

Socio-Economic Effectiveness of State Leadership

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ABSTRACT

In this article, about business incubators, the activities of venture (leading) companies, venture (leading) companies work on the account of state funds, and although they initially cause a small loss, in the end they bring a huge social and economic effect. Businesses established by venture companies will be permanent, profitable and of course will provide many jobs and many types of industrial raw materials. As an experiment and demonstration, it will be enough to establish one state venture company in each region (Korakalpakistan, Tashkent city), the above issues have been covered.

Introduction

Uzbekistan is rapidly advancing in all fields. Budget revenues are increasing. Development can be accelerated further. There is another small project on the list of solutions that do not cost a lot and give a big result. At least he is the business leader of the state. Our country has a small experience of business incubators. Business courses and competitions are giving good results. Applicants are getting internal incentives and starting new types of business.

In our opinion, launching the work of venture companies in targeted directions will have a great effect. Venture (leading) companies work on the account of public funds, although initially they cause small losses, in the end they bring a huge social and economic effect. Businesses created by venture companies will be permanent, profitable and of course provide many jobs, many types of industrial raw materials. We will try to explain below how we imagine a "venturnaya riskovaya kompaniya" in the field of agro-industry.

Analysis of literature on the topic

It will be enough to establish one state venture company in each region (in Koraqalpakistan, Tashkent city) as an experiment and demonstration. Initially, one company established in the region will employ a maximum of 20 unemployed heads of families. They plant 10-15 thousand mulberry seedlings on uncultivated lands with their strength. The seedlings are bought with state money. They are cared for throughout the year. From August-November, mulberry leaves are picked by hand, 100-300 grams each, at least 2 times. The leaves are sold to tea makers or leaf exporters. It is enough to water the mulberries for a year. Then they themselves grow with rain

and snow water. It is important that the handles are low (50 cm), comfortable to use and serbarg (joint-welded). In the second year, one worm house is bought for every 5,000 bushels. The worm houses are made of plastic materials. There will be 4-5 layers of cocoons-racks inside. Worm houses are installed in (near) the cocoons. 5-7 times with 5,000 tufts of cocoon leaves, silkworms are fed from one box (50 kg x 5 times) and 250 kg of raw cocoons are grown. At least 80 kg of this cocoon. clean, dry and standard silk is taken. 80 kg. 8 silk carpets are woven by hand from silk. One hand-woven carpet costs 10,000 US dollars in global markets. The venture company paid 20 people for 2 years. He also showed the positive aspects of Sokha in practice. There will be only 2 managers in the company. One is the head, the other is an accountant. In the fall of the second year, mulberry rows will be sold to applicants at the price of 200 bushels according to the leasing rules. More than 200 mulberries are sold at 1.5 times the cost price. Members are exempt whether or not they buy from Mulberry.

The head of the company, who has been in charge for 2 years, forms teams in new directions from the third year. The leader has a good understanding of what external partners are needed for the rapid development of the business. It includes: communities that extract silkworm seeds from cocoons, preserve them, and release (revive) them in the necessary periods; Communities that build, sell and rent compact, beautiful, lighted, heated, ventilated worm houses; leaf tea communities; communities that split mulberry branches and produce furniture raw materials; communities producing cosmetics from cocoon; Entrepreneurs who dry wormwood, place it in special containers and export it are needed. The company initially hires these teams and trains them. It takes 1-2 years. It takes money from the budget to buy the workstations. After the fields are developed, it sells the workshops and factories to its workers at cost price, for lease. It is appropriate to buy it at cost price and allow it to continue its activity.

Analysis and results

First of all, funds are necessary for the establishment of all sectors. In our country, such funds are sufficient. About 14 venture companies will need 28-30 billion soums in the first year (14 X 2). 50-70 billion soums can be spent in the second year. In 3-4 years, expenses for the purchase of workbenches will increase. However, all funds of the budget will be fully recovered within 10 years. The loss suffered by the state does not exceed the sum of the percentage of funds that have been reserved for 3-10 years. But the profit will be more than 100 times. How? First, citizens who see a practical example start family businesses. Second, the mulberry business does not occupy arable land. Thirdly, we can clear thousands of hectares of land occupied by mulberry plantations and plant wheat, cotton and other crops that provide high income and jobs, and use them to grow raw materials for food security and industry. For the rapid development of family businesses, the activities of external structures, which have been demonstrated in practice by venture companies, are of great importance. In the country, not only cocoon silk, but also branches, tubers, excess leaves, mulberry fruits (plants are grown from seeds), silkworm seeds are obtained from cocoons, cocoon gum (rejuvenates and smoothes human skin), wormwood (an effective remedy for gastrointestinal diseases) raw materials will be used properly.

Where do mulberries grow and provide 8 different industrial raw materials if they don't occupy arable land? Mulberries: 1) grow in empty spaces between ornamental trees growing in recreation areas. 5-8 thousand bushes in one neighborhood, 600-800 thousand bushes in cities and districts, up to 8-10 million bushes in regions, more than 100 million bushes of mulberries in recreation areas - in streets, parks and avenues, around multi-storey buildings, in the yards of budget organizations and institutions. , there are opportunities for cultivation in other uncultivated lands. This opportunity has not been used for thousands of years. As an example, in 2018, no one paid attention to the mulberries planted among ornamental trees on Mustaqillik Street, Margilan city, in the awareness of the Head of State. Everyone rushes to the market, trying to earn money by providing transport services. However, these things are temporary. In the next 10 years, there will be an end to the provision of trade and transport services without

special training. Special electronic services and commercial complexes with video surveillance will be formed. Trading on the streets is out of the ordinary. Transports will also start running according to the schedule. There will be an end to haggling. Losses from trade and transport will be covered by the state budget and insurance companies. Stale fruits and vegetables will be removed from trade. Transports also run according to schedule without waiting for passengers to gather. Many citizens currently working in the service sector will be forced to move to the physical industries. We need to prepare permanent, profitable jobs for them. Such jobs will be organized in places close to their apartments in high-rise buildings and neighborhoods - in recreation areas. 2) 350-400 million tufts are grown in 2 rows in the field. 3,658,400 hectares of irrigated land in our country will be officially removed from the hands of farmers. A farmer does not raise silkworms. Because they don't have a worm house. There is no staff member. There is no time. No desire. There is a poplar. There is income from poplars. Land tax is paid for the land occupied by field farmers. Field crops cannot be left to the farmer. If it is left, in the next 10 years poplars will fill the fields. Land fertility decreases and salinization increases. Mulberries were actually planted in fields to allow evaporation of groundwater. Tutlarer prevents salinization. It protects crops from wind and storms. It is not a good idea to cut it down and plant poplar instead. Planting the poplar separately in the ground will cause 100 times less damage. It would be appropriate to give field crops from 1-1.5 kilometers to small business groups of women. It is enough to install worm houses in larger places where field sources meet. Business teams with the power of their assistants manage to establish deep processing of raw materials that provide mulberries. Land fertility is preserved. 350-400 million mulberry bushes can be grown in the field. It is possible to repeatedly feed silkworms from one box up to 5-7 times a year with the leaves of 200 bushes of 6-year-old tutchi.

3) It is possible to plant mulberries on highways outside residential areas, in empty spaces between walnut, apricot, pistachio, almond trees. 4) Mulberries can be planted in the spaces between trees in artificial forests. Up to 2 billion mulberries can be grown in artificial and natural forests. Mulberry grows in cool, shady and poor places. It is enough to cut its branches once before August 1. The leaves are harvested by hand for the rest of the feed. One bush of 6-year-old mulberry is 5-6.5 kg at a time. leaves.

There is one more important aspect of planting 450-2000 million mulberry bushes on uncultivated land under the leadership of the state. That is, thousands of hectares of cultivated land under mulberry plantations will be freed up. They will be used for planting more productive crops. Cotton fields will expand. There are gardens in all countries of the world. In addition, their quality is not kept as long as that of cotton. Cotton provides vegetable oil, animal feed and 35% fiber. No plant can replace wheat, cotton and mulberry.

Conclusions and suggestions

Mulberries growing on uncultivated land provide up to 5-15 million high-income, ecologically clean, light, sustainable jobs. When it is rich and profitable, the state budget receives a lot of income. The state will be able to strengthen social protection. Social security increases in times, not percentages. Instead of the current, fixed 8-hour working time, sliding 4-6 hour work shifts will be formed by themselves. Foreign tourism will develop. People's lives are getting longer. We put our ideas down on paper without tables, in simple language, without using formulas. We could not find information about how many kilometers of field roads are in Uzbekistan, how many mulberry bushes are registered, and how many hectares of arable land are under mulberry plantations.

We aimed to emphasize the importance of the state taking the lead. We hoped that we were able to bring our goal to the attention of intellectuals interested in the issue. Thank you for your attention.

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