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SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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Abstract

Although a separate analysis of the system of entrepreneurial activity was first started in the West, it is known that multifaceted knowledge related to its essence and development was formed in the East and then promoted in the West. Especially, they are expressed in the teachings that were formed in this direction and have their place in life. It is known that on December 7, 2010, at the solemn meeting dedicated to the 18th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov said: "Continuously continuing the path of modernization of our country is the most important part of my progress." gave a lecture on the topic of "the year of mankind". 2011 was announced as the "Year of Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship" in our country.

Keywords Small business, private entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship, stage of development, economy, competition.

INTRODUCTION

In particular, in the "Avesta", which is the basis of Zoroastrianism, which has a history of 3 thousand years, the teachings of the scholars of the Muslim world, including the teachings of "Naqshbandiya", "Yassavia", and "Kubroviya" are embodied. Especially in this respect, the roots of the Naqshbandiyya doctrine have a deep meaning. "Khoja Bakhouddin Naqshbandi, the founder of Naqshbandi's doctrine of "Dil ba yoru, dast ba kor," that is, "let your heart be in God, and your hands be in work," demonstrated his entrepreneurial skills in tying kimhob and living with honest work. demonstrated its necessity [1, 3]. Some sources also indicate that he had weaving shops[2, 14].

At the new stage of development, we can observe the increasing scope of small business activity in our country through the number of small business entities per 1000 inhabitants.

This indicator was 12.2 units in 2017, and reached 15.6 units in 2020. It is noteworthy that the highest growth in the number of small business entities is taking place in the conditions of the negative impact of the pandemic on the economy.

Small businesses can be seen as a sector that gives new strength and energy to the economy. Newly established enterprises to a certain extent collect and implement the demand that arose later, the latest technological innovations and achievements. Accordingly, the level of renewal of enterprises is a unique indicator.

If we analyze the state of this indicator in our country, it can be observed that its level in small business enterprises was 6.2 times higher in 2016 and 6.9 times higher in 2020 than in large enterprises. That is, small business enterprises are showing their activity in the modernization

of our economy.

The most important thing is that small business entities are being organized freely and independently, taking into account the economic situation, not under any directives or exhortations. It is this situation that makes specific adjustments to the overall scale of economic sectors. In particular, the largest share of newly established small business enterprises during 2017-2020 is trade (32 percent of total enterprises), industry (21 percent), agriculture, forestry and fisheries (12 percent), and construction (10 percent), corresponds to the sectors of accommodation and food (7 percent). This serves to form an optimal ratio between our country's leading industries and sectors.

Another aspect is that small business is an important factor in creating a competitive environment in the economy and ensuring its flexibility. The competitive environment in the economy can be said to be economic competition (struggle) between producers and consumers of various products and services to achieve favorable conditions and maximize profit or economic value.

The emergence and operation of monopolies in the economy is an objective process. It is impossible to eliminate them. In some cases, the state's fight against monopoly may not be immediately effective. This is where small business entities come to the rescue. It is possible to reduce the level of monopoly in the market by creating new small production entities and creating sufficient conditions for their development.

This sector is also one of the main parties in restoring and ensuring the balance of demand and supply in the consumer market. Currently, there is no danger of a severe shortage of any product in our country, be it food, clothing or household goods. Because, because of the nature of their activity, small entrepreneurs who pay attention to insignificant changes in consumption with extreme sensitivity express their attitude to any deficit in the market in a short period. It tries to restore the balance of

demand and supply in the market by initially bringing the product whose price has risen because of its shortage from other regions or foreign countries, and in the medium or long term by establishing its national production.

The activity of small business in creating new jobs and increasing the level of employment of the population shows another important aspect of the economy of our country.

Before the independence of Uzbekistan and in its early stages, due to structural changes in the economy, national production did not match the external and internal demand, and there was a certain level of unemployment in our country. It is worth noting that at the initial stage of independent development, this situation was manifested in the form of cyclical unemployment caused by a significant decline in the economy, but now the main part of it is structural unemployment, which represents the mismatch between the supply and demand for labor. However, at the same time that there is talk of a shortage of jobs in the country, there are also areas where there is a shortage of workers with the appropriate qualifications.

At a meeting held under the chairmanship of the head of state on June 16 this year, dedicated to the priority areas of higher education development, today 40,000 in the service sector, 38,000 in industry, 12,000 in construction, 10,000 in agriculture. It was noted that there are 4,000 vacancies in communication and information technologies that require higher education, but graduates cannot meet this demand both in terms of number and qualifications. Accordingly, the potential of small business entities is widely used to increase the level of employment by coordinating the demand and supply of labor force, creating new jobs.

In recent years, small business and private entrepreneurship in our country covered more than three-quarters of the total jobs in the economy, which is even higher than the indicators of many developed countries in the world.

The opportunity and potential of small business and private entrepreneurship to create new jobs is manifested through its mobility, compactness in terms of scale and ability to quickly change direction. True, logically, a large enterprise can have an absolute advantage over a small enterprise by hiring tens, hundreds, even thousands of times more workers. However, there is another aspect of the matter, which is that once a large enterprise fills its staff, its opportunity to create new jobs is drastically reduced or eliminated. Small businesses, as a whole, try to create new jobs continuously and quickly wherever there is an opportunity to earn a little additional income.

In this regard, in our country, special attention is being paid to the wider use of the opportunities of the neighborhood institute. At the beginning of 2021, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan set the task of establishing a "neighborhood" system for finding and mobilizing additional reserves of economic growth, identifying unique "growth points" in each neighborhood and developing them. In particular, to provide all-around practical assistance to residents who expressed a desire to engage in entrepreneurial activities, to identify vacant buildings and land plots and take measures to effectively use them, to train unemployed residents in neighborhoods in vocational and entrepreneurial skills. Several tasks were set, such as supporting their employment by organizing training.

Based on the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 28, 2021 "On the state program on the creation of new jobs in 2021 and assistance to the employment of the population" permanent new jobs this year. According to the cumulative forecast indicators of the organization, 209,507 of the total 457,127 new jobs to be created (almost 46 percent) will be created because of the development of small business and private entrepreneurship.

Small business and private entrepreneurship have a direct and indirect effect on increasing the level of income of the population by

increasing the level of employment in the country. In particular, if the private income of small business entities and the income of the population are directly increased by paying wages for the labor of hired workers by them, the creation of opportunities and incentives for independent employment, participation in the creation of sources of income from property and social transfers. will indirectly affect the increase in the income of the population.

American scientist R. Khizrich, "Entrepreneurship is creating something new that has its value, and the entrepreneur spends all the necessary time and day for it, takes all the financial, psychological and social risks, and as a reward in return a person who is satisfied with money and achievements" [3, 20], - he says.

As a result of the above factors, a significant increase in the income of the population is observed in our country. According to statistics, the nominal total income of citizens increased from 151.7 trillion soums in 2016 to 401.5 trillion soums in 2020. As a result, nominal total income per capita increased from 4.8 million soums to 11.7 million soums.

Another information is that in 2020, the share of income from small businesses in the population's total income was the highest in Jizzakh, Bukhara, and Khorezm regions. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Fergana, Navoi region and Tashkent city, it was noted that the weight of income in the form of wages in large industrial enterprises and organizations is high.

A lot can be said about the significant impact on the country's development and the progress being made in this regard. The most important thing is that today in our country attention is paid to small business and private entrepreneurship as an important direction of social and economic development, targeted and effective measures are being implemented for the further development of the sector. In response, this sector is also serving the development of Uzbekistan today, showing its creativity and activity and enthusiasm in various aspects of our economy.

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