



PECULIARITIES OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

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ANNOTATION

This article focuses on specific areas and theoretical issues of small business and private entrepreneurship development in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: global, new model, industrial revolution, technological system, small business, collective entrepreneurship, digital economy, manufacturing, commerce, finance, innovative entrepreneurship.

INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the XXI century, the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan has achieved a steady pace of development. Global changes in the world economy, the tightening of relations between many countries have affected the level of economic development in the regions of the country. Today, domestic and foreign economic research consists of the active development of new models of economic development. In order to achieve sustainable economic development, it is planned to make extensive use of the achievements of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, to raise the sectors of the economy to the fifth and sixth technological sectors. And family businesses are gaining a strong foothold in the world economy. "The share of family companies in the European Union is 50%, in Latin America - 65-90%, in the United States - 95%. In addition, 45-50% of GDP in Europe, 70% in Latin America and 65-82% in Asia are generated by family businesses." [8] Global economic changes in the world economy, in turn, affect the economy of each country. The positive changes in domestic and foreign economic activity in the economies of countries are largely the result of positive activity in small businesses and private entrepreneurship in the country.

The sustainable development of this industry is strongly influenced by any changes in the business sector. At the same time, the experience of developed countries shows that the steady rise in living standards has been achieved, first of all, through the rapid development of small business and private entrepreneurship. Therefore, the development of business and private entrepreneurship, increasing its place and role in the economy is also very important for the people of Uzbekistan. Small business is a group of such organizations, which have the characteristics of the activity at the entrance to the business, based on the internal relations of the firm, as well as are inextricably linked with the external environment [1]. The term "small business" is an English word, mostly used in Western European countries, Japan, and the term "small and medium business" is used in India and Asia as "small manufacturing" [9].

According to A.N. Azriliyana's large economic dictionary, "small business is an organization or enterprise consisting of private and small organizations, which does not reach the level of a single monopoly and is necessary for all sectors of the economy [2]. V. Shepelev defined business activity and the main forms of

business according to the sources of entrepreneurial origin, administrative-legal forms, legal regulation, the level of novelty of goods and services [3].

In particular, S. Gulomov pointed out the following forms of entrepreneurial activity: private entrepreneurship is organized by individuals or legal entities (enterprises) in practice on the basis of their personal (private) property; collective entrepreneurship - is organized on the basis of the collective property of a group of citizens; mixed business - is organized on the basis of merging the property of one (or more) legal entity (enterprise) and several individuals; contractual entrepreneurship - carried out on a contractual basis by the head of the enterprise which is not the owner of property; the head of the enterprise is registered in the same manner as a business citizen and has the same responsibilities [4]. K. Muftaydinov points out the following forms of entrepreneurship: private entrepreneurship on the basis of individual labor activity; private entrepreneurship carried out by individual citizens on the basis of hired labor; collective entrepreneurship by a group of citizens; is a joint venture based on the merger of legal entities and citizens to their property and property rights [5]. According to I.Yu.Umarov, it is necessary to provide a unified approach to solving the problem of development and support of entrepreneurship in the food industry in the regions of the country, to apply a single principle in managing all areas of development, their design and implementation [6].

In our opinion, small businesses and private entrepreneurship are enterprises or organizations that are compact, fast-changing, have additional production and service areas, and are inextricably linked with the digital economy.

MAIN PART

From the very beginning of the economic reforms in the country, special attention has been paid to ensuring economic growth, creating new jobs, solving the problem of employment, achieving sustainable growth of incomes and improving living standards. In the literature on market economy in Western countries, business is defined as a system of production aimed at satisfying the needs and desires of society. Business encompasses the relationships between all participants in a market economy and includes not only the behavior of business people, but also the behavior of consumers, employees, and government employees. In this case, they are synonymous with the word business, and in a sense are concepts such as trade, commerce. In general, business is a person's business activity in the system of market relations.

Small business in the system of market relations has the following distinctive features:

is manifested as a form of entrepreneurship characterized by the volume of production, the number of employees and to which industry it belongs. Small business includes firms that have their own property and economic independence and are not considered dominant in their field of activity.

Most foreign researchers estimate that the small business alone employs 500 people and has a sales volume of 20 million. include firms not exceeding \$. There are the following types of business in small business:

- by area of activity: production, commercial, financial and innovative entrepreneurship;
- by the number of activities: single-industry and multi-sectoral entrepreneurship;

- on the complexity of activities: Certain knowledge, skills, abilities, demanding, high-tech entrepreneurship;

- by industry: industry, agro-industry, agriculture, construction, etc.

The subjects of entrepreneurship are legal entities and individuals. There are the following forms of small business:

- Private entrepreneurship is organized by individuals or legal entities in practice on the basis of their own property;

- Collective entrepreneurship - is organized on the basis of the collective property of a group of citizens;

- joint venture - is formed on the basis of merging the property of one legal entity and several individuals;

- Joint venture - is formed by merging the property of two or more legal entities;

- Contractual business - is carried out on a contractual basis by the head of the enterprise (manager) who is not the owner of the property. The responsibility falls on the manager.

Doing business in a small business is as follows:

- forming a legal entity;

- without forming a legal entity;

- using hired cocktails;

- without the use of hired cocktails.

Depending on the form of ownership, small business involves private, collective, joint, mixed and other enterprises.

According to the current legislation, small business owners are divided into the following groups:

- an individual entrepreneur is a natural person who is not a legal entity and does not have the right to hire labor force, has a certificate of state registration as a private entrepreneur;

- micro-firm - up to 20 people in the industry, regardless of the form of ownership; enterprises with up to 10 employees in trade, services and other non-manufacturing sectors;

- small enterprise - with an average of 100 employees per year, regardless of the form of ownership; in construction, agriculture and other sectors - up to 40 people; enterprises with up to 20 employees in science, science, retail and other non-manufacturing sectors.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In all independent states, the state form of ownership prevailed in the pre-reform period. The first research on entrepreneurship in economics began in the XVIII century in the works of R. Cantilon, A. Thurgo, F. Kene, A. Smith and J. B. Sey. However, the concept of "entrepreneurship" is still widely used in public opinion. There are various misconceptions about this concept in the scientific literature, often consisting of a collection of economic, organizational, and psychological descriptions (different views) of this emergency. There are many types of business definitions in the foreign literature. The whole history of the development of human society has always been associated with business in one way or another.

In the early stages, the most important feature of entrepreneurship is the uncertainty factor that determines the profitability or harm of any individual entrepreneur. It is recognized that the socio-economic task of entrepreneurship is to strike a balance between supply and demand in different markets. Later, the concepts of "capital owner" and "entrepreneur" began to differ from each other. Entrepreneur ensures the circulation and growth of capital, and in this regard, he uses his ideas, knowledge and skills to run the business as a venture capitalist, that is, a person who skillfully manages the attracted funds, and spends these funds on risky ventures in order to make a lot of profit.

Articles and literature on business in Uzbekistan and the CIS appeared in the mid-60s. Private property was completely foreign to our ideology at that time. The word "business" is an English word that means an entrepreneurial activity, or in other words, an entrepreneurial activity aimed at making people profit. There are many types of business definitions in the foreign literature. The whole history of the development of human society has always been associated with business in one way or another. The word businessman first appeared in the English economy in the 18th century, meaning "property owner". In particular, Adam Smith describes the entrepreneur as the owner of the property, noting that "he is a person who takes economic risks in order to implement a commercial idea in order to make a profit" [7]. The entrepreneur plans his own business, organizes production, sells the product, and manages the income he receives. Business is a foreign word. It is spread all over the world, it is used in all countries. Entrepreneur must know how to organize production and sell products. He must be able to assess the specific conditions that arise in the context of market relations and choose the right path. No one will ever teach an entrepreneur what to do and come to their aid in difficult times. Every entrepreneur should believe and rely only on his own strength, knowledge and intelligence. Small business and entrepreneurship play an important role in ensuring the continuity and stability of the economy in terms of its scale. The scale of the impact of small business and entrepreneurship on the economy includes a number of economic, social, cultural, educational and other aspects. An important role in the organization of small business is to build a firm and clearly define its effective area. At the same time, statistics show a lot of failure in starting a new business. Many say it is 30 percent, as 85 percent of new businesses go through a crisis in their first 10 years of operation. At the same time, 40 percent of the registered small firms continue their operations after 5 years. Entrepreneurship is an economic activity inherent in a market economy. In other words, it is the conscious and purposeful economic activity of the owners or their representatives to organize the production and exchange of goods and services in order to achieve a certain socio-economic result. The essence of entrepreneurship is further clarified by: In all independent states, the state form of ownership prevailed in the pre-reform period. The first research on entrepreneurship in economics began in the XVIII century in the works of R. Cantilon, A. Thurgo, F. Kene, A. Smith and J. B. Sey. However, the concept of "entrepreneurship" is still

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Second, another aspect of entrepreneurship is expressed in the above definition, which is rich in content, with a diverse appearance. The choice, organization and development of entrepreneurial activity is, in essence, an activity of free choice, rather than work of state or public importance.

Great attention is paid to deepening socio-economic reforms and further improving the living standards of the population, reducing unemployment, increasing the role of small business and private entrepreneurship in providing employment.

In order to develop this sector in small areas of small business and private entrepreneurship, it is necessary to carry out extensive advocacy work among the population. It is necessary to provide information about the conditions and benefits created in our country for the development of this sector. It is necessary to show the population the experience of countries that have achieved the well-being of the population through the development of small business and private entrepreneurship. The development of this sector will be necessary to ensure the well-being of every citizen to develop or start their own business.

There are three types of business activities and 3 groups of entrepreneurs:

First, create a new product or service project.

This type of entrepreneurship is carried out by innovative entrepreneurs who are owners of intellectual property.

Second, entrepreneurs engaged in the organization of commodity production and entrepreneurs engaged in the organization of sales, resale and commercialization of goods.

Third, there are two types of entrepreneurship in terms of purpose: to make a profit, to achieve economic efficiency; it is possible to distinguish species that aim to achieve social benefits (e.g., conservation, upbringing of the younger generation, health care).

CONCLUSIONS

Given the growing importance and role of small business and private entrepreneurship in the world economy in recent years under the influence of rapid development, further development of the use of small business and private entrepreneurship is required. This will allow the industry to expand more rapidly, increasing the importance of the industry. The expected result of the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the country is to increase employment, the formation of new professions in the economy through the use of digital technologies.

1. The rapid development of small business will have an impact on the formation of new trends in the economy, the diversification of the service sector and the rapid development of many other industries and sectors under the influence of rapid development of small business.

2. The author's definition that KB and HT facilities are compact, fast-changing, with additional production and service areas, is an integral part of the digital economy.

3. Small business is an important invisible part of the economy. It is an area where many problems can be solved in a market economy.

4. A comprehensive approach is required in the study of the field. Short and medium term strategies for small business development will be developed.

5. Small business in the economy serves as a solid platform for large business development.

6. It is necessary to pave the way for the formation of digital platforms for the development of the industry. It is necessary to develop innovative innovations. It is expedient to establish nanotechnology centers and small research and production complexes in the economy.

7. It is necessary for small businesses to take advantage of the achievements of the Fourth Industrial Revolution through the widespread application of the principles of "Industry 4.0". The development of "Small Business 4.0" has been developed.

8. It is necessary to develop a "Concept of small business development of Namangan region on the basis of digital technologies" using the strategy for the development of the metallurgical industry based on digital technologies, developed by the SMS group of the German concern.

9. Organization and construction of innovative small businesses in the economy of Namangan region. Establishment of new structures based on leasing and franchising based on small business activities.

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