

**FORMATION OF PRIVATE ECONOMIC ASSOCIATIONS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE IN
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In Uzbekistan, from the very beginning of economic reforms, great attention was paid to the development of personal subsidiary plots of the population. Additional plots were provided to the population. Their total area in 1994 amounted to 550 thousand hectares (1). This improved the self-sufficiency of the rural population with food and served to increase the income of families through the sale of excess products in the market. Considering that the farms of farmers, who are real representatives of the class of owners, are of great importance, a special Law "On Dekhkan Farming" was adopted in our country, which provides for the transformation of personal household plots into dekhkan farms. This Law was an important step in the development of dekhkan farms and at the same time created a number of opportunities for their activities.

For many Soviet years, the Bukhara region was famous as an agrarian center, where cotton production, as well as sericulture and astrakhan breeding, were widely developed. The main water resources are the rivers - Amudarya and Zarafshan, and in the 1970s the Amu-Bukhara and Amu-Karakul machine channels were built. The agriculture of the Bukhara region produced 9.5 percent of the gross agricultural output of the entire republic (2). In the 1990s, 90 percent of the region's population lived in rural areas, but at the same time, the population needed agricultural products, and the salinity of irrigated lands did not give the desired results. In the republic, meat production decreased by 17 percent and amounted to 2939 tons, by 5 percent of dairy products or 3567 liters, by 18.3 eggs(3). Under these conditions, the region takes measures to increase the sheep of astrakhan breed and the Bukhara-Karakul association is created, which supplies up to 50 percent of the meat and dairy products of the entire republic in a year(4).The association included up to 10 dekhkan and 10 farm enterprises, endowed with up to 40 hectares of land. Loans began to be provided to farms on preferential terms, but sometimes obtaining loans was delayed for several months. Lack of feed, depreciation of equipment, material and financial resources were the main reasons for the ruin of farms engaged in

animal husbandry. However, farms with the right to grow cotton and grain were given state support.

With the adoption of the Law "On Dehkan Farming", new rules were introduced for business entities that received the status of a legal entity, with the right to open a current account in the banks of the country. In accordance with the Law, the time of work of each member of the dekhkan farm, if he paid a contribution to the Pension Fund, was counted as seniority. Dekhkan farms of the Bukhara region were mainly engaged in animal husbandry, in particular, in karakul breeding. By 1997, up to 1.5 thousand dekhkan farms were registered.

The law "On farming", adopted in April 1998, contributed to the strengthening of the organizational, legal, social and agro-economic mechanism, the creation and development of farms in the republic. In addition, shirkat farms in 2003 began to be transformed into farms(5). One of the strategic tasks of the republic was to create conditions in the countryside so that rural workers could manufacture their products for export to the countries of the near and far abroad. However, in the conditions of underdevelopment of market relations, the Bukhara region was engaged in the sale of astrakhan astrakhan fur in very small quantities. The main buyers were the former CIS countries, in particular the Russian Federation.

By 2007, farms began to be created on a competitive basis. Lands were assigned to them for a period of up to 50 years, but not less than 10 years(6). Farm enterprises engaged in the production of livestock products, upon registration, must have at least 30 conditional heads of livestock. Thus, for farms in the Bukhara region, it was planned to allocate at least 0.45 hectares of irrigated land for the production of the main products - cotton and grain. In conditions of overproduction, the farmer needed reliable long-term contracts for the sale of his products. Such an agreement was government orders, the rejection of which was not beneficial to many farmers. Therefore, it was extremely important for the state to establish such prices for farm products that would allow for expanded reproduction in the economy(7).

One of the constraining factors for the development of farms was the underdevelopment of market infrastructure institutions in the countryside, especially firms providing information and consulting services to farmers. If the farmer was not a member of the association in which the financial settlement center was created, he was not able to get assistance in compiling a quarterly balance sheet or other reporting. In such cases, the study of market conditions faded into the background. Therefore, it was

necessary to take measures to increase the number of information, advisory and other services in places where farms are compactly located in order to eliminate the loss of time for a farmer applying for the services of consultants located in the regional center.

Thus, the goals and practice of reforming agriculture in the first years of independence were ahead of the process of improving the legislative framework. This required a fundamental consideration both from the standpoint of the legal and legal framework, and from the point of view of economic measures. There was a question of an objective review of all existing legislative and normative acts, making significant additions and changes to them. And on certain issues, especially in land use, it is necessary to adopt new laws.

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