. These resources can be generated from foreign countries or within the country, by borrowing from international financial institutions. It is up to the state to decide which path to take, based on the available opportunities. In almost all countries, even in developed countries, agriculture is unprofitable and therefore receives state support. In order to support agriculture, first of all, there must be significant changes and shifts in the general economy and industry.

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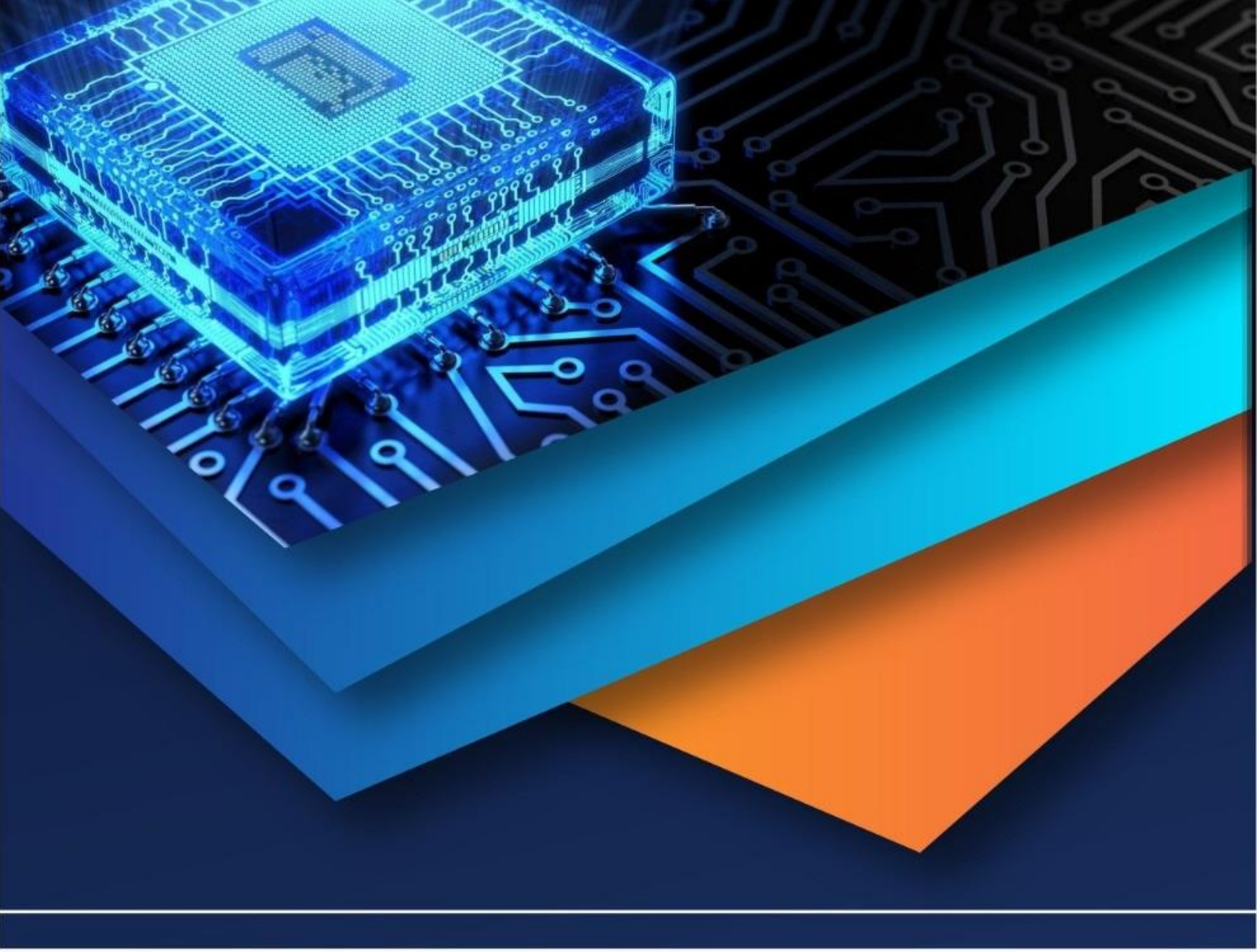

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