

## FORMS OF OWNERSHIP AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN AGRICULTURE IN UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract:** This article provides information about the forms of ownership and entrepreneurs in Uzbekistan and their economic content. Uzbekistan requires a variety of forms of ownership in the market economy, because the sale is carried out only when the goods are a specific property object.

**Keywords:** Agriculture, Agribusiness, Farming, ownership, investment, state property, municipal structures, cooperatives, market relations, market economy, cultural and historical resources, budget funds, gold reserve, currency fund .

**INTRODUCTION.** *Agriculture, Agribusiness, Farming, ownership, investment, state property, municipal structures, cooperatives, market relations, market economy, cultural and historical resources, budget funds, gold reserve, currency fund .*

Ownership is a key concept in economics and refers to the legal right to own, use, and dispose of property or resources. Uzbekistan, a Central Asian country with a diverse economy, has several forms of ownership, which play a decisive role in shaping the economic landscape of the country. It is also stated in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "The basis of the economy of Uzbekistan, aimed at the development of market relations, is property in various forms." [6] At the current stage of society's development, this property includes, in addition to state property, various types of collective property in the fields of production, services and the press, property of social organizations, household and private estates, and individual receives the personal property of the worker, mixed forms of property in the field of foreign economic relations and private property related to regular labor activity. Therefore, in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Ownership", various properties are included in the following types of property: state property, collective property, private property, private property, mixed property.[7]

The existence of different forms of ownership and their economic criteria are primarily related to the development of productive forces and the degree of generalization of production. At the same time, the forms of ownership should be compatible with the state of productive forces, social division of labor, and the level of maturity of organizational and economic relations.

State property - when the property belongs to the state, ownership, use and disposal of the property is at the discretion of the state. State property is created mainly in two ways:

- 1) nationalizing private property and taking it into the hands of the state;
- 2) construction of enterprises at the expense of state funds, implementation of investments in state-owned enterprises and organizations.

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Public property is well-suited for the use of truly public, indivisible, or common resources. Examples of this are non-renewable natural resources, large structures and vehicles, and a large part of the economic structure, such as roads.

According to the Civil Code in Uzbekistan, state property consists of the property of the Republic and the property of administrative-territorial (municipal) structures. Land, underground resources, water, air space, flora, fauna and other natural resources, property of republican authorities and management structures, cultural and historical resources belonging to the state, budget funds, gold reserves, currency fund and other state funds are the property of the republic. In the property of administrative-territorial (municipal) structures, the property of local bodies of state power, local budget funds, municipal housing fund and communal enterprises and other property complexes, public education, culture, health will have property such as storage facilities.

In countries transitioning to a market economy, the task of economic liberalization requires reducing the monopoly of state property. Because a healthy market economy does not come with a state monopoly, a monopoly hinders competition. As a result of expropriation of property, the share of state property in the economy decreases, and it mainly becomes collective property, in some cases, citizen property and private property. The share of state-owned enterprises in the creation of fixed assets, number of employees, gross national product and national income is decreasing, while the share of enterprises belonging to other properties is increasing.[1]

Community property means joint acquisition of material and spiritual wealth by people united in a community for a specific purpose. Community property appeared through such ways as the purchase of state property by an enterprise team, the establishment of an enterprise by paying contributions, issuing shares and selling them. An important feature of collective property is that the means of production and the product of labor are not owned by certain individuals, but by a certain group of people.

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Community property includes the property of cooperatives, rental and collective enterprises, joint-stock companies, economic societies and companies, community organizations and religious organizations. The main characteristic of cooperative property is the collective-group nature of the appropriation of the means of production and its results.

In this type of ownership, the combination of the producer with the means of production occurs within a certain labor team. The use of the means of production, their appropriation is carried out within the framework of the labor team, which is the owner of the property, and the joint economic interests of the team and individuals are created. Cooperatives can be established and operate in agriculture, industry, construction, transport, trade, catering, paid services, production and other sectors of social and cultural life, scientific, scientific and technical service. Cooperative activity is divided into three main types: production, demand and mixed cooperatives. Production cooperatives are based on individual labor of their members. Each of the cooperatives in other spheres of production and service has its own characteristics, among which agricultural cooperatives stand out.

The main form of agricultural production cooperatives are collective and cooperative farms. For example, within the framework of collective farms and other agricultural enterprises, collective and family contracts, as well as the rental of land plots and basic funds, are forming cooperative communities whose income depends on the final result.



In addition to the state form of ownership, the role of cooperatives in solving a number of issues of development of the industry (building housing, other objects of social infrastructure - sanatoriums, rest houses, kindergartens, etc.) is increasing.

Based on the personal property of workers, production, service industries, home construction cooperatives, gardening companies and similar cooperatives are developing. In order to better meet the demand for goods and services of the population in the city, state enterprises and organizations have been taken out of its control and various cooperatives are being established. The property of the Matlubot cooperative comes from the state and other forms of ownership. Its members do not need to participate in the activity of this form of ownership with their labor. Matlubot cooperations can be organized independently or under various enterprises, organizations and institutions.

The Matlubot cooperative system uses the established rights to provide services, to ensure the sale of products grown on private homesteads and folk crafts on the basis of a contract.

Personal property occupies an important place among forms of property. Personal property is the property of citizens and serves to satisfy their personal or family needs. This form of property increases and develops mainly based on the labor of a person or his family members. The personal property of a citizen is mainly created and increased due to their participation in social production and the labor income from running their own economy. In the market economy, private property is based on new sources, such as stock dividends, bank interest, and private business income.

As a result of merging different forms of property, mixed property appears. This property means that an object acquired separately is appropriated with the participation of different owners.[2]

During the transition to a market economy in Uzbekistan, the main goal is not to create different forms of ownership. It is only aimed at creating a favorable environment for the development of production and the full use of all opportunities for increasing its efficiency, creating initiative and healthy competition.

Entrepreneurship in agriculture plays a decisive role in the development and stability of the agricultural sector. It includes different forms and approaches, each with its own characteristics and contributions. This essay aims to study and analyze the existing forms of entrepreneurship in agriculture, to show their importance and impact on the industry.

One of the prominent forms of entrepreneurship in agriculture is the small farm. Small farmers are often characterized by limited land area, resources and labor force. However, they have a deep understanding of their local environment and the ability to adapt to changing conditions. These entrepreneurs focus on markets such as organic or specialty crops and often use sustainable farming practices. Smallholder farmers are contributing to the diversification of agricultural products, promoting local food systems, and preserving traditional farming methods.[3]

Another form of entrepreneurship in agriculture is agribusiness. Agribusiness entrepreneurs are engaged in large-scale farming operations that involve the commercial production and distribution of agricultural products. They use advanced technology, machinery and management techniques to improve efficiency and effectiveness. Agribusiness entrepreneurs often invest in research and development with the goal of increasing crop yields, reducing costs, and increasing profitability. Their activities have a significant impact on the global food supply chain, ensuring food security and meeting the demands of a growing population. In addition, social entrepreneurship in agriculture has developed rapidly in recent years. Social entrepreneurs aim to solve social and environmental problems



while striving for economic stability. They develop innovative solutions to improve farm livelihoods, promote sustainable farming practices and expand access to markets.

These entrepreneurs often partner with local communities, NGOs, and government agencies to create inclusive business models that empower marginalized farmers. Social entrepreneurship in agriculture contributes not only to the elimination of poverty, but also to sustainable development and environmental protection.[4]

In addition, technological entrepreneurship has revolutionized agriculture. Technology entrepreneurs use advances in information technology, robotics, artificial intelligence and data analytics to develop innovative solutions to agricultural challenges. They create smart farming systems, precision agriculture tools, and farm management software to optimize resource use, monitor crop health, and improve decision-making processes.

Technological entrepreneurship in agriculture has the potential to increase productivity, reduce environmental impact, and improve overall farm management efficiency.

Finally, agribusiness also includes value-added processing and marketing. Entrepreneurs in this field focus on turning agricultural raw materials into more valuable goods. They add value through processing, packaging, branding and marketing activities. Entrepreneurs who contribute to the diversification of agricultural products allow to capture more of the value of the final product and create new market opportunities. This form of entrepreneurship contributes to rural development, provides employment, and increases the competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and international markets.[5]

In conclusion, entrepreneurship in agriculture takes many forms, each of which has its own importance and contribution. Small farming, agribusiness, social entrepreneurship, technological entrepreneurship, value-added processing and sales are an integral part of the development and stability of the agricultural sector. These entrepreneurial initiatives stimulate innovation, promote sustainable practices, increase food security, and improve farmers' livelihoods. By recognizing and supporting these diverse forms of entrepreneurship, we can develop a thriving agricultural industry that meets the changing needs of society while conserving our natural resources

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