



UDC: 334.7 (476)

SMALL BUSINESS: INDICATORS AND CONCLUSIONS.

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada, milliy iqtisodiyotimizda kichik biznesni ahamiyati va kambag'allikni qisqartirishda o'rni, rivojlangan mamlakatlardagi ko'rsatkichlar, aholi jon boshiga to'g'ri keladigan kichik biznes korxonalarini nazariy asoslari yoritilgan. Shu bilan birga kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni ahamiyati, tashkil etish va u orqali kambag'allikni qisqartirishga oid takliflar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik, kichik biznes sub'ektlari soni, kambag'allik tushunchasi, aholini jon boshiga nisbatan to'g'ri keladigan ko'rsatkichlari, aholi bandligi, daromadini ko'paytirish.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается значение малого бизнеса в нашей национальной экономике и его роль в сокращении бедности, показатели в развитых странах, теоретические основы малого бизнеса на душу населения. В то же время были высказаны предложения о значении малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства, его организации и через него сокращения бедности.

Ключевые слова: малый бизнес и частное предпринимательство, количество субъектов малого бизнеса, понятие бедности, соответствующие показатели численности населения относительно начала жизни, занятость, увеличение доходов.

Abstract. This article examines the importance of small business in our national economy and its role in reducing poverty, indicators in developed countries and the theoretical foundations of small business per capita. At the same time, suggestions were given about the importance of small business and private entrepreneurship, its organization and through it reducing poverty.

Keywords: Small business and private entrepreneurship, the number of small business entities, the concept of poverty, the corresponding indicators of the number of population, employment, income increase.

Introduction. Since the early years of independence, great attention has been paid to the development of small business in our country. Small business is playing a unique role in the steady growth of the national economy and the employment of a growing number of able-bodied people and reducing the existing level of poverty. The small and private entrepreneur is becoming an important factor not only in the production of gross domestic product, but also in increasing the welfare and income of the population, having a positive impact on solving the problem of unemployment and reducing poverty [9].

The Action Strategy for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 states that small business and private entrepreneurship are important

factor of the creation of the national economy, the formation of a middle class, the creation of a competitive environment and sustainable economic growth.”[1].

In his Address to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020, the head of our state said, “It is no secret that the majority of the population in the regions, especially in rural areas, does not have a sufficient source of income. As in any country, we have low-income groups. According to various estimates, they make up about 12 to 15 percent. We are not talking about small numbers, but about 4-5 million people”, he said [2].

Literature overview. Small business and private entrepreneurship are important factors in increasing incomes and reducing unemployment, which is the cause of poverty in the country. Since the first years of independence, the great attention has been paid to the development of small business in our country. Small business is playing a unique role in the steady growth of the national economy and the employment of a growing number of able-bodied people [7].

Flexible forms of employment in small business and private entrepreneurship - part-time employment, division of labor, flexible work schedule, flexible and virtual workplace is an effective way to provide decent employment to the economically active population, which depends on the economic situation, market conditions This will help to change the direction of production, the number and composition of employees in the short term ”[3].

Research methodology. In the study monographic, economic analysis, comparison, logical analysis, abstraction, induction, deduction, SWOT- analysis was used. So, methods for assessing competitiveness can be built on the basis of statistical indicators, expert assessments, and ranks.

Analysis and results. In order to ensure employment, increase family incomes and reduce poverty in our country, it is important to study the indicators of small business and private entrepreneurship per capita. Let's look at the main indicators of the development of small business in the economies of developed countries (Table 1)

Table 1

Key indicators of small business development in different countries

Countries	Number of small businesses (in thousand)	Number of small businesses per 1,000 people	General employment, in%	The share of small business in gross domestic product of the country in%
Great Britain	2630	46,00	49,0	50-53
Germany	2290	37,00	46,0	50-54
Italy	3920	68,00	73,0	57-60
France	1980	35,00	54,0	55-62
USA	19300	74,20	54,0	50-52
Japan	6450	49,60	78,0	52-55
Russia	836,2	5,65	9,6	10-11

As can be seen from the table, small businesses and private entrepreneurship account for 50–67% of the gross domestic product in developed countries. The share

of small business in gross domestic product is 50-52% in the United States, 63-67% in the European Union and 52-55% in Japan.

Solving the problem of small business and private entrepreneurship will also play an important role in reducing poverty in our national economy. Japan (78 percent) and Italy (71 percent), the classic countries for small business, have the highest rates here.

If we study the indicators of small business and private entrepreneurship per thousand people, we can see that the United States (74 enterprises) owns the highest rate in this indicator. In the United States, small business and private entrepreneurship account for 99 percent of all businesses. The majority of businesses are small businesses based on family labor. In 80% of small enterprises, the number of employed people does not exceed 10 people.

Italy (68 companies) and Japan (49.6 companies) are next in terms of these indicators. [4]

If we study the number of small businesses in the country in 2011-2020, there were 205,184, 206,589, 213,643, 221,140, 225,998, 225,560, 242,397, 276,237, 353,921 and 436,981, respectively. (Table 2)

Table 2

Changes in the number of small businesses (except for registered small businesses, farmers and farms)

№	Years	Number of small business factories	A change from last year	
			Absolute(+ ; -)	Relative, %
1	2011 year	205184	x	x
2	2012 year	206589	1405	100,7
3	2013 year	213643	7054	103,4
4	2014 year	221140	7497	103,5
5	2015 year	225998	4858	102,2
6	2016 year	225560	-438	99,8
7	2017 year	242379	16819	107,5
8	2018 year	276237	33858	114,0
9	2019 year	353921	77684	128,1
10	2020 year	436981	83060	123,5

The absolute differences of small enterprises compared to previous years The changes in 2011-2017 were in the range of 2000-15000 compared to previous years, increased to 38797 in 2018, 80456 in 2019 and 84048 in 2020. In relative terms, the highest share is in 2019 compared to 23.7 percent, in 2020 - 20.0 percent, in 2018 - 12.9 percent and in 2017 - 5.2 percent. In 2011-2016, the change was observed in the range of 0.7-2.7 percent compared to previous years.

Table 3 below provides information on small businesses (excluding registered small businesses, farmers and farms) per 1,000 people in the Republic and Namanagan region.

Table 3

The number of small businesses per 1,000 people (except for registered small businesses, farmers and farms)

	In the Republic	In Namangan region
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Years	Number of the population, in thousand	Number of small businesses	Number of small businesses per 1000 people, pieces	Number of the population, in thousand	Number of small businesses	Number of small businesses per 1000 people, pieces
2011 year	29555	205184	6,9	2421	14105	5,8
2012 year	29993	206589	6,9	2459	14475	5,9
2013 year	30493	213643	7,0	2504	14447	5,8
2014 year	31022	221140	7,1	2554	15112	5,9
2015 year	31575	225998	7,1	2603	15731	6,0
2016 year	32120	225560	7,0	2652	16055	6,0
2017 year	32657	242379	7,4	2700	16928	6,3
2018 year	33255	276237	8,3	2753	17944	6,5
2019 year	33905	353921	10,4	2811	22034	7,8
2020 year	34559	436981	12,6	2867	27317	9,5

Based on the above analytical data, we can say that the number of small businesses (excluding registered small businesses, farmers and farms) per 1,000 people in the country and Namangan region has increased compared to previous periods. Although these data do not correspond to the indicators of developed countries, we can positively assess the existence of an upward trend over the past periods.

In this regard, the positive results of economic reforms in the country have an impact on the convergence of the above indicators with those of developed countries. In order to better understand the data, the following diagram shows the change in the number of small businesses (excluding registered small businesses, farmers and farms) per 1,000 people in the country and its territorial region Namangan region. (Figure 1)

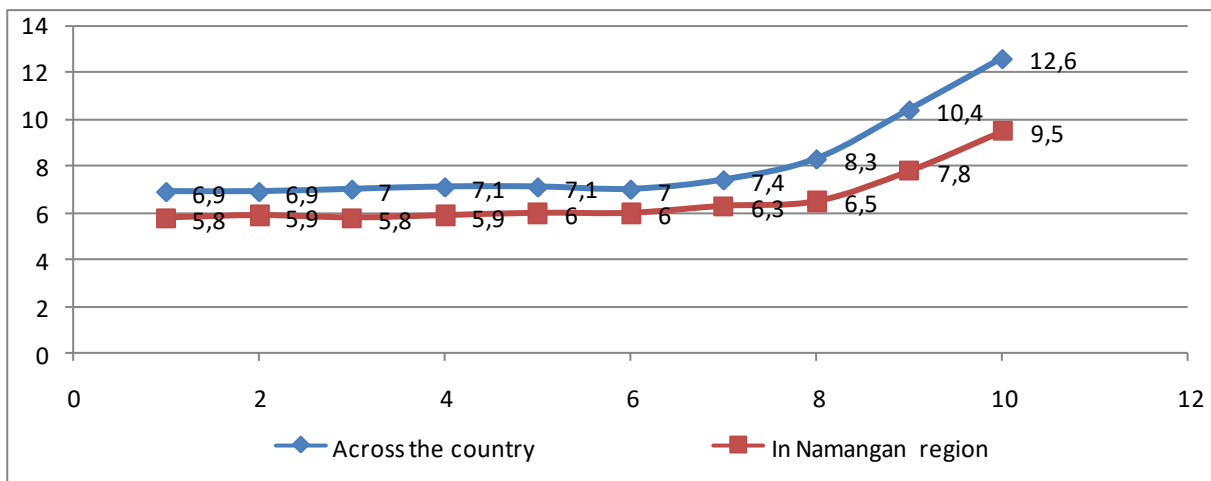


Figure 1. Changes in the number of small businesses per 1,000 people in Namangan region.

If we look at the change in the number of small businesses (excluding registered small businesses, farmers and farms) per 1,000 people in the country, compared to 2010, in 2020 this figure increased by 54.8% or 5.7.

In Namangan region, we can see that the number of small businesses per 1,000 people (excluding registered small businesses, farmers and farms) is lower than the national average. If we look at the change in this indicator in the years under study, it was higher than the national average, in 2020 it increased by 61.0% or 3.7 compared to 2010.

If we take into account the change in the number of small businesses per 1,000 people (excluding registered small businesses, farmers and farms) over the years, in 2017-2020 in the country increased from 7.4 to 12.6 and in the region from 5.8 to 9.5. achieved. This is the result of the reforms carried out in the last years of the study period in the country to organize and support small business and private entrepreneurship.

The organization of small business and private entrepreneurship in the country helps to provide employment [6]. This, in turn, will ensure that the population has jobs and adequate income. In our view, it is important to focus on job creation and income generation as a factor in helping to reduce poverty.

“The flexible labor market is based on the use of flexible forms of employment. Based on the principles of the concept of decent work, it was argued that the creation of virtual jobs in small businesses for non-competitive segments of the population is an effective and efficient means of employment. This method is fully in line with the principles of labor program of the international division of labour, humanizes labor activities, allows the employee to independently plan their work and leisure time, and creates many other conveniences [8].

Flexible forms of employment in small business and private entrepreneurship - part-time employment, division of labor, flexible work schedule, flexible and virtual workplace is an effective way to provide decent employment to the economically active population, which depends on the economic situation, market conditions This will help to change the direction of production, the number and composition of employees in the short term”[3].

Small business and private entrepreneurship are also important in addressing poverty reduction, poverty eradication, lifting the needy out of poverty, and creating effective mechanisms to prevent the growth of the number of poor families.

Conclusions. We consider it is expedient to develop the following areas for the establishment of small business and poverty reduction in our country:

- organization of the number of small business and private entrepreneurship in proportion to the population, approaching the indicators of developed countries;

- Ensuring employment by creating new jobs through the establishment of small businesses and private entrepreneurship;

- formation, training, retraining, vocational training of skills and abilities of the population that cannot meet a certain range of minimum needs for life;

- carrying out reforms in the organization and development of entrepreneurship;

- stimulation and involvement of self-employment projects;

- granting benefits from social services.

Improving the welfare of the population in Uzbekistan is of strategic importance, especially in addressing the issues of poverty reduction, the creation of effective mechanisms to prevent the growth of the number of poor families.



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