



DEVELOPMENT MECHANISMS OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE
ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN SAMARKAND REGION.

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Abstract: *The article reveals the importance and role of small business and private entrepreneurship in the economy, and its main features and development factors are studied. 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 for determining the ways of development and main directions of small business and private entrepreneurship.*

Keywords: *entrepreneurship, business, entrepreneur, competition, conjuncture, social income, entities, facilities, demand, supply, market, economy, Goods, Retail, 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 considers entrepreneurship to be a risk-taker, who buys goods whose profit is not limited and whose price is certain, but whose selling price is uncertain.

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. states 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.

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, but also the people and the state.

I will never get tired of saying, even if it is repeated, that is, "When the people are rich, the state is also rich and powerful."

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 ago In the "Avesta", which is the basis of Zoroastrianism, the teachings of the scholars of the Muslim world, including the teachings of "Naqshbandiya", "Yassavia", and "Kubraiya" are embodied. Especially in this respect, the roots of the teaching of "Naqshbandiya" are deep. He is the founder of the teaching of "Naqshbandiya" "Dil bo yoru, dast ba kor", i.e. "Let your heart be in God and your hand in work". Khwaja Bakhoudin Naqshbandi demonstrated his entrepreneurial skills in tying kimkhab and set an example of the need to live by honest work. Some sources also indicate that he had weaving shops. It can be seen that Bahauddin Naqshbandi deeply understood that labor is the source of people's livelihood 400 years before the famous Western economist, particularly William Petty, and he proved it in practice within the scope of his work.

Experts of the Center for Economic Research and Reforms conducted a linguistic content analysis of the speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at a meeting with entrepreneurs on August 18, 2023. Using descriptive words, analysts determined what the head of state paid most attention to. Shavkat Mirziyoyev used a total of 3884 words in his speech.

The analysis of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's speech (from the original language) showed that the most urgent problems of entrepreneurs are taxes and loans. The words most mentioned by the head of state were "entrepreneur", "business", "tax", "enterprise", "system", "product", "credit" and "savings".

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's most used words in his third open dialogue with entrepreneurs. In particular, the word "entrepreneur" is used 79 times, the word "business" 50 times, the word "tax" 35 times, the word "enterprise" 35 times, the word "system" 22 times, "product" the word "loan" was mentioned 21 times, the word "loan" 21 times and the word "savings" 18 times. "Bank" and related words were mentioned 15 times.

Of the phrases consisting of two words, the phrase "small business" appears 14 times, the phrase "added value" 8 times, the phrase "medium business" 10 times, the phrase "open communication" 8 times, the phrase "business development" 4 times and the phrase "entrepreneurial fund" was mentioned 3 times.

Of the three-word phrases, the phrase "value added tax" appears 6 times, the phrase "business development bank" 4 times, the phrase "small business centers" 4 times, the phrase "attracting brands" 4 times, "small business projects" phrase was mentioned 3 times, the phrase "industrial development fund" was mentioned 3 times.

According to the results of the analysis, 18% of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's speech is about small business, 18% about the results of open dialogue, 13% about simple tax administration and a comfortable environment without bureaucracy, 13% about medium-sized business, 13% about high-quality and competitive focused on product production and other issues.

The head of state noted that as a result of the transition to the cluster system, the ground was created for fundamental changes in agriculture in a short period of time.

In the last six years, cotton yield has increased from 26 centners to 34 centners per hectare (up to 40 centners in some regions), cotton fiber processing has increased by 2.5 times to 100%, yarn production has increased by 2.2 times, and finished products have increased by 5 centners.

In 2024, it is planned to increase the export of textile products by 1.5 times to 5 billion dollars (in 2023 - 3.2 billion dollars).

Today, more than 600,000 people work in cotton-textile clusters and earn a stable income, the president said.

But while William Petty's doctrine that "The father of wealth is labor and the mother is land" is recognized as a new stage in the science of world economic theory, the above-mentioned doctrine of Naqshbandia is earlier than that and has a deep economic and spiritual meaning. So far, it has not taken a proper place in either Western or local economic 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." 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. 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 expression 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 production factors with each other in order to obtain the maximum output.

Austrian economist I. Schumpeter made an important contribution to the theory of entrepreneurship. He in 1912In his book "Theory of Economic Development", he calls an entrepreneur a person who implements new combinations of the use of production factors and thus ensures economic development..

During the years 1996-2023, the tax rates for small business and private entrepreneurship were reduced from 38 percent to 5 percent, i.e. 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 business. Small businesses and private entrepreneurship are the starting points for the development of most new products or services; small business and private enterprise will be well adapted to meet specialized local needs; small businesses and private enterprises offer services where it is important to know their customers personally.

Also, Professor A. Olmasov stated that "small business and private entrepreneurship is intended to use material and monetary resources (capital) of individuals (property) subjects for economic turnover and earning income." Yo. Abdullayev defined entrepreneurship as an entrepreneurial 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.

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