



EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LARGE AND SMALL BUSINESS COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

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Abstract: It is known that in the framework of the macroeconomic policy conducted in our country, in order to ensure economic growth, the creation of new jobs, the solution of the employment problem, the rapid development of 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 tax policy in promotion and support. Due to the opportunities created, the weight of private entrepreneurship in the real sector of the economy is rapidly increasing. Currently, the economic development of our country cannot be imagined without this sector. Therefore, the activities implemented within the framework of the Action Strategy on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 are aimed at accelerating economic growth by facilitating the conditions for conducting business for the private sector.

Keywords: small business, clusters, technological parks, macroeconomic policy.

In the modern economy, the effective use of the opportunities of the industry and its enterprises occupies a very important place. It is true that the initiative of industrial enterprises is necessary for the stabilization and development of the economy. Cooperation between large and small businesses is of great importance in creating the opportunity to optimally use the resources of our country in the conditions of the market economy.

Today, it is necessary to modernize industrial sectors based on technical and technological re-equipment in order to take a worthy place among developed countries, to ensure the competitiveness of our national products in the world markets, and on this basis to significantly increase the volume of exports. As the President of our Republic SH. Mirziyoev noted: "More favorable conditions will be created for the development of entrepreneurship and small business.

In 2016-2020, the operational system of regional enterprise associations in the form of special economic zones (SEZ) or small industrial zones (MIZ), technological parks and clusters was formed in the republic. Developed in such a short historical period

creation and development of an effective innovative system of production and territorial structures became possible due to the government's serious attention to the priority development of these structures. In particular, the normative legal framework was formed: the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Special Economic Zones" was adopted, the program for the creation of small industrial zones and technological parks was launched in all regions of the republic, and a set of documents on the development of clusters was adopted. done. The government's significant efforts to develop modern, market-oriented efficient zoning structures are reflected in the results achieved by enterprises participating in SEZs, MIZs, technology parks, and clusters. If in 2016 there were 7 SEZs in the republic, in 2020 their number was 21, the number of small industrial zones increased - from 63 experimental zones with almost 500 participating enterprises to 77 industrial enterprises, in



which 1675 enterprises work. Technological parks have become new structures in the economy, clusters have developed significantly

Only in 2018-2019, the volume of industrial production (works, services) in SEZ at comparable prices (excluding VAT and excise duty) increased by almost 2.5 times, investments in the main infrastructure from all sources of financing increased by 2.2 times, newly established business the number of runs - increased by 3.3 times or 13.8 thousand. The net profit of enterprises operating in SEZ increased almost 1.6 times. The oil refinery also developed at a high pace. The volume of production of industrial products increased by 2 times, investments in the main industry by 1.7 times, new jobs by 2.4 times. In 2019, 14,700 people worked at the oil refinery. Special economic and small industrial zones have shown high resistance to economic shocks. despite the crisis caused by the pandemic, economic and financial indicators of SEZ and MIZ remained stable. In 2020, the growth rate of SEZ and Oil Refinery industrial production was much higher than that of the industry as a whole. Thus, the growth of industrial production by SEZ enterprises of the republic was 55.7 percent, at the oil refinery - 7.1 percent, and the growth rate in the industry as a whole was 0.7 percent. In January-December 2020, the volume of production of industrial products by SEZ, MIZ, technoparks and cluster enterprises made up 7.6% of the total industrial product

The composition of production also changed: the share of clusters increased significantly (1.5 times), the share of SEZs, oil refineries and technological parks decreased accordingly. The volume of industrial production is not very important in MIZ and technological parks, which are mainly produced by small business representatives, but these are the most important developing structures that have opportunities for innovative production of consumer goods aimed at the domestic and foreign markets.

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Uzbekistan has been paying great attention to sustainable development and economic liberalization in recent years. 2017-2021, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Strategy of Actions on five priority areas of development of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev, on February 7, 2017, to deepen the structural changes of Uzbekistan, to continue the policy of promoting the localization of production and the substitution of industrialization in order to increase the competitiveness of the national economy by modernizing and diversifying its leading industries, first of all

goods and components that expand consumer cross-industry cooperation. Taking into account the importance of this issue, in 2019, decisions were made aimed at the development of industrial cooperation and "creating a unified system of localization of industrial production in the republic, accelerating localization processes in industries, and producing components, spare parts and materials through full and effective use of production capacities. mastering production, as well as expanding cooperation in the industry and optimizing the volume of production". Inter-sectoral industrial cooperation is an effective and modern method that allows the country's enterprises to achieve high production efficiency due to the rational use of installed capacities, better use of available resources,

and contribution to the growth of employment. It helps to improve the social situation, first of all, in rural areas and small towns. The most important and indispensable factor of ensuring industrial growth is the expansion of inter-sectoral industrial cooperation, including between large enterprises of the republic and small business and private entrepreneurship, deepening the processes of localization of production, ensuring production based on local raw materials. import substitution and filling the domestic market. necessary consumer goods, medicines, industrial and technical products, components and materials. The 2020 coronavirus pandemic has exposed many problems in the global economy. For many industries around the world, the closure of borders and the collapse of supply chains have led to disruptions in the supply of key elements and components. As a result, many countries are abandoning the focus on the import component, expanding the production of products that are very important for their domestic market.

In the current conditions of globalization, the division of labor has become one of the main conditions of economic activity. The division of labor logically creates the need to develop cooperative relations in order to achieve high efficiency in the production of a product. Management of these processes requires the introduction of the following modern technologies:

- transition from management to a network system;
- replacement of position powers with delegated powers;
- rather than creating large production structures (conglomerate),
- created to meet the needs of product production or consumption
- giving priority to small businesses;

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