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## FACTORS AFFECTING THE EFFICIENCY OF INVESTMENT IN SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

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### ABSTRACT:

**At present, a separate announcement is made on the development of small business and activities in the country. Because the issue of development of small business and implementation of measures is considered as a strategic task of economic policy of our state.**

**This sector is leading not only in the revitalization of the national administration's image of work, but also in addressing the issues of employment and living standards of the population, which are relevant today.**

**Achievements in the implementation of software to combat the market economy in Uzbekistan. The purchase of goods and services for this type of business activity is characterized by the implementation of simple processes in xdm, as it is possible to earn income in a short time in this area. If the production is 10-12% of the efficiency of the enterprise, the commercial activity will increase this figure by 20-30%.**

**KEYWORDS: Consumer, product, livestock, raw material, commercial**

### INTRODUCTION:

Malawi biot measures are less effective than previous types of activities. This figure is 5-10%. Recently, the type of consulting activities is being developed in Uzbekistan. This type of entrepreneurship consists of many directions, which will give the impetus to the development of economic development, which will lead to better development in the future.

Every entrepreneur who wants to engage in innovative, scientific and technical

activities, direct production of goods, must determine in advance what type of entrepreneurial activity, what products to produce, what services to provide. Once this work is done, the entrepreneur engages in marketing. It liaises with potential consumers, buyers, wholesalers and retailers of the product in order to know the demand for the product.

The conditions that affect the emergence, formation and development of agro-industrial integration are diverse. First of all, the existing agro-industrial integration is a historical-evolutionary process caused by the development and concentration of productive forces, the increase in the distribution and specialization of labor, as well as labor cooperation. According to experts, "Agro-industrial integration is the result of the development of social labor distribution and cooperation. The separation of the industries required an increase in the exchange of the products they produced. Demand for a product produced in one industry arises mainly in another industry. As a result, one network cannot develop stably without another. This necessitates their integration. In particular, it includes the processes of production, storage, primary and secondary processing and sale of agricultural products.

The results of the study show that the factors influencing the development of agro-industrial integration are multifaceted and can be divided into natural, social, economic, organizational, legal, organizational, technical and technological factors (Figure 1).

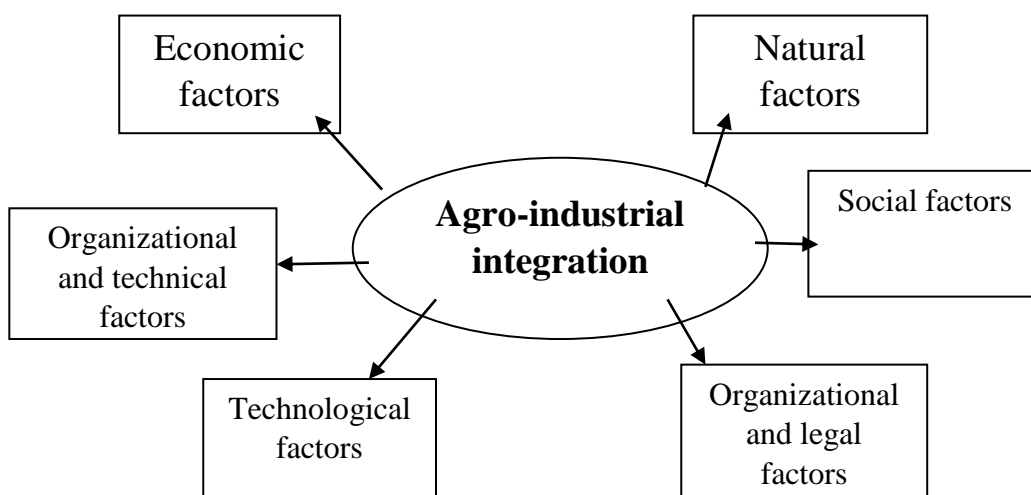


Figure 1. To the development of agro-industrial complex a set of influencing factors

Livestock is one of the main and largest sectors of agriculture. More than 40% of the gross agricultural output is created in this sector. The development of the livestock sector will serve to meet the demand of the population for meat and dairy products, provide the processing industry with raw materials, and provide employment and increase people's incomes. Special attention is paid to the modernization of the livestock sector in agricultural modernization programs.

As a result of radical economic reforms and structural changes in the industry, as well as ongoing government programs, the industry is gaining dynamics (Table 1). [4]

Table 1 Dynamics of growth of livestock in the country (by the end of the year for all categories of farms), at the beginning of mln

Indicators	2008 year	2010 year	2012 year	2014 year	2018 year	2008-2020 year relative, %
Cattle, cows	5353,4 2343,4	8026,3 3327,1	9094,7 3758,1	10141,3 3935,0	10995,2 4084,3	205,4 174,3

Source: State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, compiled on the basis of agricultural statistics of Uzbekistan.

In particular, in the period from 2008 to 2020 (on the example of the livestock sector) the total number of cattle in the country increased from 5353.4 thousand to 10995.2 thousand or 105.4%, including the number of cows from 2343.4 thousand to 4084.3 thousand or 4.3%, the number of rabbits and goats from 8 932.5 thousand to 18 438.9 thousand or 106.4%, the number of poultry from 14510.0 thousand to 56276.3 thousand or 287.8%, the number of horses - 146.3 thousand increased by 213.4 thousand heads or 45.8%. As a result of increasing the number of livestock and modernization of production in the industry in 2020 compared to 2008, the volume of meat production by all categories of farms will increase by 126.6%, milk by 132.1%, eggs by 294.6%, wool. A positive result is an increase of 117.7%, astrakhan skin by 42.0% and cocoon by 58.2%. [4]

It is no secret that despite the fact that the livestock sector of the country is one of the fastest growing sectors, there are some problems in the sector that need to be addressed. In particular, there is a lack of productive and disease-resistant breeds of livestock, problems with the creation of a stable fodder base for livestock.

In conclusion, agriculture is an important sector of the Uzbek economy. This sector will meet the demand of the country's population for raw materials for the food processing industry. About 90% of food products are produced in the agricultural sector. [5] Agriculture is a guaranteed market for a number of industries, such as agricultural machinery, chemical industry, as well as the supply of food products and raw materials to the consumer market of the republic.

The main programs of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the complex development of the livestock sector focus on improving the breeding of livestock, increasing productivity, development of services in the industry and improving the feed base of livestock. To do this:

- Strengthening the material and technical base of the livestock sector;
- Radical improvement of breeding and selection work;
  - Network services, including veterinary services increase the quality and range of presentations;
  - Poultry, beekeeping, beekeeping and silkworm breeding focus on development;
  - Further strengthening the system of protection of livestock from infectious diseases improvement;
  - Expansion and optimal placement of fodder crops, with special emphasis on the implementation of measures to expand the scale of fodder production for livestock on dry lands.

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