

The Importance of Self-Employment and Self-Reliance in Improving the Well-Being of the Population Self-Employment

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Annotation

The article is about self-reliance in agriculture and self-employment in force with the help of personal farms. The article is devoted to the current stage of development in the village and the existing problems as well as solutions and directions for the development of agriculture.

Keywords: Agrarian sector, self-employment, self-employed, family business, household, private farms, agricultural labor development.

INTRODUCTION. The agrarian sector remains the major part of economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is enough to tell, that about 55 % of the population lives in a countryside. Therefore, development of an agriculture is one of priorities.

Uzbekistan - as widely known, young country with agrarian activity, for today of even more attention gives an agriculture. For the years of independence in this branch of a national economy there were appreciable structural and indicative shifts. At the initial stage of independence, i.e. in 1990-1996 have been created bases of transition to market attitudes. During this period market reforms which have opened a way to development of various farm patterns were formed [1, p.28].

To the first stages of reforms (1990-1995) concerned creation of legal bases of reforming of agrarian and economic attitudes on villages. Laws have been accepted for reforming an agriculture. These laws «About the ground» (1990), «About cooperation» (1991), «About rent» (1991), «About agriculture facilities» (1992) have created conditions for formation of multistructure economy, and certainly, have served for the development agriculture and farms. To the second stage of market reforms (1996-2016) concerned reforming of agrarian sector on several directions. During this period for the deepening of market transformations have been created legal bases, accepted laws, codes and standard-legal documents. At this stage new laws have been accepted «About a farm» and «About agriculture facilities» (1998). Under the law of the ground the farms were given on a rent basis within 10 years, and to agriculture facilities on lifelong use (Since in 2004 the ground has been given to the agriculturalists within 50 years).

From 2017 till now has been started the third stage of reforms and features of this stage consist that extended economic rights and freedom of commodity producers of an agriculture. And also, were created modern and respond able requirements agricultural and farm service infrastructures; restructuring the low profitable and unprofitable agricultural enterprises, and on their basis were created agriculture and farms.

MATERIALS AND METHODS. The purpose of this article is systemization of international farmers and agricultural business and defining on this its theoretical context and importance in the socio-economic development.

In this investigation we used scientific methods of comparative and logical analysis, synthesis, grouping and scientific abstraction. Researches of Uzbekistan, and foreign experts in the field of agriculture, farmers and households, the Law of Uzbekistan «On Farmers» from 1998.

The research is conducted of the empirical and theoretical, induction and deduction, mental modeling methods.

To the study of problems of farmers and households have dedicated following economists: K.Makkonnel, S.Bru, M.Treysi, E.Xedi, D.Dillon, U.S.Balandin, A.Shaposhnikov, S.A.Belozarov, I.Kapanev, G.Chubkov, B.Berkinov, A.Olmasov, M.Sharifxojaev, S.Usmonov, P.Alimov, A.V.Chayanov, R.Husanov, M.C.Qosimov, N.Chelinsev and foreign economic almanac

RESULTS. When it comes to self-employment, scientists often talk about the family business enterprises of farms as well as personal subsidiary farms, including as owners of land plots and farms. Meanwhile, self-employment should be considered as a phenomenon more widespread characteristic of the general population and many households. The phrase self-employment of the population is currently quite popular, however, it has not yet received an established and unequivocal definition in the domestic economy. This creates certain difficulties in separating self-employment from other types of employment and in conducting assessments, the prevalence of its importance in the economy and in the life of the population. Some activities are carried out exclusively for self-sufficiency of families, others can bring cash income or be of mixed natural cash nature [1].

Self-employment can exist in the form of primary work or secondary employment, which of course determines the differences in the nature of life of families. They are self-employed on their own or with one or more business partners operating income-generating and not employing employees on a permanent basis. Partners may or may not be members of the same family or household [2].

The areas of self-employment include primarily agriculture, services, trade, construction. While our state solves the issues of developing self-employment, there are still a lot of unresolved socio-economic problems, that motivate the high migration activity of the rural population and impede the formation of the demographic and labor resource base for the development of the agro-industrial complex and ensuring food independence and security of countries.

The most important problems of the current stage of rural development in Uzbekistan, is the problem of balancing the rural labor market. The trend of reducing unemployment in rural areas that has developed in recent years continues. The offer of a vacancy in the agro sphere, which is the main meat application of labor in rural areas, is extremely insufficient to meet the demand for jobs. In our opinion, for the practical implementation of these areas of development of the rural labor market, the following:

- Provides for state programs for the development of agricultural products markets, for raw materials and food and targeted programs for sustainable development of rural areas, regional levels for the preservation and development of jobs, in the first – case in the industry, in the second – in the agricultural sphere produced in conjunction with regional balances of labor terrain;

- Develop and approve, at the government level, regulations for the opening agro holdings and other integrated business structures leading non-agricultural workplaces for employment of workers released on the basis of techno-technological modernization;
- Create the most favored nation treatment for the development of alternative activities in the countryside, including self-employment and small business in this area.
- Organizational, economic and legal mechanisms to support alternative activities in rural areas include:
- Expansion within the framework of the state program for the development of agriculture of the circle of recipients of subsidized loans for the development of agricultural activity. Subsidized credit support for this activity is invited to provide not only personal subsidiary farming by farming, but all individuals and legal entities creating jobs and registering activities in rural areas.
- Reduction of the income tax rate from individual entrepreneurs and the tax rate on profits from legal entities registered and engaged in non-agricultural activities in rural areas, taking into account the preference of labor by the surplus subject;
- Exemption from customs duties on the procurement and processing of wild fruits and berries of medicinal plants exported from the customs territory of the country for sale;
- Exemption from import duties on equipment and equipment purchased by manufacturers abroad for the harvesting and processing of wild fruits of medicinal berries.

This will contribute not only to the creation of new jobs, but also to the saturation of the rural consumer market with services and consumer goods.

Studies to clarify the very concepts of self-employment and personal subsidiary farms of the population, as well as the results of work on the choice of criteria and grounds for distinguishing the spheres of self-employment, informal employment and small business were of great importance for structuring and limiting the space of the unrecognized economy, as well as for more rational organization tax system in the country. Households were considered as the main subject of self-employment. Therefore, self-employment was suggested to mean our own (self-employed) production and economic activities of household members, going beyond traditional household work, carried out without regular use of hired labor and generating income in kind or in cash.

The management of personal subsidiary farms is the use by households of all types of land plots at their disposal for the production of agricultural products, including crop products and livestock, with their consumption inside the household or sold outside it. The personal subsidiary farms include both households on household and other land plots owned by rural households, and households on urban plots [3].

Considering the specifics of the situation in our country, the following types of activities are expedient for self-employment:

1. Work of the population of the city in personal subsidiary farms as part of garden and garden cooperatives and partnerships;
2. Conducting peasant household farms with the production of products for their own consumption and implementation in order to obtain cash income;
3. Farm management;

4. Running a family business (dining rooms, snack bars, laundries, etc.).

As the main form of self-employment of the population, personal subsidiary farms are households operating on household plots and other land plots. And also belonging to rural households, as farms on the land plots of citizens. Personal subsidiary farming is defined as a form of agricultural production carried out by the personal labor of a citizen or members of his family in order to meet the needs for food and other needs, and of course, in order to generate additional income.

A form of land use in which the land is allocated to citizens or a name is acquired for growing crops or for recreation is – garden, garden and country plots provided by citizens. The category of personal subsidiary farms, as one of the own production functions of households, until recently officially included the following types of activity and the corresponding forms of employment related to obtaining crop production (gardening and horticulture) of livestock and poultry farming: personal subsidiary plots at the garden, gardening, summer cottage plots, plots of rural houses acquired by citizens, as well as yard plots in small towns used for gardening, horticulture, cattle breeding and poultry farming; private farms in homestead and other land plots of rural residents; farm or so-called peasant farms.

The management of personal subsidiary farms has become one of the main directions of adaptation of a significant part of the population to new economic and social conditions. Personal subsidiary farms of citizens and residents of rural areas have significant differences. The urban population has the best choice of employment options, it is better informed and more mobile in the labor market. In a study of the motives for conducting personal subsidiary farming, it was shown that all families put forward the provision of food to the family as the primary reason. About 23 % of households also indicated an opportunity to communicate with nature while working in the open air, 7 % considered it useful in this way to inculcate in them a love for work. Among other reasons, about 4 % of households are counting on an increase in cash income.

Average income from personal subsidiary farms concerns peasant farms (farmsteads), the exclusive importance of which in the lives of the rural population the peasants are accustomed to consider these their farms as the only means of ensuring the necessary life support and livelihood even in the most difficult economic, legal and tax conditions.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS. Personal subsidiary farming, both in terms of the number of employed and value in the life of the population in modern conditions, is the main component of self-employment. With economic growth, the strengthening of the real sector, the development of market relations, the streamlining of the function of state regulation of the economy and the subsequent increase in the level and importance of basic employment of the population, the spread of alternative types of employment will, with some exceptions, be gradually reduced. At the same time, both the economic activity of the population and the degree of responsibility of the working members of families in their main job will have to increase. The need for secondary employment, informal employment, and, in any case, in that part of self-employment, which does not acquire the status of officially registered business, will decrease.

In 2017, on 9 October, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to fundamentally improve the system of protection of the rights and legitimate interests of farms, peasant farms and owners of household land, effective use of agricultural areas of agriculture” was adopted, and in accordance with the decree on October 10, “Measures for the further development of the activities of farms, peasant farms and owners of homestead lands” of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The resolution adopted the main tasks and activities of the Council of Farmers, peasant farmers and owners of household lands of Uzbekistan. The main tasks and directions are determined:

- Protection of the rights and legitimate interests of farms, peasant farms and owners of homestead lands, including in relations with government and economic management bodies;
- Comprehensive support of farms, peasant farms and owners of homestead lands in the production, processing, storage and sale of agricultural products, including the implementation of agro technical measures, as well as drawing up contracts and exporting products to foreign markets;
- Organization and expansion of various forms of cooperation between farms, peasant farms, and owners of household lands with other organizations for the provision of consulting services on legal, economic, financial, agro technical and other issues in agriculture, as well as production, procurement, processing, sale of products, procurement and service, the introduction in this area of advanced foreign experience, etc. [4].

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