

STRATEGIC PERSPECTIVES OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: This in the article small of business Uzbekistan national in the economy held place, his development effect doer factors and market competition conditions small of business development analysis in Uzbekistan small of business organizational and legal forms and legal supply, small business of subjects tax, banking, finance institutions with connection, small business in development some problems and their solutions belongs to new edges work out, their in front standing problems and solutions light up given.

Keywords: Small business, economics, Industry in networks, development, directions, finance institutions.

Sign in. Our republic 31st anniversary of independence on the eve of social directed market economy of formation all in the fields reforms transfer because of achieved to the results look if we throw positive to achievements what we have achieved trust harvest we do This is the most important reasons one all of fields in development priority directions set him done is increased . In economics separately attention given priority from directions one is small business and private entrepreneurship is to develop . National in economics the world in the market to the situation according to respectively structural changes done increase , produce release and service show in the fields new economy relationships development , owners class formation and finally As a result population marriage level in raising small business and of entrepreneurship solution doer place take over to go to reach separately attention was directed .

Literature analysis. Entrepreneurship organize to be done and development theoretical basics A. Smith, I. Schumpeter, F. Hayek scientific in his works research done ¹

Small business , private entrepreneurship of the theory its formation _ to practice app to be done AVBus y gin, G. Gross , MGLapusta , Yu.L. Starostin , R. Khizrig , M. Peters , Yu.M. Osipova , BARayzberg , VARube such as foreign and CIS countries economist scientists own contributions those who added²

Analysis and results .Today, 90% of businesses in developing countries are small and medium-sized enterprises, and they generate more than 50% of jobs and economic development. Formally established small business enterprises contribute up to 40% of the country's GDP. In informal business enterprises, these indicators are much higher. According to World Bank estimates , 600 million jobs will be needed to keep up with the growing workforce by 2030 ³. This, in turn, requires making business development a priority in each country.

When performing a statistical analysis of business development processes, which are becoming one of the important links of the economy, it is necessary to consider the types of activities that are part of it by sectors and regions, and to develop a model of the development process of the business sector, to develop its underdeveloped aspects , to The general description of this research is to find answers to the questions of how to develop the mysterious factors, to determine the expected economic results in the future.

¹Smith A. Issledovaniya o prirode i prichinakh richatka narodov. - M.: Os-89, 1997. - 256 p.; Schumpeter I. Theory of economic development. - M: Progress, 1982. - 455 p.; Hayek F. Poznanie, competition and freedom. Anology sochineni. - M: Pneuma , 1990. - 309 p.

²Busygina A.V. Entrepreneurship. - M: INFRA-M, 1997. - 608 p.; Gross H. Small Business in Grossen Market . - Dusseldorf , 1958. - 150 r.; Lapusta M.G., Starostin Yu.L. Maloe predprinimatelstvo. - M.: INFRA-M, 2004. - 454 p.; Osipova Yu.M. Osnovy predprinimatelskogo dela. - M.: Delo, 1995. - 432 p.; Khizrig R , Peters M. Entrepreneurship. - M.: Delo, 1991. - 159 p.; Raisberg received a B.A. Basic economic enterprise. - M.: Znanie, 1995. - 206 p.; Raisberg received a B.A. Basic business. - M.: Economics, 1996. - 192 p ; Rube V.A. Financial business: history, theory and practice. - M.: 2000. - 231 p.

³<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/sme/finance>

and determining the amount of money that should be spent to protect business entities in the pandemic is one of the important issues. is one.

The coronavirus pandemic of business entities in our republic:

- to increase the business activity of entrepreneurs, to create a guaranteed system for citizens to freely engage in and be interested in business activities, and to protect their legal rights and interests;
- improvement of the regulatory and legal basis for the creation and operation of small business enterprises;
- expansion of opportunities for small business enterprises to use credit sources and investments;
- increasing the importance of the insurance system to ensure stable protection against business risks;
- attraction of investments (including foreign investments), modern technologies and equipment in the business sector;
- expansion and development of market infrastructures serving small businesses;
- to expand the opportunity of small enterprises to use raw materials, information and technologies freely and without obstacles, to improve the system of selling the products produced by them in domestic and foreign markets;
- improvement of the system of accounting and analysis of indicators of small business activity, introduction of a simplified procedure of state statistics, accounting and tax reporting for them;
- to provide business entities with the necessary economic, statistical, production-technological, scientific-technical and other information for efficient operation;
- establishing benefits for taxes, fees and tariffs. development of personnel training, retraining and advanced training system for small and medium enterprises, etc.

Of the state in the field of regulation and support of the development of business entities is carried out on the basis of certain forms and methods. The state directly or indirectly affects the activities of business entities using administrative, economic or institutional methods. If the state regulates the activities of business entities using administrative methods, it implements measures to support them using economic or institutional methods. Using administrative methods to protect and guarantee the inviolability of private property and freedom of entrepreneurship, to limit monopoly and protect fair competition, to ensure the rule of law, to monitor compliance with legal and regulatory procedures adopted by the state is mounted. With the help of economic methods, the state uses influence measures to direct the development of market processes in a direction consistent with the state's economic policy. Regulation and support of small business using economic methods is provided through finance, money-credit, tax, customs, assessment, insurance and other supports. If administrative methods of state regulation of economic processes oppose the self-management mechanism of the market economy, economic methods encourage their active use. Institutional methods envisage the formation and development of state administration bodies and various institutional structures (associations, chambers, foundations, trading houses, research centers, etc.) supporting small business entities. Supporting business entities through economic and institutional methods is becoming more and more important. Because they reveal the role of the state as a stimulus in increasing the efficiency of business entities in the environment of entrepreneurship and freedom of choice, personal interest and healthy competition. There are direct and indirect methods of regulation according to the level of influence of the state on economic processes . Direct support measures will be directed directly to business entities and serve to improve their financial situation and increase their economic efficiency. Among such measures are economic levers such as introduction of reliefs in paying taxes, granting loans at preferential terms and interest rates, setting guaranteed prices for products purchased under the state order, and setting favorable tariffs and fees in export-import operations. Sometimes the state uses indirect support measures in order to create

favorable conditions for business entities and increase their efficiency. In indirect support, the state does not directly provide benefits to business entities in certain areas, but provides benefits to enterprises in the sectors that provide them with services. The main goal of this is to significantly reduce the cost of goods and services provided by these enterprises to entrepreneurs and, ultimately, to create favorable economic conditions for business entities.

Economic methods of business regulation and support include:

- budget-tax policy;
- monetary policy;
- Alternativeization of foreign economic activity;
- economic planning, programming and perspective setting.

The budget-tax system is one of the effective levers of direct state regulation of business entities. While the tax system is the main source of the formation of the state budget, it also has the function of stimulating economic activity (tax benefits, etc.). However, improper use of the progressive tax system, i.e., its normative excess, can have a negative impact on economic development. This is explained, first of all, by the destruction of the interest to work with high productivity and high income, and the incentive to invest. In the modern market economy, tax levers are one of the effective means of regulating the economy. In Uzbekistan, this lever is used to encourage small entrepreneurship. Currently, small business entities enjoy a number of tax benefits. The state determines measures to stimulate business activity through the monetary system. Monetary and credit policy primarily includes measures aimed at improving the circulation of money, raising the value of the national currency, and ensuring the stability of prices. There are direct and indirect ways to encourage small business through the monetary and credit system. As levers of direct economic impact, we can mention the measures of providing targeted loans to entrepreneurs, setting the upper limits of lending, and establishing direct control over the level of bank interest rates. Indirect methods of encouraging small business through the money-credit system are used more. They include setting the minimum level of reserves of commercial banks, regulating interest rates on loans, coordinating refinancing standards of commercial banks, determining the national currency rate, issuing money in circulation at the level of established standards, and other measures. Through economic planning, programming and forecasting, the state has an indirect influence on economic processes, and they have the content of recommendations for small business entities. Support of small business entities through the financial and credit system is primarily characterized by the use of the preferential lending mechanism and the development of the guarantee process.

Conclusion. In Uzbekistan, the relevant state management bodies, the Chamber of Commerce, the Union of Farmers and Farms, and other structures deal with the regulation, coordination and support of small and medium-sized entrepreneurship. At the same time, they perform the task of supporting small business entities in various ways. In the current era, the producers of products are operating in a complex and changing environment. It is important for a small business to know in advance to whom, what and how many products to deliver. Today, the price of goods and services created by small entrepreneurs is relatively cheap, and their export to neighboring countries is of great economic importance. Therefore, we believe that the establishment of a non-governmental association engaged in export abroad is of urgent importance today. In our opinion, it is appropriate to use the methods successfully used in foreign experience to solve this problem.

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