

# ECONOMIC-SOCIAL INDICATORS OF EFFICIENCY OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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**Abstract:**

The article analyzes the efficiency of small business and private entrepreneurship, its socio-economic efficiency, the development of small business and the increase in the standard of living of the population, as well as ensuring economic, social and political stability in the country and its role in it.

**Keywords:**

Small business, innovative business, income, profit, capital, labor, society, middle class.

It is not without reason that the development of any society is organized on the basis of the development of small business and entrepreneurship. The main factor in this is that every businessman who wants to engage in innovative scientific and technical activity, direct production of goods, service, and information work in this field must determine in advance what type of business activity he will engage in, what kind of product he will produce, and what kind of service he will provide. After this work is done, the entrepreneur is engaged in marketing. In order to find out the demand for the goods, he contacts the potential consumers, buyers of the goods, with organizations engaged in wholesale and retail trade. Under the conditions of a stable market, oral agreements in developed countries are a reliable guarantee, and in cases where it is necessary, the contract is formalized in the form of an agreement. equipment, power machinery and equipment, working machinery and equipment, measuring equipment, laboratory equipment, computing equipment, vehicles, production equipment (consisting of machines and other equipment) The main production assets include factory and laboratory buildings Structures include walls around the enterprise area, bridges, oil wells, coal mine layers and other similar devices) Power cables to transmission devices, power transmission lines various types of transmission pipelines' oil and gas transmission pipelines) Power machines include various engines, turbines, steam boilers, etc. An important element of the main production assets are working machines and equipment) They include all technological devices of auxiliary workshops' machines and equipment . This part of the fixed assets is conditionally considered as an asset part, because the main part of the products is made on these machines and equipment Vehicles include cars, railways, air ways and all other types of transport) Circulating production funds #work subject raw materials' basic and auxiliary materials' fuel and energy resources' dishes and utensils' non-durable and short-term tools and production equipment' spare parts and components needed for repair Purchased components' semi-finished products 'work-in-progress' semi-finished products made by themselves' future costs also form working capital Unprocessed industrial products #ore' oil' coal' gas etc.'

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agricultural products #cotton' wool' leather etc.\$ raw materials) and materials are labor products intended for the production of finished products after certain processing) Basic materials form the basis of the future finished product (iron, wood, cloth) auxiliary materials #paint, buttons, etc. are used for basic materials or lubricants\$ help the manufacturing process) Tools n depending on the cost and period of use, it is included in the working capital If the service life of the equipment is less than one year, it is included in the working capital) Semi-finished products are divided into purchased or self-made types) Semi-finished products are not ready for consumption and are ready at another trade firm or enterprise Unfinished production is an unfinished product, unlike a semi-finished product, it stands at its workplace) It is not transferred to another department of the enterprise for normal processing, but it is brought to this workshop itself In recent years, the volume of investments in the capital of small business enterprises operating in our country has been increasing. In particular, in 2013-2020, the volume of investments in fixed capital in small business enterprises increased 19.2 times. This increase is especially significant in the following years, and despite the observed coronavirus pandemic in 2020, it was more than 1.1 times higher than the previous year, with a total value of 77,715.2 billion. amounted to soum (Fig. 4). It will be possible to assess the state of use of investment resources by small business by analyzing its composition in terms of technological and financing sources.

Also, according to the information of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2020, the total value of the state's active social programs aimed at the development of family entrepreneurship is 6.1 trillion. Commercial banks allocated loans to more than 214,000 business projects, amounting to soums. 41 percent of the allocated credit funds (2 trillion 479 billion soums) were allocated to legal entities and sole proprietorships, and 59 percent (3 trillion 599 billion soums) were allocated to self-employed individuals. According to the analysis, 78 percent (4.8 trillion soums) of the allocated loan funds in the context of the coronavirus pandemic were implemented within the active social protection program of the state "Every family is an entrepreneur". 1.6 trillion of these funds. more than 1.8 trillion soums for the development of women's entrepreneurship in the country. and part of more than soums was directed to support youth entrepreneurship . President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. As a result of targeted reforms carried out by Mirziyoyev, the business environment in our country has been radically improved in recent years. In particular: - from January 1, 2017, all types of unscheduled inspections of the activities of business entities, as well as counter-inspections, including in criminal cases, restrictions on the legal rights and interests of entrepreneurs were canceled; - Since January 2018, due to the crisis of the coronavirus pandemic, a two-year moratorium on the examination of the financial and economic activities of business entities has been announced, which was extended in 2020; - Starting from June 1, 2018, 6 types of licenses and permits in the field of business activity were canceled, including 17 out of 38 licenses and permits were combined, and the term of issuing 15 licenses and 10 permits was shortened; - the mechanism of allocating microloans to newly registered individual entrepreneurs and family entrepreneurs without establishing a legal entity has been

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simplified; - the state fund for supporting the development of entrepreneurship, which provides financial support to business entities, was established; - the application of criminal punishment in the form of deprivation of the right to engage in business activity against business entities is prohibited. Also, an independent institute was established under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is a representative for the protection of the rights and legal interests of business entities. By the end of 2020, the support and development of small businesses and business entities affected by the pandemic in Uzbekistan was assessed as the most important "growth point" for the economy, and priority was given to the following measures: support business entities by ensuring timely repayment; - expansion of credit allocation to working capital of the retail trade and services sector at acceptable interest rates for business; - revision of the legislation and other regulatory documents adopted in order to determine the norms limiting the freedom of business activity and competitive environment. In 2021, the following can be said as the priority directions of reforms aimed at supporting small business and private entrepreneurship in our country: - clearly defining the criteria for small business entities, giving benefits depending on the grouping of enterprises according to the relevant business category; - development of cooperation between private sector enterprises regardless of their size, business start-up and technological innovations; - reforming the judicial system aimed at protecting private property rights. Conclusion The analysis of the data presented above shows that in the next years in the development of small businesses in our country, it is desirable to develop a new system aimed at encouraging the introduction of innovations to small enterprises. The focus of priority on this type of reform programs creates the basis for achieving macroeconomic stability through the development of small innovative businesses in our country.

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