

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN TO SUPPORT SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

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ABSTRACT

The article outlines measures to develop the economy of Uzbekistan by supporting small business and private entrepreneurship, as well as to increase GDP through the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in the country.

KEYWORDS: *Small Business And Private Entrepreneurship, Innovative Economy, Employment, Market Infrastructure, GDP.*

INTRODUCTION

Consistent measures taken in recent years in our country to support and encourage small business and private entrepreneurship, a number of program directions adopted in this regard, lead to the development of this industry.

The strategy of actions in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines the development of small business and private entrepreneurship as one of the priorities. In particular, in the "Priorities for Economic Development and Liberalization" to provide reliable protection of the rights and guarantees of private property, remove all obstacles and restrictions for the development of private entrepreneurship and small business, give it complete freedom "If people are rich, the state is rich and the task is to create a favorable business - an environment for the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, to prevent illegal interference in the activities of state, law enforcement and regulatory bodies. [1]

In modern conditions of modernization of the economy, small business and private entrepreneurship play a special role not only in accelerating economic growth, but also in improving employment and labor relations, which is extremely important for our country.

LITERARY ANALYSIS

According to Academician K. Kh. Abdurakhmanov [2], "Small business is the basis of a market economy, a leading sector that determines the composition and quality of the gross national product, employment and the level of income of economic growth. That is why the priority is given to the all-round development of small business all over the world".

Problems of small business and private entrepreneurship development Dj. Keynes, A. Marshall, V. Oyken, A. Pigou I. Investigated by Schumpeter, L. Chizhova and other foreign scientists.

In the Commonwealth of Independent States, these problems are A.O. Verenikin, V. Gimpelson, I. Zaslavsky, A. Kotlyar, Yu.G. Odegov, F. Prokopova, A.A. Investigated in the scientific works of Tkachenko et al. From Uzbek scientists K.Kh. Abdurakhmonov [2], S.S. Gulomov.M. R. Boltaboev, B. Kh. Umurzakov, Sh. R. Holmominov, N. K. Zokirova, Z. Ya. Khudoiberdiev, G. K. Abdurakhmonova [1], N. Murodova, M. S. Kosimova, Sh. I. Otazhonov, N. Khaidarov, K. Muftaydin analyzed the scientific and practical aspects. this problem, the problem of their assessment.

Effective organization of economic activity in small business and private entrepreneurship means improving innovative entrepreneurial relationships that bring more results than traditional entrepreneurship. Improving these relations also imposes certain requirements on the entrepreneur, which requires constant creation and research, acquisition of new knowledge, implementation, search for new technologies and their effective use. [3]

In a number of developed countries of the world, employment in small business and private entrepreneurship is growing significantly. In particular, 70.0% of the economically active population in Japan, 80.0% in China and 50.0% in the United States are engaged in small business and private entrepreneurship, about 52.0% of the gross domestic product (GDP) in the United States and 67.0 %. In Japan, these enterprises account for 97.6% of the total number of enterprises operating in the United States, 99.2% in Japan and 99.3% in Germany. [4]

According to official statistics, there are currently 218.2 thousand small enterprises operating in Uzbekistan. The share of small business and private entrepreneurship is 56.9% of the country's GDP, which employs 78.2% of the working-age population. In addition, the creation of innovative, non-traditional jobs in small business and private entrepreneurship in order to provide employment and increase income in Uzbekistan will further expand the opportunities for stabilizing the labor market. In 2018, commercial banks will provide a total of 22.9 trillion. Sums to more than 192 thousand small businesses from all sources of funding. A loan in soums has been allocated. [5]

Based on the changes taking place in microeconomics in connection with the rapid and effective development of small business and private entrepreneurship in an innovative economy, the primary basis of individual human capital is not labor, but human productive abilities. Consistent measures taken in our country in recent years to support and encourage small business and private entrepreneurship, a number of program directions adopted in this regard, lead to the development of this industry. [6]

Comprehensive reforms are being consistently implemented aimed at creating a favorable business environment for doing business, strengthening the legal guarantees of business entities, actively attracting foreign investment and providing comprehensive support to investors. As a result, in the annual report of the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation - Doing Business for 2017-2021. The rating of the Republic of Uzbekistan has more than doubled, and our country has risen from 166th place in 2012 to 74th place in 2017 among 190 countries. At the same time, in 2017, he entered the top ten reformers to create the most favorable business environment for doing business.

Academic K.Kh. Abdurakhmanov [2] admitted that “the country creates favorable legal and organizational conditions for the development of active entrepreneurship, introduces innovative

ideas and technologies, legal guarantees for the protection of business entities and mechanisms to prevent illegal interference in their activities. is improving.

Resolution "On measures to further simplify the microcredit system for businesses and the population" (March 17, 2017), Resolution "On the establishment of the State Fund for the Development of Entrepreneurship" (August 17, 2017) for small businesses and the created legal framework for the implementation of improved labor relations in entrepreneurship. [7]

Creation of new jobs, preservation of effective jobs, including the promotion of entrepreneurship and support for small businesses of unemployed citizens. The system has improved the methodological approaches to the assessment of labor activity, grouped by region. Justifying this scientific innovation, it is advisable, first of all, to analyze the share of small business in GDP and its composition.

According to the State Department of Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in January-September 2020, the gross domestic product (GDP) of the Republic of Uzbekistan in current prices amounted to 1,408,296.6 billion soums. soums and increased by 0.4% compared to January-September 2019. It analyzed the share of small business by region (table 1.1). [8]

In January-September 2020, the share of small business in GDP was 54.2% (54.7% in January-September 2019). The decline in the share of small businesses in GDP is due to an increase in the share of large enterprises.

The largest share of small business in the regions by type of economic activity: In industry - Jizzak (61.2%), Namangan (48.3%), Samarkand (43.0%), Surkhondarya (41.9%), Syrdarya (40, 3%) and Fergana (39.4%) regions. In the construction of the Syrdarya (98.2%), Jizzak (96.4%), Andijan (92.8%), Karakalpakstan Rep. (92.6%), Khorezm (91.8%) and Fergana (91.3%) regions. Services are provided in Kashkadarya (70.3%), Samarkand (70.2%), Tashkent (69.8%), Fergana (69.5%), Bukhara (68.1%) and Surkhondarya (67.6%) areas.

TABLE 1. SHARE OF SMALL BUSINESS IN GDP OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN, (%)

T / p	Region name	2015 y.	2016 Nov.	2017 Nov.	2018 Nov.	Dec 2019	2020 y.
	The Republic of Uzbekistan	52.9	56.2	63.6	60.2	56.7	54.2
1	Republic of Karakalpakstan	58.8	53.0	54.3	55.8	54.4	54.6
2	Andijan	71.4	77.5	73.4	79.9	71.4	69.1
3	Bukhara	69.6	70.8	79.8	79.2	75.7	76.9
4	Jizzakh	71.8	74.5	84.3	84.4	84.1	83.2
5	Kashkadarya region	51.3	54.1	64.3	65.1	60.1	69.0
6	Navoi	40.1	41.2	42.4	47.9	31.3	23.8
7	Namangan	64.2	71.0	79.0	79.9	79.2	74.6
8	Samarkand	73.2	72.2	80.0	81.8	77.5	75.4
9	Surkhondarya region	64.7	70.9	79.4	78.7	78.2	76.0
10	Syrdarya	65.7	66.5	76.9	76.5	73.2	72.6

11	Tashkent	53.0	58.3	57.9	63.6	52.7	49.8
12	Fergana	60.5	64.7	69.8	70.6	67.0	65.1
13	Khorezm	66.7	70.2	75.9	78.3	75.3	73.6
14	Tashkent	58.9	62.4	63.4	64.2	60.4	77.5

As shown in Table 1.1 above, the structure of gross domestic product in the regions in 2015 52.9%, 56.2% in 2016 and 54.2% in 2020, respectively. By region, the highest rates are in Jizzakh (83.2%), Bukhara (76.9), Surkhandarya (76.0%), Samarkand (75.4%), Khorezm (73.6%) regions.

As a result of the development of labor relations in small business and private entrepreneurship and the study of its scientific and theoretical basis, in our opinion, special attention should be paid to the implementation of the following measures:

- Further increase in attracting investments in the IFC sphere, including foreign ones;
- expansion and development of market infrastructure in this area;
- economic support by the state of small business, especially family business;
- maintaining productive jobs and creating new jobs, including encouraging entrepreneurship and supporting small businesses for the unemployed;
- comprehensive support for entrepreneurial initiatives of the population, especially youth;
- Creation of conditions for the systematic work of the structures "Mahalla-family-government" to train the population in entrepreneurial skills within the framework of the program "Every family is an entrepreneur".

CONCLUSIONS

In the context of modernization and innovative reforms in Uzbekistan, the development of small business and private entrepreneurship is the main basis for economic growth. Since in the process of reforming the economy, a certain ratio in the composition of production creates a tendency to choose the type of activity in order to quickly organize its activities, taking into account changes in the market. In this regard, the social aspects of CBS development play a special role in terms of ensuring political and economic stability, reducing unemployment, employment opportunities for able-bodied people, especially among young people, in order to focus on economic development.

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