Small Business Organization Mechanisms And Directions Of Development In The Republic Of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: The article presents advanced ideas on the mechanisms of small business organization and development directions in the Republic of Uzbekistan. It was noted that it is the result of special attention paid to the rapid development, stimulation and support of small business entities, which play an increasingly important role in ensuring economic growth, creating new jobs, solving the employment problem, and increasing the income and well-being of the population. Key words and phrases: small business, mechanism, economic growth, national economy, new jobs, employment problem, population income, business subjects.

INTRODUCTION.
From the initial stage of economic reforms in our country, special attention is paid to ensuring economic growth, creating new jobs, solving the employment problem, achieving a stable increase in the population's income, and improving living conditions. In the literature of the market economy of Western countries, "business is explained as a production system aimed at satisfying the needs and wants of society." Business covers the relations between all participants of the market economy and includes the behavior of not only businessmen, but also consumers, hired workers, government officials.

In this case, the synonyms of the word business are, in a certain sense, such concepts as commerce and trade. In general, business is the interaction of many enterprises in a small business system. If we take into account the entry of firms that have their own independent property and economic independence and are not considered high (dominant) in the field of their activity into small business, then in the system of market relations, small business has special characteristics that describe the volume of production, the number of employees, and its specificity or relevance to the national economic network. Small business has the following business forms:

according to the direction of activity: production, commercial, financial and innovative business activities;

according to the number of types of activity: entrepreneurship in one field and multi-branch;

according to the complexity of the activity: entrepreneurship based on high technology, which requires certain knowledge, skills, skills;

according to the field of activity: industry, agro-industry, agriculture, construction, etc.

Business in small business is carried out with or without the establishment of a legal entity, with or without the use of hired labor. According to the form of ownership, private, collective, joint, mixed and other enterprises participate in small business;
micro-firm - up to 20 people on average in production sectors, regardless of the form of ownership; are enterprises with up to 10 employees in trade, service and other non-production sectors;

open enterprise - regardless of the form of ownership, has an average of up to 100 employees per year; in construction, agriculture and other industries - up to 40 people; are enterprises with up to 20 employees in the field of science, science, retail trade and other non-production sectors.

In all independent countries, the state form of ownership prevailed in the pre-reform period. The first studies of business activity in economics were carried out in the 18th century in the works of R. Cantillon, A. Turgot, F. Keene, A. Smith and J. B. Say. However, until now, the concept of "entrepreneurship" remains ambiguous in public opinion. In the scientific literature, there are various ideas about this concept, which often consist of a collection of economic, organizational and psychological descriptions (different views) of this extraordinary phenomenon. Definitions of business in foreign literature are given by several researchers. The entire history of the development of human society has always been connected with business in one way or another.

In Uzbekistan and the CIS, articles and literature about business appeared in the mid-60s. Private ownership was completely foreign to our ideology at that time. "Business" in the broadest sense is an activity aimed at earning income in a legal way. At the same time, there are many types of business definitions in foreign literature. The entire history of the development of human society has always been related to business in one way or another.

LITERATURE REVIEW. This mainly requires improvement of organizational and economic mechanisms. The concept of "mechanism" in a broad sense (in Greek, mechane - machine) means an internal device that moves a device, apparatus, machine[1]. In the economic literature, the mechanism means a sequence of events and processes manifested in the form of an action, a structure, a system that defines a different order of activity[2].

Several scholars have focused on economic mechanisms and some on organizational mechanisms in their research. L.P. Pavlova, O.V. Kozlova, V.P. Moskalenko, S.A. Voevodin[3] considered the economic mechanism as a system that provides a unified activity, S.L. Ivanova tried to explain the concept of economic mechanism in a broader way and economic relations and processes considered a set of influential economic methods, methods, forms, tools and levers[4].

At the same time, many scientific literatures focus on the concepts of organizational-economic mechanism, and from this literature it can be concluded that the organizational-economic mechanism covers not only the form, method, tools and tasks of management, but also the management apparatus. According to B. A. Raizberg, he defined the organizational-economic mechanism as a process of reproduction, specific forms and methods of management,
organizational structures, as well as a complex of legal forms that serve to implement economic laws that apply in specific conditions[5].

A. Yu. Chalenko defined the mechanism and, in his opinion, the mechanism cannot be implemented without the process, because the mechanism is mainly created to perform the functional task of the process, the mechanism does not have its own control and is supposed to be inactive and waiting for the control of the process[6].

If we pay attention to B. A. Raisberg's opinion in other literature, according to him, by determining the implementation of economic laws, economic mechanisms include investment, financing, oil, credit, insurance, compensation, economic support, and organization of several state policies. - covers economic mechanisms[7].

METHODOLOGY. Statistical analysis, factor analysis, survey and selective observation methods of small business entities operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan were used in the research. The obtained results are presented in tables and diagrams, based on which a logical observation was made.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. Based on the opinion of the above foreign authors, the organizational and economic mechanisms of small business and private entrepreneurship, in our opinion, consists in systematizing the organizational and economic mechanisms of small business entities, identifying problems in the mechanisms step by step and developing directions for their elimination.

Organizational and economic mechanisms for the development of small business entities in the Republic of Uzbekistan have a multifaceted and complex structure. At the same time, due to deep structural changes in the world economy and globalization in the 21st century, the small business sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan underwent serious structural changes.

In our opinion, it is necessary to pay attention to the improvement of the organizational and economic mechanisms of small business entities:

first, it is necessary to identify the existing problems in the organizational and economic mechanisms of small business entities and to systematize them;

secondly, to look at the existing problems in this field as a single complex, to follow the "top-down" principles of problem solving;

thirdly, by applying digital technologies to the organizational and economic mechanisms of the sector, to improve them, to ensure the coordination of the activities of digital infrastructures;

fourthly, at the same time, it consists in applying uniform principles in the state support of all areas of development of small entities.
Figure 1.2.2. Systematic mechanism of small business development[8]

In Figure 1.2.2, the systematized mechanism of the development of small business entities, the main focus of which is divided into economic structures, social structures, organizational structures, and they are presented as a whole system. As a result of the rapid development of this systematized mechanism, the process of deep structural economic reforms in the small business sector begins to accelerate. The systematic mechanism serves to create a favorable economic environment in the field of small business, to strengthen the socio-economic relations between small business entities and the state.

In our opinion, this systematized mechanism serves the formation of a sustainably developing small business and private entrepreneurship shell through modernization of structural elements, methods and tools that serve the effective development of small business entities or innovative updates. At the same time, it is necessary to reconsider the possibilities of improving the organizational and economic mechanisms that serve the development of small business and private entrepreneurship.

The systematized mechanism that serves the rapid development of small business entities given above, in turn, provides an opportunity for holistic, innovative development of small business entities in the country. The economic structure block, the social structure block, and the...
organizational structure blocks located in this mechanism, in turn, show that a three-stage innovation mechanism has been developed.

The economic block in this mechanism consists of regulatory law, group of rules and categories, regulatory tools: price, income, profit, group of interest rates, economic institutions: competition, property, income, wages, finance, marketing groups.

The block of social structure consists of social institutions, organizations in the field of small business, organizations in the field of private entrepreneurship, small business and busy social groups in the field of private entrepreneurship.

It is the result of paying special attention to the rapid development, promotion and support of small business entities, which play an increasingly important role in ensuring economic growth, creating new jobs, solving the employment problem, and increasing the income and well-being of the population. However, these indicators are somewhat conditional. Regardless of its name "small business", it has been repeatedly emphasized that these types of production, service and commercial activities are of great importance in the economically developing state economy. Freedom was given to small business entities by reducing state control over the production of high-quality products, providing them with privileges and facilities for exporting goods, tax exemptions, and the use of preferential discounts in providing financial resources (Figure 2.1.1).

Figure 2.1.1. The share of small businesses in the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020, [%][9]

Figure 2.1.1 shows information on the share of small businesses in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is noteworthy that the highest share was 78.6% in Jizzakh region, 78% in Surkhandarya region, and 74.2% in Namangan region. The lowest rate was observed in Navoi region and was 29.9%. There are three provinces with a share of small businesses below 50%. It is desirable to carry out practical work on increasing the share of the industry in them.
Figure 2.1.2 above shows information on the share of large and small business objects in the production of industrial products in each region. In 2020, as a result of the favorable conditions created for small business entities and the implementation of specific targeted programs, a sharp activation was observed, their share in industrial production was 32.8%. The expansion of the activities of small business entities was also shown by the increase in the weight of other sectors and branches of the economy in the volume of production[11].

Such a result is primarily the result of the state's reforms and continuous support for the activities of small business entities, which is reflected in the increase in the volume of products produced by them and their share in GDP in recent years.

CONCLUSION. In conclusion, in our opinion, it is appropriate to implement the following tasks for the development of the small business sector. Including:

first, to create a more favorable business environment in our country and its regions, to strengthen the priority of private property and to provide reliable guarantees in this regard, to give more freedom to entrepreneurship;

secondly, to see small business entities and to adopt specific measures to solve issues related to connecting them to engineering and communication networks, allocating non-residential premises and necessary land plots;

thirdly, giving concessions and preferences on tax and other payments for the small business sector;

fourthly, to simplify the mechanism of granting loans to small business entities and to increase their volume, first of all, allocating loans for investment purposes, initial capital formation, providing medium and long-term loans for production modernization and technological upgrading;
fifthly, development of small business in industrial sectors and organization of modern productions based on high technology, stimulation of introduction of innovative technologies in production by small business entities. In order to implement the set plans, the development of small industrial enterprises processing agricultural products in rural areas should be a priority. Determining indicators of socio-economic development of villages and small towns. In the future, the main goal and tasks of socio-economic development in the villages and small towns of the region is to create real conditions aimed at ensuring rational, effective employment of the population, aimed at increasing the living standard and source of income.

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