



Development Ways of Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship Tutor of the Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

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Abstract: The article reveals the importance and place of small business and private entrepreneurship in the economy, and explores its main features and development factors. Today, the role of small business and private business entities in the economy of our country has been determined. A scientific proposal and practical recommendations have been developed to determine the ways and main directions of small business and private entrepreneurship development.

Key words: entrepreneurship, business, entrepreneur, competition, conjuncture, population income, subjects, objects, demand, supply, market, economy, goods, retail trade, wholesale trade, production.

Economics of small business and private entrepreneurship We think that before revealing the importance and place in memory, we should clarify the theoretical economic nature of the concepts of "business" and "entrepreneurship".

Entrepreneurship as an object of scientific research was initially studied by economists such as I. Schumpeter, R. Cantilon.

In particular, R. Cantilon buys goods whose profit is not limited and whose price is certain, but the selling price is uncertain, he is a risk taker, adjusts supply to demand¹, evaluates that.

Taking Schumpeter, he identified five important aspects of entrepreneurship: production of new goods unknown to consumers; application of new production and commercialization of existing goods; acquisition of new goods; use of new raw materials; shows the improvement of the network. An entrepreneur is a person who implements new combinations.²states that. In general, the concepts of "entrepreneurship" and "business" do not have much difference in terms of their economic essence. More precisely, in other words, "business" is broader than the concept of "entrepreneurship", and the latter is part of the former. The word "business" is an English word, and it is an entrepreneurial activity, or in other words, an entrepreneurial activity aimed at profiting people.³

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev as noted: Another important task of ours is to support and encourage small business and entrepreneurship, to strengthen the economic power of our country, peace and stability in our country, social harmony, and to further increase the share of this sector. - is to create conditions. Why, an entrepreneur not only feeds himself and his family,

¹Azizova M. The purpose of small business problems // Bulletin of the economy of Uzbekistan. -Tashkent, 1999, issues 1-2 - 34 - p

²Balashovich. MI "Financial business: domestic and foreign experience" Ucheb. Allowance. - Moscow. NKF "Ecoperspective", 1995. - 27-28.

³Raizberg BA Sovremennyy ekonomicheskiy slovar.-M.: INFRA-M, 1997,..-496 str

but also the people and the state. I will never get tired of saying, even if it is repeated, "If the people are rich, the state will be rich and powerful."⁴

One of the main factors of economic development in the conditions of market relations is the development of small business and entrepreneurial activities. So, what is the meaning and meaning of the concepts of "entrepreneur" and "entrepreneurship"? Therefore, although the separate analysis of the system of entrepreneurial activity first began in the West, the multifaceted knowledge related to its essence and development was formed in the East and then promoted in the West, as evidenced by the above-mentioned evidence. Especially, they were formed in this direction and expressed in the teachings that have their place in life. In particular, to the history of 3 thousand years in the "Avesta", which is the basis of Zoroastrianism, the teachings of the scholars of the Muslim world, including the teachings of "Naqshbandiya", "Yassavia", "Kubraiya" are embodied. Especially in this respect, the roots of the teaching of "Naqshbandiya" are deep have Khwaja Bakhauddin Naqshbandi, the founder of Naqshbandiya's doctrine of "Dil bo yoru, dast ba kor", i.e. "Let your heart be in God, and your hands in work", demonstrated his entrepreneurial skills in tying a pattern to a kimkhab, and halal work. showed the need to live with⁵. Some sources also indicate that he had weaving shops⁶. It can be seen that Bahauddin Naqshbandi deeply understood that work is the source of people's livelihood 400 years before the famous Western economist, especially William Petty, and proved it in practice within the scope of his work.

But according to William Petty, "The father of wealth is labor, the mother of wealth." and the land is recognized as a new stage in the science of world economic theory, the above-mentioned doctrine of Naqshbandia, earlier than that and having a deep economic and spiritual content, has not yet been accepted by either the West or the local economy. did not have a proper place in their literature.

Entrepreneurial knowledge and practical activities of the great personalities ruling our land were vividly expressed in "Tuzuklari" by Sahibgiron Amir Temur and "Boburnoma" by Mirzo Babur. The great leader Amir Temur deeply understood that peace and prosperity of the country can be achieved by giving priority to free enterprise activities, and his principles were presented in a clear system in the famous work "Temur's Laws", according to which: the owner of courage and courage, "One determined, enterprising and alert person is better than thousands of careless, careless people."⁷, - put forward the conclusion. It is worth noting that Amir Temur raised his business activities to a high level not only during the peace period, but also during the war and implemented practical works in this direction.

The share of small business and private entrepreneurship in GDP, in percent⁸.

To ensure the growth of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to create new jobs, to solve the employment problem, to rapidly develop, encourage and support small business and private entrepreneurship, which play an increasingly important role in increasing the income and well-being of the population. special attention is paid to support.

In the science of economic theory, the concept of "Entrepreneurship" appeared in the 18th century and is often understood as the same as the phrase "owner". In particular, Adam Smith characterizes entrepreneurship as an owner who takes risks in order to realize some commercial idea for profit.

JBSey defines entrepreneurship quite broadly. In his opinion, an entrepreneuran economic agent (agent) engaged in the work of harmonizing the factors of production with each other in order to obtain the maximum output⁹

The Austrian economist I. Schumpeter made an important contribution to the theory of entrepreneurship. In his 1912In his book "Theory of Economic Development" he calls an

⁴ of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev . —We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people! - T.: —UzbekistanI NMIU, 2017. - 488 p.

⁵Hamidkhan Islami. Arif Khoji Bahovuddin Naqshband was born with the name of Ifad Khid. -T., 1993. 3rd p

⁶Abul Muhsin Muhammad Bakir. Ibn Muhammad Bahaviddin Balogardan. T.: "YozuvHi" publishing house, 1993. p. 14.

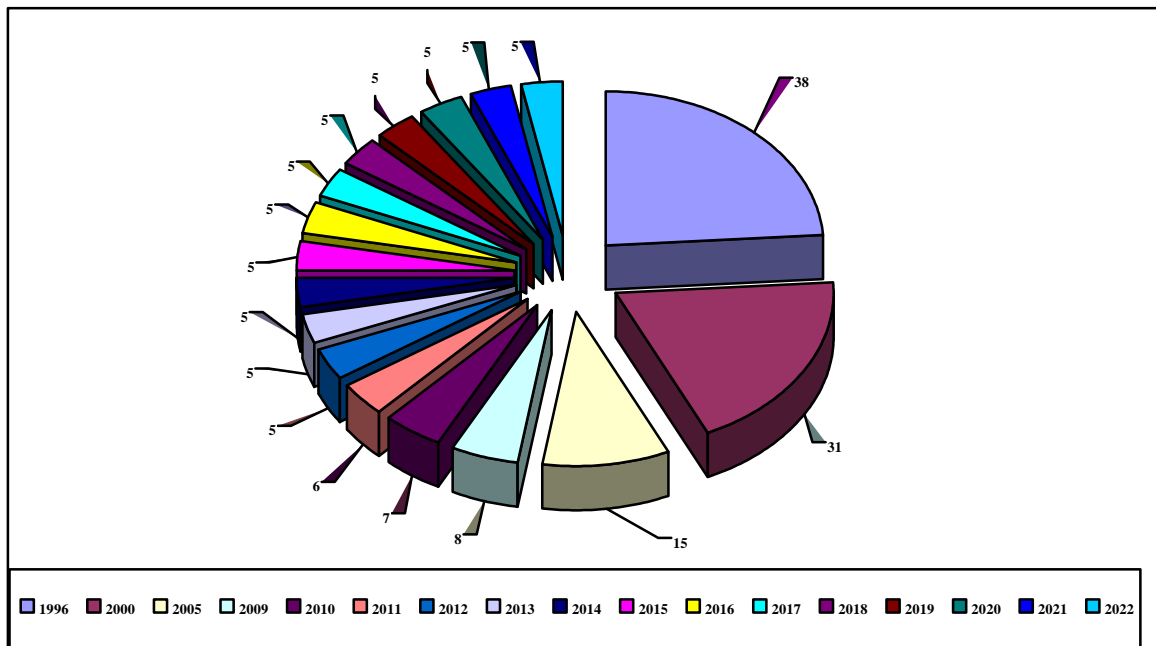
⁷Timur's rules. -T.: Gafur Ghulam publishing house. 1991, p. 15.

⁸Information of the statistical agency of the Samarkand region under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

⁹Sey JB Trakt politicheskoy ekonomiki.- M.: 1985, 55

entrepreneur a person who implements new combinations of the use of factors of production and thus ensures economic development.

Tax rates set for small businesses and private entrepreneurs.¹⁰



Tax rates set for small businesses and private entrepreneurs

It can be seen from the above information that 1996-20 Over the course of 22 years, tax rates for small business and private entrepreneurship have been reduced from 38 percent to 5 percent, that is, by 7.6 times, which is one of the benefits given by the state to small business and private entrepreneurship.

Today, small business and private business entities operate in all aspects of our country's economy, in the production of machine-building products, in the production of consumer goods, agricultural and food products, and in other areas. Small enterprises are distinguished by the fact that they do not lag behind the quality of manufactured products, and in some cases even surpass them. 60-70 percent of the activities of small businesses and private entrepreneurs in our republic are directly related to production, they are farmers, farmers, processors of industrial and agricultural products, etc.

American economist R. Stewart points out the following characteristics of small business¹¹ small business is the starting point for the creation of many new products or services; small business will be well adapted to meet specialized local needs; small businesses offer services where it is important to know their customers personally.

Also, Professor A. Olmasov stated that "the material and monetary resources (capital) of small business people (property) entities are actually intended for economic turnover and earning income."¹² Yo. Abdullayev defined entrepreneurship as an initiative activity aimed at obtaining income (profit) in accordance with legal documents, carried out by legal entities and individuals under their own property responsibility, taking risks through the production of products.

Share of small business and private entrepreneurship in population employment.

As can be seen from the above table, we can see that the number of people employed in small business and private entrepreneurship is increasing. For example, it increased from 49.7% in 2000 to 73.9% in 2022, which indicates that this industry is developing year by year.

¹⁰Information of the statistical agency of the Samarkand region under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

¹¹Kurbangaleeva OA Kak primenyat uproshchenku. - M.: —Eksmol, 2007. - P. 416

¹²Olmasov A., Sharifkhojayev M. Economic theory. Textbook. - T.: "Labor", 1999. - P. 243.

...taking measures to prevent the bankruptcy of enterprises, allocating additional financial resources in the form of subsidies, loans or extensions to economic entities in need, primarily to the affected sectors.

In particular, the social tax rate for 328,800 micro-firms and small enterprises (1.68 million workers) was reduced from 12 percent to 1 percent (662 billion soums). The minimum amount of social tax for 239 thousand individual entrepreneurs was reduced to 50% of the basic amount (more than 155 billion soums).

Fines amounting to 1.7 trillion soums have been suspended for 4,022 exporting enterprises with receivables from foreign trade operations.

Commercial banks extended loans worth 23.9 trillion soums. Supporting the most needy segments of the population and increasing their income base by 4 trillion soums through the program "Every family is an entrepreneur".

621 billion soums were allocated from the anti-crisis fund for social support of the population, especially low-income families, as well as for the involvement of the unemployed in public works. The number of families receiving social benefits increased from 595,000 to 799,000, or 34%.¹³

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¹³Resolution No. 1253 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to restore economic growth and continue systematic structural reforms in economic sectors and sectors in 2020-2021 08/29/2020