

## Integrated Development of Small Business

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**ABSTRACT:** In the article, on the basis of comparative analysis, support for small business and private entrepreneurship in the country, their share by industry, in the volume of investment in fixed assets, as well as the total number of people employed in the economy were studied. Based on the analysis of state support of small businesses and private entrepreneurship, proposals have been developed to support them.

**KEYWORDS:** Business, Commodity-Money, Entrepreneurship, Small Business, Private Property, Market, Agriculture, Industry, Construction.

### INTRODUCTION

The concept of small business and entrepreneurship. The word "business" is an English word that refers to an entrepreneurial activity, or in other words, an activity that seeks to benefit people. 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, the word business is synonymous with, in a sense, concepts such as trade, commerce. In general, business is the activity and activity of a person in the system of market relations.

The definition of a small business should be linked to its content. As mentioned above, there is a harmony between entrepreneurship and small business. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On guarantees of freedom of entrepreneurial activity" adopted on May 25, 2000, entrepreneurship is income earned by business entities in accordance with the legislation, at risk and under their own liability (profit) is an entrepreneurial activity. A small business entity never intends to remain on a constant scale of activity, but rather seeks to develop and expand its activities.

Although entrepreneurship is said to be developed and scientifically based in scientific sources, especially in the West, this activity has long been valued as an economic value of the peoples of the East. For example, commodity-money relations first developed in the East and gradually moved to the West. Our study from the point of view of the subject we are studying and researching shows that in today's 3000-year-old Avesto, it is possible not only to do business, but also to achieve the desired goal through efficiency. 'kidlangan. It states that "in order to use the land, to plant wheat, and to reap the benefits, it is necessary to plow the land a hundred times, not once."

A number of features of our national entrepreneurship are reflected in the work of the great scientist Farobi "City of Noble People". In this play, he urges people to be mainly owners, that is, entrepreneurs, and, as a result, not to live in poverty, and to follow order and norms in spending on both production needs and personal consumption. Farobi explains that owning property is not a bad habit, as opposed to amassing wealth in vain, because wealth is better than living in poverty if the property is accumulated honestly. He argues that "Anyone who accumulates the property at his disposal for himself without putting it into circulation for profit will do great harm. "Temur's rules" play a special role in studying the theoretical foundations of entrepreneurship from the characteristics of the Eastern mentality. The reason for all the world victories of Amir Temur is that he is an entrepreneur, he has made entrepreneurship his motto and action. In his time, Amir Temur saw not only the features of entrepreneurship, but also the basics of its implementation, and described them:

- Entrepreneurs who have lost their capital for certain reasons need assistance from the state treasury, so that they can restore their former potential;
- to take care of intelligent people engaged in entrepreneurship and crafts, to appreciate their services and thereby encourage them to be creative and do good deeds;
- fair distribution of income in accordance with the rules of purity, faith, justice;
- in providing sufficient investment to those engaged in entrepreneurial activities.

**The subject of small business and entrepreneurship.** The essence of small business and entrepreneurship as a subject and the role of small business in the economy, the factors influencing its development, the formation and development of small business, small business management, banking, tax service, its financial status and credit mining benefits, innovations in small business. It also examines the foreign economic relations of small business, ways to organize marketing activities in small businesses and the state of its infrastructure.

**Criteria representing small business. Criteria representing small business can be divided into two major groups:**

1. Quantitative or quantitative approach to small business activity and organizational status. These include the number of employees, the value of the authorized capital, the value of assets, the volume of production, the volume of sales of products and services, and so on.
2. In terms of quality indicators or quality approach. These criteria include the monopolistic nature of the activity, the form of ownership, differences in the organization of economic activity within the industry, the relationship between small and large production.

In international practice, the following (criteria) indicators are often used to determine the level of small business:

1. number of employees;
2. relevance to the sectors of the economy;
3. the size of the statutory fund;
4. property affiliation;
5. total assets;
6. turnover volume, etc.

At present, the practice of using one of these criteria is very rare in any country. In Uzbekistan, as well as in a number of other countries (including most CIS countries), the scale of small business is determined by two criteria - industry affiliation and the number of employees. In addition, the criteria for determining small business take into account the physical and legal forms of organization of the economy (enterprise, economic activity) in some countries. The goal is often to improve the tax system for small businesses. Such countries include the Republics of Armenia and Belarus among the CIS countries (in these republics, the structure of small business includes only economic entities that have the status of a legal entity according to the above criteria).

In our opinion, the main purpose of defining the criteria of small business is to improve the structural structure of the economy (ie, as a classification indicator) and the content and essence of economic activity, which differs significantly from large business. to identify a system of economic entities that feel the need for state support and at the same time actively participate in solving both economic and social problems, to develop and implement a clear economic policy framework for them.

There are a number of problems in our country on further liberalization of the responsibility of business entities and communication with entrepreneurs. The comprehensive measures taken to further improve the business environment in Uzbekistan allow for the rapid development of small business and private entrepreneurship and sustainable economic growth. As a result of the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in GDP in 2000-2020 increased from 31.0% to 56.9% and increased by 25.9%. Compared to developed countries, the share of small business in GDP is 62% in France, 60% in Italy, 55% in Japan, 54% in Germany, 53% in the UK, 52% in the US, 25.6% in Kazakhstan and 20.0% in Russia.

The criteria for applicability to the small business sector vary from country to country. For example, in the United States, small businesses are those with up to 100 employees and an annual turnover of \$ 3 million to \$ 12 million. Entities with 100 to 500 employees are referred to as medium-sized businesses. In addition, small businesses in Russia will have up to 100 employees and an annual revenue of up to 400.0 million rubles.

The table shows that the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in industry in 2000-2016 increased by 32.4%, agriculture - by 24.6%, construction - by 29.4%, retail - by 15.5%, exports - by 16.3%. The share of investments in fixed assets increased by 23.7% and the share of imports of goods and services in 2013-2020 increased by 4.3%. The Export Support Fund for Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship has been closely assisting businesses in our country to further expand their export potential, increase the production of modern, competitive products on the world market and export them. In the first 9 months of 2017, the Export Promotion Fund for Small

Business and Private Entrepreneurship provided legal, financial and organizational assistance to 2,162 businesses in exporting their goods and services. As a result, 395 business entities exported \$ 1 billion 93 million.

If we compare the share of small business in the number of people employed in the economy with developed countries, this figure is 78.0% in Japan, 71.0% in Italy, 69.5% in Germany, 56.0% in the UK, 54.0% in the US and 25.6% in Russia. percent. The complex of measures taken in the country to further improve the business environment, ensure reliable protection of small business and private entrepreneurship, their comprehensive support and eliminate obstacles to their rapid development in 2016 created 31,766 new small businesses (excluding farmers and farms). ). As a result, as of January 1, 2020, the number of operating small businesses amounted to 218,170, an increase of 11,066 compared to the same period last year.

**Table 1.** Dynamics of the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in the industry

Nameofindicators	2000year	2005year	2010year	2015year	2020 year	Change
Shareintheindustry	12,9	10	26,6	40,6	45,3	32,4
Shareinagriculture	73,6	85,7	95,2	98,1	98,2	24,6
Shareinconstruction	38,4	50,9	52,5	66,7	67,8	29,4
Retailshare	74,1	88,2	85,1	87,1	89,6	15,5
Shareinexports	10,2	6	13,7	27	26,5	16,3
Share in the volume of investments in fixed assets	15,4	24	28,5	35,8	39,1	23,7
The share of imports of goods and services		42,4	45,4	44,5	46,7	4,3

### Conclusion

Based on the above analysis and the experience of foreign countries, we recommend the following areas of state support for small business:

- Considering small businesses as an important part of the state economic policy, based on the nature of each type of benefits, they should be implemented in an interconnected and consistent manner;
- Based on the experience of developed countries, it is necessary to develop a legal framework for the establishment of a research and consulting institute on small business;
- Continue to assist small businesses and private entrepreneurs in creating alternative ways of using financial resources.

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