

WAYS OF STATE SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS ENTITIES

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Abstract: Efficiency of small business entities ways to improve the increase is considered one of the important current topics in the economy. In the article, the effectiveness of the activities of small business entities ways to improve the increase were considered and recommendations were given.

Key words: Small business, population, increase, principle, Green Marketing Strategies, labor productivity, competition, enterprise.

Introduction

In the conditions of globalization in the world, increasing the competitiveness of the national economy, accelerating the integration of its sectors and industries into the world community, and the problems of innovative development of the country's economy are considered important research directions. Taking into account the growing needs of the population, forming small business entities that are quickly adaptable to the production of modern innovative products, increasing the efficiency of small business based on the sustainable development of the economy, forming and developing new types of small business entities with innovative characteristics, developing mechanisms for making management decisions on the development of enterprises, improving the scientific and methodological foundations of increasing the influence of small business in ensuring socio-economic stability shows the priority directions of scientific research.

Literature review

The formation and development of general aspects of small business entities in Uzbekistan, S.S. Gulomov, D.S. Kasimova, Yo.A. Abdullaev, M.R. Boltabaev, M.S. Kasimova, Sh.J. Ergashkhodjaeva, B.K. The scientific works of Goyibnazarov, A.N. Samadov, A.A. Khadjimuratov can be noted separately. The issues of econometric modeling and forecasting of the development trends of small business and entrepreneurship were studied in the research works of B.Yu Khodiev, B.T.Salimov and S.K.Salaev Improvement of the economic mechanisms of state regulation of small business by U.V. Gafurov, development of the state regulation of small business and business environment by O.A.Aripov, In the case of M.M.Ibragimova, scientific studies were conducted on improving the efficiency of small business and private entrepreneurship based on structural changes. Kh.P.Abulqosimov, I.A.Bakieva, N.K.Murodova, G.Q.Abdurahmonova, Q.Muftaydinov and A.A.Kulmatov conducted research on socio-economic problems of development of small business entities.

Main results. In the modern economy, there is evidence of the need for significant changes in production activities with an integrated and ecologically logical sustainable

approach to these conditions of significant changes in the balance of relations between society and nature. A number of countries have adopted the concept of sustainable development of small business entities in their national legislation and reinforced it with environmental policy standards. Also, many other countries have established non-tariff trade barriers by restricting small businesses from developing and selling products that use certain types of chemicals and materials. It is certainly a reliable set of actions that can reduce the impact on the environment and does not call into question the business model or scale of business on environmental issues. This means that as technological improvement increases, the efficiency of resource use will also increase, so the likelihood of increased use and demand will increase.

The guidelines of the United Nations General Assembly on the sustainable development of small businesses have been adopted and disseminated by various governments, and virtually every country has adopted this concept as an important decision-making criteria. It is worth noting that the strong sustainability of small business entities recognizes that there are economic boundaries and laws that must be considered. It is important to mention the limits that strong sustainability sets for the use of natural sustainability and environmental protection services. These limits are determined by nature's ability to reproduce and self-deplete, to pollute, to destroy. According to this approach, nature not only offers resources such as timber, water or land (which have economic value), but also supports environmental services such as forests, rivers and areas that are important for sustaining life. Therefore, economic growth should be matched with the growth dynamics of renewable resources, as well as with the development of new alternative energy sources that ensure the sustainability of non-renewable resources.

In this regard, it is certainly the responsibility of each government to develop the country's economy and determine its prospects, to clearly plan the possibilities of meeting unlimited needs from limited resources, to determine future target macroeconomic parameters and to develop a program of priorities and directions for achieving it. Based on this, research shows that in the experience of all developed and developing countries, economic development can ensure the sustainable development of small business entities and increase their efficiency. shows the connection.

In recent years, global environmental policies and regulations have become more stringent, especially establishing non-tariff barriers for food trade, and there is an increasing interest in creating green production strategies for sustainability. Given that formal and informal small businesses account for more than 90% of all firms worldwide and account for an average of 70% of employment and 50% of GDP, even if they have little impact individually, their cumulative impact is significant. Possible Small business entities usually have an impact on the environment related to the nature of their business with the production and conversion of goods. However, due to the increased pressure on environmental issues, many enterprises are starting to introduce improvements in their business processes and models with "Green Marketing Strategies", but most small businesses only have very limited resources to satisfactorily protect the ecological base that supports socio-economic activities.

The most important task of small business is to create new jobs, which can provide employment even in the most remote areas of the country. It should be noted that small business also provides employment to young people who do not have work experience, who are socially problematic strata of the population, and helps them to gain experience and skills. According to the results of the research, based on the analysis, it is possible to determine a number of factors that prevent the formation of small business entities as the basis of the economy.

First, in the early days of independence and even today, trading and brokerage activities have been the only means available to entrepreneurs to collect and circulate funds. In trade, the change of small business entities from the sale of goods and services to financial services (25.6 percent), education (7.4 percent), trade (1.7 percent), and communication and information services (15.3 percent) showed positive growth rates.

Secondly, the number of individual entrepreneurs and farmers who carry out their activities individually is more than 2/3 of the total number of small businesses operating in the country. The nominal growth of the income of the population was 15.9 percent, and 14.8 percent of this growth was 15.1 percent of the income from labor activities, which has a high share in the total income of the population. The high income of individual entrepreneurs and farmers from the sale of products and the provision of services is determined by their high labor efficiency, especially by the increase in population demand under the influence of the pandemic (Figure 1).

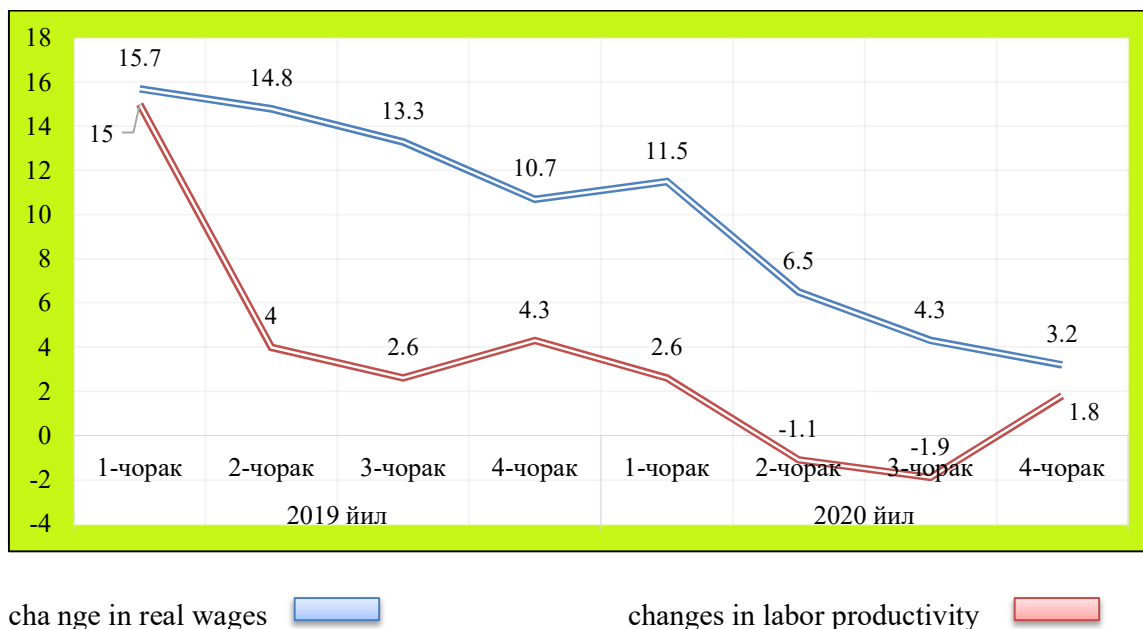


Figure 1. Changes in labor productivity and real wages in Uzbekistan, in percent

In the reporting year, labor productivity tended to decrease as a result of the fact that enterprises did not work at full capacity in the context of the pandemic, as a result of the limited

movement of labor resources. In particular, labor productivity growth slowed down in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the first quarter of 2019, and decreased by 1.1 and 1.9 percent in the second and third quarters, respectively. From the III quarter of 2020, in the context of the easing of quarantine restrictions and the recovery of economic activity, a positive change in the labor productivity indicator was observed, and in the IV quarter, its growth was 1.8 percent. The decrease in labor productivity is explained by actions aimed at saving jobs even in the conditions of a decrease in the volume of production (work, provision of services) by some enterprises and organizations.

Tendency to decrease in the number of newly established small businesses. At the same time, 94 percent of the total number of registered small businesses are active, that is, they have the opportunity to carry out economic activities.

Fourthly, inflation expectations of business entities remained unchanged compared to the corresponding period of 2020 (18 percent). The low level of capital-labor ratio of small business does not allow to expand the collateral base and increase the volume of lending to small business entities provided with fixed assets.

Fifth, the consequences of non-compliance with the current legislation regulating various aspects of the production and economic activity of small business entities lead to an increase in administrative barriers that prevent the development of small business entities and force it to transition to the underground economy.

The analysis shows that the economies of rapidly developing countries have achieved great results thanks to small and medium-sized businesses. There are a number of advantages for increasing the rate of development of small business entities in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the impact of this process on economic growth.

First, increasing competition in medium-sized and large cities of the country creates preconditions for diversification of small business entities, expansion of their profile and transfer of investment flows to new sectors.

Secondly, the increase in deposits of individuals in banks indicates that the main depositors - individual entrepreneurs have surplus funds, which in turn means the creation of new small business entities.

Thirdly, in the period of market changes in the country, most of the population oriented to small business have high professional education in various specialties. This potential allows entrepreneurs to create productions that require processing and science, as well as to participate in import substitution programs and to establish cooperative relations with large domestic and foreign enterprises.

Fourthly, a stable banking and financial sector allows the development of the financial services market and the development of a multi-level system of financial and credit provision, encouraging the increase of assets of small business entities.

Fifth, the convenient geographical location of Uzbekistan opens up great opportunities for the export of small business products (works, services) to the foreign market, particularly to Central Asia.

Sixth, the formation of the regulatory framework for the regulation of small business entities.

If we make a conclusion based on the results of the mentioned analysis, it allowed us to conclude about the need to deepen the reforms within the framework of the current policy on the development of small business and state support. At the same time, the directions of further reforms should be systematic, taking into account all the weak and strong aspects of the current development of the economy, and ultimately, an economic model is needed for the further development and efficiency of small business entities.

A model is a system of elements that reproduces the characteristics, functions and relationships of the research subject, and it has the following characteristics:

Written information about the differences between the modeled object and the real object;

The commonality of characteristics with the simulated object that is important for research purposes;

The ability to replace an object with a modeled object close to it;

That there are clear rules of transition from sample information to information about the object itself.

A well-chosen model for the process is of great importance in business systems that use a set of diagrams, graphs, drawings, symbol sets, laws and drawings, allowing to study many processes and phenomena characteristic of the market, allowing to work with elements of the development of the environment and small business structures. gives The reason for applying the model is that the efficiency obtained from them as a result of simultaneous engagement in several activities in the considered small business entities does not fully reflect its expression. Therefore, in our opinion, 92it is appropriate to refer to synergistic efficiency in this case. In this case, it is recommended to take into account the following indicators in order to quantify the resulting synergistic efficiency:

1. Control of labor productivity and service prices due to the increase in the volume of services provided due to the increase in gross profit from sales through each activity - MUXN.

2. Reducing the costs of maintenance and repair of office equipment and equipment - TTXK.

3. Tax benefits received within 2 years after registration of a small business entity - OSI. When discounting these cash flows for small business entities over the next 3 years, discount rates for cash flows are chosen differently, taking into account the associated risks. The synergistic effect manifests itself in the form of an economic effect equal to the sum of three discounted cash flows:

$$ST = MUXN + TTXK + OSI \quad (3.1)$$

It is worth noting that by discounting cash flows, it will be possible to analyze the distribution of efficiency over time and take into account all the classifications of synergy effects (Figure 2).

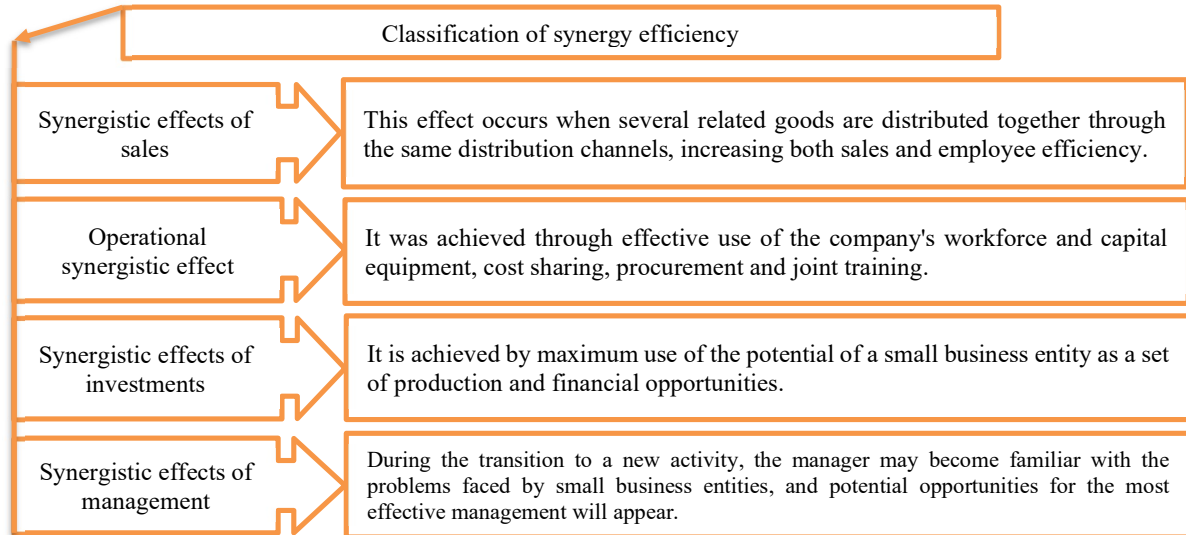


Figure 2. Classification of synergy efficiency

From the data in the picture, it can be seen that the synergistic effect of sales is mainly created by small business entities in the process of production of various products and their joint sale, and it is determined by the increase in the volume of sales of products and the labor productivity of employees. Operational synergistic effect Changes in small business income are related to the growth of the labor force and the efficient use of fixed assets, which is directly reflected in the experience and knowledge of the labor force, as well as in the reduction of research and development, administrative costs. The synergistic effect of investments occurs after the expansion of the activities of small business entities, investing in various investment projects to increase income through additional funds, effective use of the potential of small business entities.

Conclusions and suggestions.

Special measures and structures based on the state budget are provided for small business entities in the implementation of promising scientific and technical developments, technical and technological re-equipment of small enterprises, training and retraining of personnel for small and medium-sized businesses. In the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, it is appropriate to pay attention to the government's measures to balance the interests of the state and business, to provide optimal conditions for business activities, and to increase the competitiveness of small business.

The main goal of the activity of small business entities is to achieve the desired result, more precisely, to obtain a high level of profit through the effective use of capital and resources. The most important task of the activities of small business entities is to ensure the efficient operation of the enterprise, which implies orientation to innovation and creation of an innovative environment, attracting and using resources from various sources to solve the given

tasks. Any enterprise, first of all, strives to ensure stable and financially successful operation in the market, using various tools and methods.

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