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INCREASING THE ROLE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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Abstract: This article talks about increasing the role of neighborhoods in the development of small and private entrepreneurship and the opportunities created for young people engaged in entrepreneurial activities in neighborhoods.

Key words: neighborhood, market, entrepreneurial activity, reforms, small business, innovation, credit, resources.

Introduction

Along with the implementation of fundamental reforms in the economic life of our country, taking into account the unique world experience of Uzbekistan, revolutionary, drastic changes are moving towards the path of innovative market and

digital economy, while strengthening social protection.

In our country, the transition to market relations is being carried out in connection with the development of entrepreneurship, focusing on the formation of a new socially oriented economy.

Providing small businesses with high levels of economic growth based on private capital and credit resources is being pushed forward as a growing task.

The development of small business and private entrepreneurship creates the necessary environment of competition in the country, can quickly adapt to many changes in market conditions, creates new additional jobs in the field of production and service, and is a source of formation of the middle class to ensure the social environment in the country, because small business and private entrepreneurship plays an important role in ensuring the independence and stability of the economy in terms of its quality.

The development of small business and private entrepreneurship utilizes the material, financial and intellectual resources of the population and accelerates the formation of the owner class in our Republic.

In this article, the effective use of marketing concepts based on consulting services to direct small business and private entrepreneurship activities to export in the conditions of market relations, the possibilities of quickly delivering goods and services necessary for the needs of the population to the foreign market, taking into account the balance of supply and demand in the market, small business and entrepreneurial spirit the issue of increasing the share of export-oriented products for production and export is considered as a priority task.

The rapid development of small business and private entrepreneurship accelerates the creation of free market infrastructure. As a result, a number of brokerage organizations, currency, stock, commodity exchanges, audit firms, information-consulting organizations, insurance agencies, organizations for the protection of business rights, and a system of commercial-intermediary firms are being formed.

First, small business quickly adapts to the necessary conditions of the market economy, i.e. strong competition, and ensures its high efficiency as a result of deep specialization and cooperation. Secondly, taking into account the balance of demand and supply in the market, it is distinguished by the high possibility of quickly delivering the goods and services necessary for the needs of the population to the market. Third, by creating

a competitive environment, it offers cheap and quality goods and services for consumers. Fourth, the market economy creates an environment and spirit of entrepreneurship that would not exist without it. Fifthly, small businesses and entrepreneurs are directed to the production and export of exportable products.

Another important aspect of small business and private entrepreneurship is that they are always forced to develop and adapt to the current conditions of the market in the environment of strong competition. After all, the market economy requires everyone to be in constant motion so that people can live as they want.

It is required to implement appropriate organizational measures to ensure the rapid growth of small business, to protect private property, to eliminate some administrative obstacles to the development of entrepreneurship, to raise the quality of the investment and business environment in the republic to a new level, to ensure that it fully meets international standards.

In this context, the issue of increasing the share of small business and entrepreneurs in export is considered as a priority task, and it is considered as one of the levers to bring the foreign trade activity of Uzbekistan to higher levels. If we observe the export market and analyze the export competence of the entrepreneurs of our Republic, by the end of 2019, the foreign trade turnover of Uzbekistan is 42.2 billion. 8.3 billion compared to the same period last year. increased to USD (growth rate – 26.2 percent).

Analysis of literature on the topic

In the theory of the state support of the SBPI, looking at the set of connections and relationships in the object's components and processes as a system, it is interpreted as not being in a static state, but in constant contact with the external environment. It is a process that requires countries to take very complex and specific measures. If we pay attention to the practice of small business development and support in the world experience, the principle of state paternalism (adopting) can be highlighted in the principle of supporting the industry. The essence of this is that small business support is implemented through three different approach models. The first model is a protectionist model, which reflects the experience and practice of developed countries in getting out of the eco-

conomic crisis, targeted programs to support small businesses. Among the effective measures of great importance in the economy of the United States, the most developed home of small business, the sector is supported through programs such as the Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR) and the Small Business Technology Transfer Program (STTR).

The second model is the opposite of this model and is an approach that does not use protectionist methods. An example of this in world experience is the rejection of large-scale programs aimed at supporting small businesses in France. The third model combines both models. In particular, such an approach can be observed in Great Britain. In this approach, small business support measures announced at the state level are implemented using non-protectionist methods.

Research methodology

The methodology of the research is that it is possible to enumerate many factors in the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the neighborhoods. They are self-employed.

The standard of living of the population will increase.

The country reaches the level of economic growth.

Economic stability is achieved.

Analysis and results

The experience of developed countries shows that the most important issue is in countries such as South Korea, China and Japan, where special attention is paid to the issues of small business and private entrepreneurship. procedures for state registration of business activities, obtaining various permits and many other services have been simplified. In order to facilitate this, the State Services Agency and its local centers were established. The position of business ombudsman (business ombudsman) has been introduced.

Reception offices of the Prime Minister were established in all regions, which receive and help solve businessmen's appeals. Under the Cabinet of Ministers, the activity of the state fund for the support of the development of entrepreneurship was launched, and 200 billion sums and 50 million dollars were allocated to it.

Enterprises engaged in small business activities can introduce workplaces independently of the state, that is, without large capital funds, re-

duce the shortage of temporarily available goods, and even completely eliminate this shortage. they can harden. In our current society, it is necessary to direct the activities of small enterprises to meet the needs of some people. This is clearly visible in the fields of household service and production of consumer goods. Small enterprises are also very important in introducing technological innovations.

In our republic, the number of small businesses and private enterprises and the volume of their products is increasing year by year. Small enterprises are governed by the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Enterprises", "On Property", "On Guarantees of Free Entrepreneurship", Presidential decrees, Cabinet of Ministers' decisions and other laws. It is organized on the basis of public documents.

Small businesses and private enterprises are increasingly finding their place in the transition of leading industries to new technologies in the conditions of scientific and technical development. They demonstrate the quality of the main connection of the whole system that provides the work process with new ideas and improvement of production, introduction of new information technologies.

To date, small business and private business entities are active 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.

The products produced by small businesses and private enterprises are distinguished by the fact that they do not lag behind the products produced by state enterprises in terms of quality and, in some cases, are even higher than them. 60-70 percent of the activities of small business and private business entities in our republic are directly connected with production, they are farmers, farmers, industrialists and processors of agricultural products, etc.

Industrial entrepreneurship and small business are finding their place in the conditions of acceleration of scientific and technical development, transition to new technologies in advanced branches of industry. Such entrepreneurship is an integral part of the whole system that provides new information technologies, new ideas and work with modernization of production. In addi-

tion, small enterprises are one of the preferred forms of production in conditions of high risk.

Small enterprises are also very important in introducing technological innovations. In small business, which adopts new technological ideas faster than large enterprises, there is less risk and it is possible to start work faster than in large-scale production. This can help to develop scientific and technical progress in our conditions.

Small business and private entrepreneurship play an important role in ensuring the general development of the economy and eliminating the shortage of goods and services. The creation of a system of small enterprises in Uzbekistan in the conditions of rapid growth of labor resources and the uniqueness of the location of production creates the following opportunities:

- as a result of the introduction of free labor resources, new economic relations, the emergence of new forms of ownership, more involvement of persons released from production in social production, the emergence of new forms of ownership;

- raising the material, moral and professional level of the population, first of all, the youth;

- taking into account the slow mobility of the population, to bring industrial production closer to the places where the population lives and to fully satisfy the needs of the population for consumer goods;

- restoration of national and artistic crafts, as well as support for the development of small and medium-sized cities, rural settlements, and in general, increasing the efficiency of the economy, which is extremely important for each region.

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ИҚТИСОДИЁТНИ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯЛАШ ШАРОИТИДА МУВАФФАҚИЯТЛИ БИЗНЕСНИ САМАРАЛИ ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШ ВА РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ИМКОНИЯТЛАРИ

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақола омадли бизнес яратишга эришишнинг самарали муҳитини қўллаб-қувватлаш борасидаги ҳар бир босқичини очиб беради. Иқтисодиётда тадбиркорлик субъектларининг бизнесга қушаётган ҳиссаси ва ташкилий, иқтисодий ҳамда замон талабларини ҳисобга олиб янги иш жойларни ташкиллаштиришнинг иқтисодий афзалликлари ёритилган.

Таянч сўзлар: бизнес, муваффақият, ғоя, ташкил этиш, компания, креатив фикрлаш, тадбиркорлик фазилатлари, кичик бизнес, инновация, яратувчанлик, тижоратлаштириш, муваффақият, иқтисодий ривожланиш.