

DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISES IN NAMANGAN, REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: This article develops ways to accelerate the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan, prepares scientific developments and practical recommendations for future development of the industry.

Keywords: small business, gross domestic product, macroeconomics, innovation, economy, economic growth, income, fourth technology, IT sector, technology, "know-how", brands

Introduction.

Independent business owners have been formed in Uzbekistan through the establishment of small businesses. It is a priority for small businesses to be able to adapt to the various macroeconomic conditions and requirements inherent in a market economy.

The development of small business and private entrepreneurship in various sectors of the economy is one of the important macroeconomic factors in ensuring the stability of the national economy. This can be explained by the growing share of small businesses in the country's GDP as a result of the rapid growth of small businesses in recent years.

The country's economic development program will pay special attention to the rapid development, promotion and support of small business and private entrepreneurship, which play an increasingly important role in ensuring economic growth, creating new jobs, solving the problem of employment, increasing incomes and welfare of the population.

Critical analysis of the literature on the subject.

Y.Shumpeter, U.Rostou, M.Hirooki, H.Clark, K.Peres, J.Kitchin, K.Juglyar, N.D.Kondratev and others on the role, place and laws of economic growth in the development of the economy, the wave nature of the wave. can be observed in scientific research.

Z.Aks, P.Arrenius, E.Auster, E.Autio, U.Baumola conducted research on the development of various forms of business in foreign countries, and scientists from the CIS countries A.A.Alexandrova, K.B.Borisov, V. Yu.Burov, A.V.Vilenskoy, A.V.Gorlov conducted research. Conducting such scientific research, in turn, will greatly serve to redefine the ways and directions of economic development in times of various crises expected in the world economy. For this reason, it would be expedient for all countries, as well as various non-governmental organizations, to invest in the development of innovations.

Research methodology

This study provides information on the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, the implementation of innovative changes in the economy in emergencies, thereby ensuring economic growth, reducing unemployment with the development of small business, the main directions of overcoming problems in small business development Comparative analysis, econometric modeling , observation, comparison, monographic monitoring, statistical analysis, retrospective analysis.

Within the framework of the above research, identified and analyzed scientific conclusions and scientific directions on the rapid development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan during crises or production breaks in emergencies.

Analysis and results

There are important issues such as the development of the economy, reducing the impact of existing crises on them, which in turn are inextricably linked with the innovative innovations that are being created. In his research work in the 1990s, J. Schumpeter believed that the introduction of innovative changes and innovations in small enterprises should be implemented throughout the economic system [97]. Later, in 1942, he believed that the revitalization of large enterprises, the achievement of sustainable economic development of the country, the implementation of innovation and innovative change as the most important direction in achieving high economic growth. Such innovative changes are one of the powerful locomotives of economic development. During the crisis of the 1970s, some problems began to arise in the efficient operation of large enterprises. From the 1980s, under the influence of the fourth wave of technology, mass production began to decline and the individualization of production began to intensify.

As a result of these significant structural and innovative changes, the slogan "Small is beautiful" began to rise in the United States in the 1970s, and in the 1970s and 1980s, large companies in the United States developed in the ferrous metallurgy, automotive, and light industries. and developed steadily in the service sector [A.K.Kurilo 2018]. Research institutions in the form of small enterprises are one of the key factors in developing a market economy, ensuring economic growth and determining the composition of GDP. While the rapid entry of innovations into the economy has in turn ensured the entry of new products and services into the market, now the IT sector that promotes these products and services has begun to take shape. This sector controls the execution of all processes through digital technologies.

One of the most pressing issues today is the creation of new and diverse sectors of the economy through the involvement of innovations in various sectors, their implementation. In particular, if we consider the development of innovative activity in the field of business in the

EU countries and the stages of its formation, Eurostat conducts a statistical study of innovation activity across the EU countries every two years. These surveys are conducted by the CIS (Community Innovation Survey).

According to the results of surveys conducted on the basis of statistical analysis of the innovative status of enterprises located in the EU countries, the age factor was considered as a key factor in the selected segments of the population. Enterprises are divided into three categories according to their size and number of employees: 1). 10-49 employees - small business; 2). 50-249 employees - medium enterprises; 3). More than 250 employees are divided into groups of large enterprises (see Figure 1).

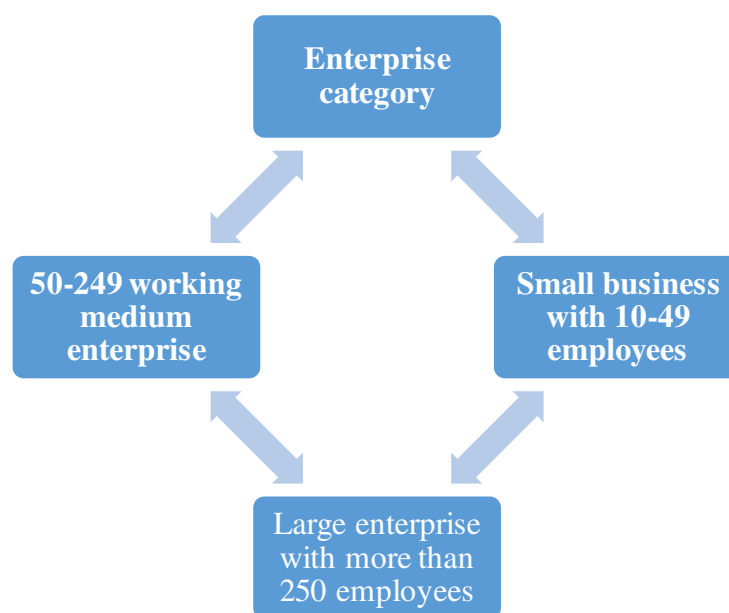


Figure 1. Category by enterprise size and number of employees

If we focus on the issues of categorization of enterprises, first of all, bringing innovations to them, taking into account the large-scale production in large enterprises, innovative innovations that are less effective in small enterprises but quickly find buyers in the market give good results. Innovation is directly related to the size of the business and its level. At the same time, it should be noted that some small businesses are rapidly implementing innovations and changes, leaving behind large businesses in some areas.

Discussion of research results.

Accelerate the development of the country's economy, achieve sustainable economic growth, increase the level of production and services through innovative changes in the economy in times of crisis in the world economy, in turn, the expansion of small business and private entrepreneurship in other sectors of the economy was also manifested by an increase in the weight of the volume. This result is primarily due to the ongoing reforms and support of small business and private entrepreneurship by the state, which in recent years has increased the share of their products in GDP. As a result of measures to support

and encourage the development of private entrepreneurship, the share of small business in the economy in 2020 will be 61.4% in total industrial production, 82.6% in consumer goods, 78% in construction and retail trade. 91.7%, 66.6% in capital investments and 42% in total services. (Figure 2).

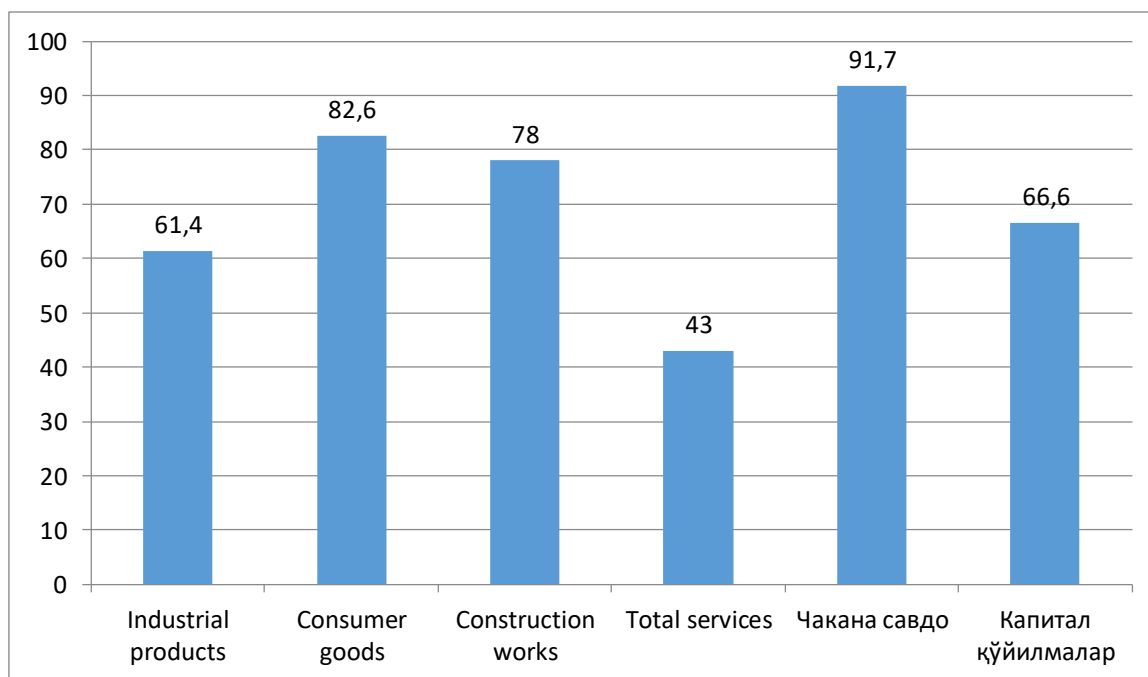


Figure 2. Share of small business in the economy, %

A number of positive and structural changes have been made in Namangan to create a favorable business environment. Based on such changes, it has created a favorable business environment for the population and foreign investors. As a result, in 2020, 1437 new small businesses were created. The operation of small enterprises in the economy saves large enterprises from certain costs and, in many cases, makes them more efficient in the application of new techniques and technologies used in large enterprises in small enterprises. Small businesses can supply more new goods to society than other businesses, and they can adapt their activities to demand by studying consumer demand more broadly. The role of the banking and financial system in the development of small businesses should be emphasized. The operation of small enterprises in the economy saves large enterprises from certain costs and, in many cases, makes them more efficient in the application of new techniques and technologies used in large enterprises in small enterprises. Small businesses can supply more new products to society than other businesses and can adapt their activities to the needs of consumers by studying them more broadly. The organization of labor in small businesses allows them to effectively use the creative activities of talented people.

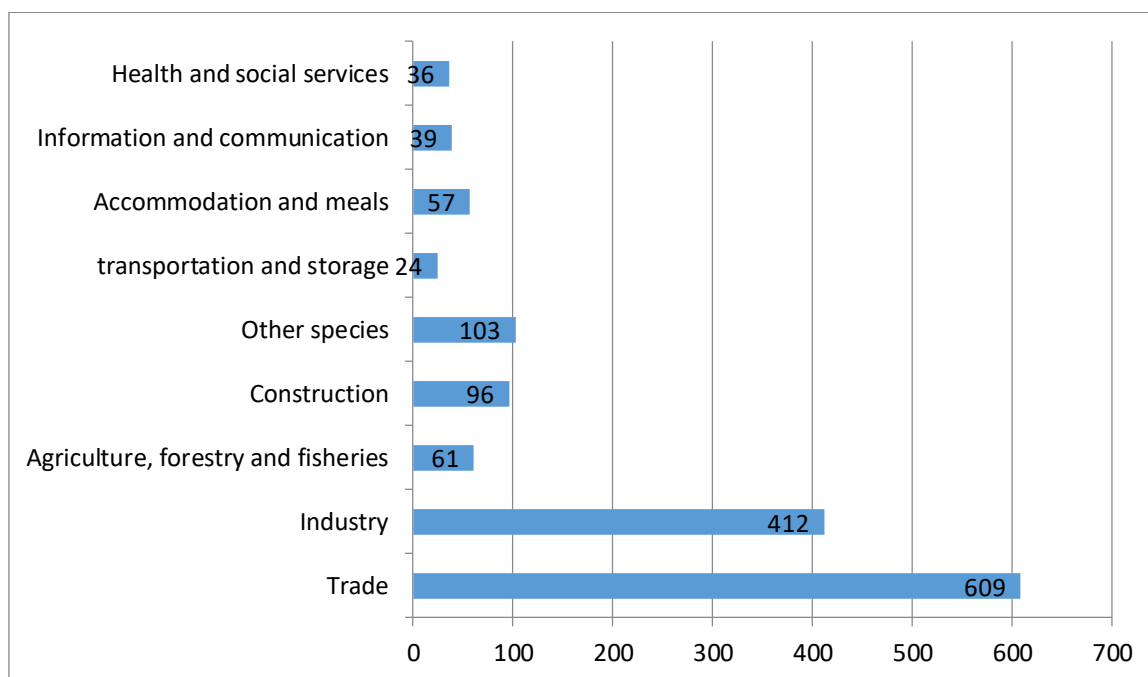


Figure 3. Distribution of newly established small businesses by type of economic activity

The use of experienced professionals in small businesses is extremely high compared to other businesses. There are opportunities for small businesses to use local raw materials, waste and labor potential. The acceleration of capital turnover, which is inherent in a market economy, has been proven to be three times higher than that of self-governing enterprises, which are focused on small enterprises.

Based on the above opinion, it can be said that financial support of small business as an effective result of public policy provides employment, welfare of the population in the country, and this sector plays one of the key economic factors in ensuring macroeconomic stability. Small business is a sector of the economy that adapts to almost all changes taking place in the investment climate.

To determine the attractiveness of the investment climate from the perspective of small business, the economic situation in the whole country and regions, the degree of investment in this sector of the law and infrastructure, the level of market infrastructure in the region, the availability of skilled labor, and so on. whether there are associated risks is crucial.

The main feature of small business and private entrepreneurship is that for it, regional factors, as a rule, prevail in terms of their impact on the process of attracting investment. It should be noted that the analysis of the investment climate should be conducted by industry. Because positive investment factors have specific aspects for different industries.

In some cases, the factors that can play a positive role in one sector are negative for another, or if one indicator is sufficient for one sector, this indicator may be too low for the successful development of another sector. Investment climate for small business in Uzbekistan of particular interest.

Here are some specific indicators for a small business:

- Regional indicator of the development of the system and infrastructure of state support of small business;
- the presence and level of development of large firms competing in the market sectors they occupy (for example, in the field of services or trade);
- The level of development of the local banking system and other factors.

Because of their unique characteristics, small businesses can use only some of the many resources that serve to attract investment resources. For example, it should be noted that the opportunities provided by internal sources of financing in small business for the entrepreneur to invest himself are not at the level of the capacity of large firms. Nevertheless, the use of these resources in small business is able to provide significant benefits and has a number of advantages in terms of engagement efficiency. Thus, increasing the number of favorable sources for the formation of investment resources and improving the efficiency of the use of available resources is now, first of all, an important task of the structures of state support of small business.

An important feature of small business and private entrepreneurship is that it is able to use the resources it receives in material form more efficiently than large firms and is more efficient than financial resources. The reason for this feature is, first of all, that the management structure of a small enterprise is usually not very conservative. This is a negative factor for the use of financial resources and a positive factor for investments in kind.

To further enhance these achievements, at least to maintain such a positive position, the process of seeking, attracting and putting financial investments into production to implement the development of the sector will always be more formalized and regulated by normative documents. As a rule, for a small business that does not have high-level professional financiers, this operation poses additional challenges. Therefore, small businesses are interested in expanding opportunities to attract material investment.

With the exception of intellectual resources (technology, know-how, brands, etc.), but in this area, too, in the eyes of a small business is not enough money to buy a finished product, but it is better to take the finished product itself as an investment. Leasing, franchising and tolling are being actively used among various forms of attracting material investment in a number of countries implementing market reforms. In addition, these forms are given a significant place in the existing and developing policy and regulatory documents of the state support of small business.

In particular, the conditions created by the President and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the development of this sector and the importance of a number of decrees and decisions adopted in this regard have a positive impact on this activity. In particular, a number of measures are being taken in Namangan region to further liberalize economic reforms, accelerate the development of small business, create the necessary conditions for further intensification of entrepreneurship, ensure confidence in their legitimate rights and interests, support small and private entrepreneurship.

The measures taken to further improve the business environment and the development of small business and private entrepreneurship are reflected in the results of a survey of business entities to assess the business environment. The results of the survey show that entrepreneurs

positively assessed the current state of the business environment in the first quarter and the changes planned to be implemented.

Changes related to electronic filing of tax returns via the Internet, reduction of tax payment deadlines and tax burden, state registration of enterprises, obtaining permits and licenses, simplification of certification mechanisms for products and services, as well as expanding the use of raw materials and commodity resources by businesses is positively evaluated in most cases.

Conclusions.

In conclusion, it is necessary to mobilize all available resources and opportunities to ensure the unconditional implementation of the approved medium-term programs to restructure and accelerate the diversification of industries, increase their competitiveness and export potential, as well as to eliminate all obstacles and barriers to private entrepreneurship. As a result, continuous improvement of employment, quality of life and living standards of the country's population in 2015 are important tasks for more sustainable development of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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According to the results of the analysis, small business in Namangan region is developing from year to year, and at the same time in the regions of the country, including Namangan region, it is necessary to do a lot to develop small business and expand its management capabilities. The potential of small business can be brought to the level of developed countries only through the effective use of existing opportunities.

In short, measures aimed at creating a favorable working environment will increase the contribution of small business to economic growth, create new jobs and make qualitative changes in other important sectors of the economy.

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