



ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF SMALL BUSINESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY

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Annotation: The article examines the role of small business production growth in the development of the country's economy. The current problems in this area and the ways to overcome them are analyzed.

Keywords: small business, entrepreneurship, foreign market, international quality management, import.

Growth of small business production creates the necessary conditions for the development of any country's economy, as the competitive environment develops, additional jobs are created, structural changes are intensified, and the consumer sector expands. In addition, the development of small business has led to filling the market with goods and services, increasing export potential, efficient use of local raw materials.

It should be noted that entrepreneurs are interested in the political and economic stability of society, without which it is impossible to carry out their activities and earn income. That is why entrepreneurs do their best to unite the society, and this is one of the most important tasks of the state. In addition, government and business have many other common goals:

- full satisfaction of people's needs for goods and services (entrepreneurs sell products and services and make a profit, and the state is interested in the development of local production, the introduction of new technologies, the collection of taxes);
• Increasing the competitiveness of goods and services, expanding exports, taking a worthy place in the world market, reaching the international level.

It should be noted that during the pandemic, entrepreneurs made an equal contribution to the sustainable functioning of the economy with the state. [1]

It follows from the above that the state and business are allies, they need each other's help.

Taking into account the important role of small business in the reform of the national economy and the formation of the middle class of owners in the country, the Republic has done a lot to change small business and the rapidly developing sector of the national economy.

Small business and private entrepreneurship have been identified as priorities of the country's economy. In the last five years, about 2,000 laws, decrees and resolutions have been adopted to develop this sector.

According to them, 114 licenses and permits were revoked, 33 activities were transferred to the notification procedure. The procedures for issuing permits have been simplified and their terms have been reduced by an average of 2 times. Excessive checks, many restrictions on cash, currency and raw materials have been lifted.

As a result of such conveniences and opportunities, the number of new entities is growing rapidly, expanding the activities of existing ones. The number of entrepreneurs has almost tripled in

the last five years. Many entrepreneurs have expanded their business across the country, creating thousands of jobs and becoming reputable large companies. A class of entrepreneurs began to form with its own reputation and brand in the domestic and foreign markets. [2]

At the same time, the multi-structure of the economy, the strong tendency to confuse the shadow economy with the real economy, the penetration of secret relations into the mechanisms of public administration must be seriously considered.

The need for government intervention in the activities of small businesses poses a number of challenges to the state. This is reflected in the following functions of the state to regulate and support the activities of small businesses:

1. One of the main tasks of the state is to create a legal framework for regulating the activities of small businesses, to create favorable conditions for their operation, as well as to protect the rights of private property and free competition.

2. The state should coordinate the activities of small businesses and their relations with other farms, enterprises, organizations and government agencies.

3. The state, using various economic and institutional incentives, should use all opportunities to encourage entrepreneurship of small businesses and increase the economic efficiency of production.

4. The state provides guarantees for the provision of public goods and services (social infrastructure, education, health care and cultural events).

5. An equally important task of the state is to promote the creation of industrial infrastructure that provides various services to entrepreneurs for production and economic activities.

7. Assisting small businesses in training, retraining and retraining, as well as supporting various centers and research institutions dealing with small business issues, is an equally important task.

8. Optimizing external influences that are not expressed in monetary terms and that the market does not treat them properly. This is normal of the environment pollution such as negative external effects minimization tribes .

However , small business development to the process obstacle do a series negative factors available . These are mass information in the means and special analytical in the works a how much have note reported tax of the system complexity , local functional manufacturers products realization in doing problems , start of capital enough material and technical in supply challenges , market dynamics and conditions about objective data absence and other many factors about information _

It is important to note the important measures taken by the government to overcome the above administrative, economic and structural barriers to small business. In this regard , banking, taxation , customs and sud systems step by step instead increasing reforms note worthy _

To entrepreneurs increase the efficiency of activities 105 licenses for the purpose and permission types canceled and 115 of them on esa procedures Simplified work is underway .

Tourism , transport and general nutrition areas given privileges 2021 year to the end extended . Also , at the initiative of the President, 20 thousand 400 billion soums of the entrepreneur place and mol-mulk tax pay term more a to uzayti ldi .

From this in addition , up to 1 billion soums state purchases within advance amount by 30 percent delivered .



Entrepreneurship in general financial support about work to be continued push in order to family entrepreneurship programs within 2021 6 trillion soums a year privileged loans separated .

An additional \$ 100 million has also been allocated by the Government to expand the Rural Entrepreneurship Development Program launched in partnership with the World Bank.

About 5,000 normative and legal documents related to entrepreneurial activity have been revised, their number has been reduced and the Entrepreneurship Code is being developed.

Since the announcement of a moratorium on inspections of business entities in 2016, the number of entrepreneurs has doubled in the past period, reaching 400 thousand. Therefore, at the suggestion of the President, the moratorium was extended until 2021.

At the same time, the Government is introducing mechanisms to reduce the "shadow economy" in order to create a level playing field in the market and provide full support to entrepreneurs.

It should be noted that today one of the main tasks of the country's economy is to enter new export markets, and in this regard, entrepreneurs remain the main supporter of the state.

The issue of membership in the World Trade Organization in the coming year and the intensification of work on comprehensive cooperation with the European Union remain relevant.

Uzbekistan has received observer status in the Eurasian Economic Union, and in order to fully participate in the markets of its member states, it is necessary to accelerate efforts to bring national technical regulations in line with their requirements.

At the initiative of the President, \$ 100 million will be allocated from the Export Support Fund for the purchase of raw materials and production of export-oriented products, and exporters will be reimbursed 50% of the cost of opening trading houses and shops abroad and advertising.

The President instructed the Government to increase exports of goods and services by at least 20% next year.

Further development of foreign economic activity of small business requires the implementation of a number of measures aimed at expanding the export potential of small businesses, in particular:

- Assistance to small businesses in conducting marketing research of foreign markets in order to ensure the sale of products abroad, as well as to bring its technical parameters in line with foreign market requirements;

- Implementation of a set of measures aimed at renewing the traditional markets for small businesses;

- Solve the issue of introducing international quality management systems and product certification in small businesses in conjunction with the relevant ministries and departments of the Republic;

- Development and implementation of specific measures to increase the level of competitiveness of small businesses in order to ensure their successful introduction to foreign markets;

- Finding and establishing contacts with potential importers of products produced by small businesses, their pre-contractual study and practical assistance in concluding contracts;

- Ensuring the creation of an effective foreign trade infrastructure for the promotion of small business products in foreign markets through the establishment of "trading houses abroad", including distribution and dealer sales channels;

- Expanding the range of services for the provision of technical and information support for foreign economic activity in importing countries, customs legislation of foreign countries, product quality requirements and their certification;
- Creation of a specialized database in order to quickly provide interested local producers with all the necessary information on foreign trade operations and minimize the cost of marketing services;
- Assistance in holding exhibitions and presentations, including regional exhibitions, to demonstrate the export and production potential of small and private businesses in the country;
- Creation of special information and analytical materials, including publications, multimedia developments, presentations on the world wide web, aimed at acquainting foreign business circles with the existing export and production potential of small business in the country.

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