

## ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS

**Turobov Sherzod Alisherovich**

*Karshi engineering-economics institute, Senior lecturer of the department "Accounting and audit"*

### ARTICLE INFO.

**Key words:** state policy, home business, entrepreneurship, economic development, employment, social well-being, policy initiatives, government support, challenges, policy improvement, research study.

### Abstract

this research work examines the state policy in the development of home business. Home-based businesses have gained significant popularity in recent years, offering individuals the opportunity to work from the comfort of their own homes and contribute to the economy. The study explores the various policies and initiatives implemented by governments to support and promote home business development. It investigates the impact of these policies on entrepreneurship, employment, economic growth, and social well-being. The research also analyzes the challenges faced by home-based businesses and identifies potential areas for policy improvement. The findings of this study provide valuable insights for policymakers, entrepreneurs, and researchers interested in understanding the role of state policy in fostering the growth of home business.

<http://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/> © 2023 LWAB.

### Introduction.

In most countries, the household has become an important and growing sector of the economy in recent years, enabling people to do business and work from home. The reason for the development of home entrepreneurship is its rapid adaptability to technological advances, changing patterns of work and life balance.

It is very important to create a favorable political environment for the development and stability of home business. Building a regulatory framework plays a critical role in providing financial incentives for home businesses, setting up home businesses, and offering business support services that make it easier to operate. Understanding the impact of government policies on the household sector is important for policy makers, entrepreneurs and researchers.

### Research methodology.

This study will employ a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative research methods. It will involve an extensive review of existing literature on home business development and state policy, analyzing case studies and policy documents. Additionally, surveys and interviews will be conducted with home-based business owners, policymakers, and industry experts to gather firsthand insights and perspectives on the impact of state policy.

### Main part.

The aim of this research work is to analyze and evaluate the state policy in the development of home business. It seeks to explore the various policy initiatives implemented by governments to promote and

support home-based businesses, examining their effectiveness and identifying areas for improvement. By examining the relationship between state policy and the growth of home business, this research seeks to contribute to the understanding of the factors influencing the success of this entrepreneurial sector.

A number of measures are being taken in the republic to involve households in entrepreneurship, support family entrepreneurship, support and finance innovative ideas of women and youth. According to the decision of the President, 300 billion soums will be allocated this year for the development of horticulture and greenhouses<sup>1</sup>. It should be noted that the allocation of budgetary funds is also a timely measure. In addition, 100 billion soums of subsidies will be allocated every year for the introduction of a cluster system in the development of viticulture and state support<sup>2</sup>.

In the region, as in all regions of the country, in order to achieve broad involvement of families in entrepreneurial activities, self-employment, restoration of endangered folk crafts and improvement of their activities, strengthening the place and role of women in public and economic life, expanding the entrepreneurial initiative of women, great importance is attached to ensuring employment of household members by facilitating the dissemination, supporting promising ideas and projects of young entrepreneurs and effectively financing their activities.

As a result of our research conducted in the Kashkadarya region, we generated the following information on agricultural products grown by households.

**Table 1. The volume of agricultural production in households**

Types of crops	2019			2020			2021			Change in 2021 compared to 2019	
	area, ha	production, tons	c/ha	area, ha	production, tons	c/ha	area, ha	production, tons	c/ha	tons (+,-)	percent
Onion	4922	93083	19	5645	136697	24	5 573	101 911	18	8 828	109
Garlic onion	1803	14773	8	2017	20172	10	3 056	52 733	17	37 960	357
Vegetables	11413	353500	31	12469	386979	31	23 954	411 169	17	57 669	116
Poly crops	8812	180053	20	9394	206134	22	11 414	230 325	20	50 272	128
Potatoes	4133	90587	22	4416	102289	23	5 526	110 153	20	19 566	122
Legumes	6883	11213	2	7189	12231	2	8 832	23 650	3	12 437	211
Other	26993	307221	11	30701	446682	15	12 731	192 129	15	-115 092	63
<b>By region</b>	<b>64959</b>	<b>1050430</b>		<b>71831</b>	<b>1311184</b>		<b>71085,88</b>	<b>1122070</b>		<b>71 640</b>	<b>107</b>

It can be seen that garlic has the highest rate of 357%, legumes 211%, poly crops 128%, potatoes 122%, vegetables 116%, onions 109%, there are many problems in the production of the most necessary vitamin products, in this area it is necessary to use new technologies and innovative ideas.

A number of practical works have been carried out on the cultivation of all types of crops at home, and results are being achieved, but studies show that the agricultural technology of varieties has not been studied in depth, and the lack of strict observance of harvest periods caused a number of minor shortcomings in the timing of the readiness of products for sale, problems with the preparation of marketable products and products for export, as a result of too failures in quality packaging, loading and shipping, resulting in poor quality.

As of January 1, 2022, 14,018 hectares out of 65,945 hectares of land were sown with late crops, 611,459 subsidiary and household plots living in 796 districts of the region, 51,927 hectares were sown with early spring crops, 17,780 hectares of products were grown with repeated crops, including including legumes 23,650 tons, oilseeds 5,358 tons, other crops 192,129 tons.

At the same time, 6935 hectares of onions, 4037 hectares of garlic, 8459 hectares of potatoes, 4585

<sup>1</sup> Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PP-387 dated 06.10.2022 "On additional measures of financial support for the cultivation of agricultural products."

<sup>2</sup> Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 10, 2022 No. 327 "On measures of state financial support for viticulture, horticulture, greenhouses and wine producers".

hectares of tomatoes, 4299 hectares of cucumbers, 5066 hectares of carrots, 1663 hectares of other vegetables and 8114 hectares of greens were sown in the region in 2022. Also, on a land plot with an area of 818.3 hectares, a greenhouse of local raw materials (poplar) was created, in which lemon seedlings were planted.

If new types of work and services expand in the villages, new areas of cultural life appear, residents will not need to go to the city for simple services or call a craftsman from the city, competition will develop and prices for services will decrease.

### **Conclusions and suggestions.**

As a result of our study of state policy in the field of home business development in Uzbekistan, several main conclusions were made:

- the importance of supportive public policy. Public policy plays a critical role in promoting the growth and sustainability of home businesses. Policies that provide regulatory clarity, financial incentives and business support services have a positive impact on the creation and success of home businesses;
- legal and regulatory framework: A clear and streamlined legal and regulatory framework is essential for growing a home based business. Policies that simplify licensing procedures, zoning rules, and taxation processes can remove barriers and encourage more people to start a home-based business;
- financial incentives. Financial incentives such as tax breaks, grants and loans specifically designed for home-based businesses can provide much-needed support. These incentives can help entrepreneurs overcome initial financial hurdles and invest in their business, contributing to economic growth and job creation;
- access to business support services. Home entrepreneurs often lack access to basic business support services. Public policy should aim to provide training programs, mentoring, networking opportunities, and access to resources that can improve the business skills and knowledge of home entrepreneurs;
- collaboration and partnership: Collaboration between state governments, industry associations, and academic institutions can lead to more effective policy development and implementation. By strengthening partnerships, policy makers can leverage the experience and resources available in the ecosystem to create an enabling environment for home business development.

Based on the conclusions made during the study, the following proposals are made to improve the state policy in the field of home business development:

- overarching policy framework: develop an overarching policy framework that addresses the specific needs and concerns of home-based businesses. This framework should include regulations, financial incentives, and business support services tailored to the unique nature of home-based operations;
- simplification of regulatory processes. Streamline licensing, zoning, and taxation processes to make it easier for individuals to set up and manage a home business. Clear guidelines and transparent procedures will facilitate compliance and reduce the administrative burden;
- financial assistance programs: create special financial assistance programs that provide grants, loans, and tax credits specifically designed for home-based businesses. These programs should prioritize early stage financing, business expansion, and investment in technology and infrastructure;
- business training and support: developing training programs and support services targeted at home-based entrepreneurs. These initiatives should focus on developing business skills, digital literacy, marketing strategies and networking capabilities to help home businesses thrive;

- research and evaluation: continuous monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of government policies in support of home business development. Do research to understand the growing needs and challenges of home entrepreneurs, and use that knowledge to inform policy updates and improvements.

By implementing these proposals, policy makers can create an enabling environment that promotes the growth and success of home businesses. Such an environment will contribute to economic development, job creation and the overall entrepreneurial ecosystem.

It is important for policy makers, industry stakeholders and researchers to work together to refine and adapt public policy as the home business landscape continues to evolve. By keeping up with new trends and constantly evaluating the effectiveness of policies, governments can enable people to excel in the home business sector and contribute to a vibrant and sustainable economy.

## References

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PP-387 dated 06.10.2022 “On additional measures of financial support for the cultivation of agricultural products”.
2. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 10, 2022 No. 327 “On measures of state financial support for viticulture, horticulture, greenhouses and wine producers”.
3. Хушмурадов, О. (2023). ҒАЛЛАЧИЛИКДА БОЗОР МЕХАНИЗМЛАРИНИ ЖОРИЙ ҚИЛИШ ЭРКИН РАҚОБАТ ГАРОВИ. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 411-419.
4. Хужакулов, Х. Д., & Хушмурадов, О. Н. (2023). ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ДЕМОГРАФИК ЖАРАЁНЛАРНИНГ ЎЗИГА ХОС ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИНИНГ СТАТИСТИК ТАҲЛИЛИ. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 9-18.
5. Fayzullayevich, X. A. (2023). ECONOMIC SECURITY AS A NECESSARY CONDITION FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 185-191.
6. Fayzullayevich, X. A. (2023). THE LEVEL OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF KASHKADARYA REGION AND THE METHODOLOGY OF ITS ASSESSMENT. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 420-425.
7. Туробов, Ш. А. (2023). УЙ ХЎЖАЛИКЛАРИ ДАРОМАДЛАРИ ШАКЛЛАНИШИНИНГ НАЗАРИЙ ЖИҲАТЛАРИ. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 426-431.
8. Хуррамов, А. Ф. Туробов Шерзод Алишерович, & Мингбоев Шухрат Мингбой Ўғли (2018). Уй хўжалигида инновацион фаолиятни ривожлантиришнинг иқтисодий механизми. *Экономика и финансы (Узбекистан)*, (8), 16-20.
9. Хуррамов, А. Ф., Маматов, А. А., Мингбоев, Ш. М. Ў., & Туробов, Ш. А. (2018). Иқтисодий ресурсларнинг доиравий айланиш моделида уй хўжалигининг тутган ўрни. *Экономика и финансы (Узбекистан)*, (9), 2-6.
10. Atajanovich, M. A., Faizullaevich, K. A., & Akhmatzhanovich, M. M. (2022, October). DEVELOPMENT OF THE INVESTMENT MECHANISM DURING THE TRANSITION TO THE DIGITAL ECONOMY. In *INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES WITH HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS* (Vol. 1, No. 25.10, pp. 292-308).
11. Хуррамов Азамат Файзуллаевич, Аралов Худоёр Мусакулович, & Маматов Мамажан Ахматжанович (2022). МИЛЛИЙ ИҚТИСОДИЁТНИНГ ТАРМОҚ ТАРКИБИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШУВИГА ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАРНИНГ ТАЪСИРИ. *Экономика и финансы (Узбекистан)*, (7 (155)), 2-10. doi: 10.34920/EIF/VOL\_2022\_ISSUE\_7\_1

12. Хуррамов Азамат Файзуллаевич, Аралов Худоёр Мусакулович, & Маматов Мамажан Ахматжанович (2022). МИЛЛИЙ ИҚТИСОДИЁТНИНГ ТАРМОҚ ТАРКИБИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШУВИГА ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАРНИНГ ТАЪСИРИ. Экономика и финансы (Узбекистан), (7 (155)), 2-10. doi: 10.34920/EIF/VOL\_2022\_ISSUE\_7\_1
13. Atajanovich Mamatov, A., Fayzullaevich Khurramov, A., Ahmadjonovich Mamatov, M., Davlatkulovich Anarkulov, A., & Khazratkulovich Khasanov, S. (2021, December). Integral Improvement of Economic Safety of the Regions. In *The 5th International Conference on Future Networks & Distributed Systems* (pp. 728-732).
14. Маматов, А. А., Жураев, Т. Т., Назарова, Ф. Х., Хуррамов, А. Ф., & Маматов, М. А. (2020). Развитие хлопково-текстильных кластеров в экономике Республики Узбекистан. *Экономика и предпринимательство*, (9), 419-423.
15. Маматов, А. А., & Хуррамов, А. Ф. (2017). Иностранные инвестиции как фактор экономического роста Республики Узбекистан. *Экономика и предпринимательство*, (10-2), 98-101.
16. Хуррамов, А. (2012). О монографии ИС Абдулаева «ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ РЕГИОНА». *ва молия Экономика*, 50.
17. Хуррамов, А. Ф. (1993). Арендные отношения и пути их совершенствования в условиях перехода к рыночной экономике (на примере хлопководческих совхозов).
18. Узоков, Н., Хушмурадов, О. Х., & Бабаева, Л. (2014). РОЛЬ ИНВЕСТИЦИИ В МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ И РАЗВИТИИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ В УСЛОВИЯХ РЫНОЧНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ. In *ФЕНОМЕН РЫНОЧНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА: ОТ ИСТОКОВ ДО НАШИХ ДНЕЙ* (pp. 376-378).
19. Oman, X., & Alisherovich, T. S. (2022). THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF CLUSTERS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 29, 202-206.
20. Toxirovna, S. G. (2021). Farmers-Food Sustainability Services. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, 899-904.
21. Toxirovna, S. G. (2021). Dehkan Farm-Services To Sustain Food Supply. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, 6, 1-5.
22. Samiyeva, G. T. (2021). The Main Tasks Of Farms And Dekhkan Farms In Ensuring Productive Security In Uzbekistan. *Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government*.
23. Murodov, J. (2020). Мамлакатимизда хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасида олиб борилаётган ижтимоий-иқтисодий ислохатлар кўлами. *Архив научных исследований*, (29).
24. Муродов, Ж. (2022). ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИГИДА ИННОВАЦИОН ЖАРАЁНЛАРНИНГ СТАТИСТИК ТАҲЛИЛИ. *Economics and education*, 23(Maxsus\_son), 576-581.
25. Utanov, B., Mamatkulov, B., Akhmedova, M., Murodov, J., & Abdikulova, D. (2021). Correlation Of The Interaction Of Agricultural Production With The Volume Of Dehkanproduction In Uzbekistan. *Ilkogretim Online*, 20(3), 1706-1717.
26. Муродов, Ч., & Муродова, М. (2014). Агрокластер: ташкил этишнинг назарий асослари. *Экономика и финансы (Узбекистан)*, (2), 19-25.