

PROFITABILITY OF SMALL BUSINESS AS A FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract:

The article considers the main processes of formation and development of small business and private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan. The sphere of services in small business has a significant potential in increasing its contribution to the economic growth of Uzbekistan. The reasons that hamper the development of small business and the place of small business in the national economy of the country and the significance of its regulatory and legal regulation are identified. In conclusion, the author comes to the conclusion that one of the reserves for the further development of the service sector in small businesses is the accelerated and balanced development of the service sector in rural areas through the expansion of rural people's access to modern hightech and market-based services.

Keywords: *entrepreneurship, small business, business history, private entrepreneurship, small business statistics, the role of small business.*

The author analyzes in order to create guarantees and conditions for the free participation and interest of citizens in entrepreneurial activity, increase their business activity, as well as protect the rights and legitimate interests of business entities. The experience of developed countries shows that small business plays a very important role in the economy.

The development of small enterprises affects, first, economic growth in general, the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, the saturation of the market with goods of proper quality, that is, this type of entrepreneurship solves many pressing economic, social and other types of problems of any state. Small business in the system of economic and social relations of most states performs the most important functions.

Such functions include, for example, such as: innovation, maintaining a normal competitive environment, creating additional jobs for the population (one of the most important advantages, since the more small enterprises are created, the faster the reduction of unemployment in the country goes), countering monopolism, as well as expanding consumer demand and increasing professional activity.

Since small business creates additional jobs for the population, it means that it is small enterprises that are able to help solve the most important problem of inflation, which is a huge advantage, a "plus" for their further existence and development (1). Despite the fact that large enterprises are the "face" of any developed state, the true basis of life countries with a market economy system are small enterprises, as they represent the most massive, dynamic and flexible form of business life.

It is in the small business sector that the bulk of the country's national resource potential is created and used, which is a breeding ground for large businesses. In all economically developed countries, the state provides great support to small businesses.

Small business is an entrepreneurial activity on a relatively small scale (medium-sized firms) that are not formally part of associations. A broader definition of this concept can be given as follows: "small business is a system of economically isolated small and medium-sized enterprises focused on the market, forming the structure and volume of production under the influence of consumer demand for goods and services, administratively independent of state and other institutions."

In this regard, on October 5, 2016, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev adopted Decree No. PU-4848 "On further development of entrepreneurship and protection of property rights, as well as improving the quality of the business environment", which states the termination of all inspections by state bodies of the activities of business entities and providing them with legal guarantees for the development of entrepreneurship and improving its quality and efficiency.

The adoption of this Decree comprehensively contributes to the creation of a favorable business environment for entrepreneurship and investment climate in the country, including improving the regulatory framework, ensuring the integrity of benefits and preferences created for small businesses and foreign investors, preventing their barriers and obstacles arising in the establishment and conduct of entrepreneurial activity, as well as it is aimed at further stimulating the development of entrepreneurship, providing greater freedom for the activities of business entities and simplifying the current procedure for their organization.

The adopted Decree introduced a separate rule on the presumption of the rightness of the business entity, according to which all contradictions and ambiguities arising in the course of entrepreneurial activity are interpreted in favor of the business entity, and this contributes to a more complete and reliable protection of their legitimate rights and interests. Entrepreneurship is characterized by the obligatory presence of an innovative moment - whether it is the production of a new product, a change in the profile of activity or the foundation of a new enterprise.

A new production and quality management system, the introduction of new methods of production organization or new technologies are also innovative moments and innovation for small businesses is an integral and necessary part, an essential sign for the creation and further development of the state.

Measures to deepen and expand the processes of liberalization, stabilization of the foreign exchange market in Uzbekistan provided accelerated development of the small and private entrepreneurship sector (if in 2000 the share of small business in GDP was 31.0%, then in 2016 it increased to 58%). The small business services sector has significant potential to increase its contribution to the economic growth of Uzbekistan. The development of new technologies has a great impact on the development of the service sector: new types of services appear, the quality of service improves, technical barriers in the transfer of some services are removed, which opens up the world market for them [1].

In developed countries, such as the USA, the countries of the Euro Union, Japan, China, service activities are focused on high-tech high-performance areas of activity - information and communication technologies, banking services, etc. In developed countries such as the United States, the European Union, and Japan, today commercial high-tech and knowledge-intensive service industries account for an average of 20% of GDP and state high-tech and knowledge-intensive industries account for an average of 10%. In developing countries, for example, in India and Brazil, this indicator is slightly lower and averages 11-13% and 5-7%, respectively.

New innovative service industries still occupy a small share in the structure of Uzbekistan's GDP (on average 1-2% of GDP), but they already have growth trends and will become new sources of economic growth in the future. However, research conducted by us shows that the risk of slowing economic growth in the service sector is increasing: –the main and increasing contribution to GDP growth in recent years has been in the service sector. However, it also has the lowest labor productivity due to the dominant share of traditional services, which does not require professional training of employees.

A decrease in demand for skilled labor, in turn, leads to a decrease in the quality of education in the country. As a result, the continuation of this trend will increasingly have a negative impact on the level of competitiveness of the national economy and will limit long-term growth. –the share of the small business sector in GDP has reached its limits and the low level of labor productivity combined with rapid growth of wages and incomes of the population (at least 30% per year in nominal terms) creates significant inflationary risks, which is manifested in the persistently high GDP deflator that has developed in recent years.

At the same time, in conditions of low labor productivity, it will be impossible to ensure a constant increase in wages, the standard of living of the population and the maintenance of demand factors of economic growth, which is reflected in the constant decline of this indicator in recent years.

In addition, some of those employed in this sector do not pay taxes in full, which creates risks for the balance of the state budget and the fulfillment by the state of its social obligations, the maintenance of vital infrastructure projects. To date, there are a number of reasons that hinder the development of small business in Uzbekistan:

- ✓ weak legal protection of entrepreneurs;
- ✓ low level of legal and economic knowledge of entrepreneurs themselves;
- ✓ reduction of the purchasing power of the population for mass production;
- ✓ bad business ethics, both in business and in the public sector. Internal incentives for the realization of the potential opportunities of the service sector are:

- ✓ development of mechanisms for unhindered receipt of foreign currency loans for entrepreneurs;
- ✓ solving issues related to the conversion of the national currency into SLE;
- ✓ increasing the availability of foreign investments;
- ✓ simplification of customs clearance procedures for the export or import of goods.

A significant potential in the development of the service sector is the improvement of the institutional environment. There is a need for a radical revision of the document flow between public authorities and enterprises and organizations of the service sector in terms of registration and submission of each type of reporting. It is necessary to continue further work to eliminate bureaucratic barriers, increase the transparency of the tax system, and reduce unnecessary interference by regulatory authorities [2].

Introduction and services due to:

- further development of the information and communication component in the service sector;
- implementation of an automated system for submitting electronic tax reports via the Internet, which will significantly reduce the deadlines for submitting financial and tax reports, reduce the prevalence of informal payments and cases of overpayment of taxes;
- strengthening efforts to raise awareness of new legislative acts and changes in taxation through electronic mass media;
- further introduction of electronic banking services.

This can be done through the use of telecommunication networks, including the Internet, which reduces banking costs and improves the quality and speed of service.

- to improve the financial situation of small firms that produce products using imported components and materials, to revise the current customs rates and import duties in the direction of their reduction;
- ensuring entrepreneurs' access to material and technical resources, eliminating excessive barriers that arise when trying to sell entrepreneurial products on the foreign market;
- creation of an information website on the Internet, where any entrepreneur, in the process of searching for suppliers and buyers of their products, could get a list of firms and organizations with significant accounts receivable and accounts payable;
- development of new types of information services, including integrated technological services, including design, implementation and repair of technological equipment. The development of the system of medical and educational services has great potential (2).

Creating conditions to meet the needs of citizens in maintaining and strengthening health is possible through stimulating the introduction of modern medical treatment and diagnostic technologies everywhere. Educational services and personal development are possible through the optimization of institutions of additional education, the opening of educational centers and centers of additional education [3].

There are also unused reserves at enterprises providing various types of services, namely, the created conditions and amenities are not used rationally everywhere. In some private catering establishments, retail outlets, housing construction and transport, the personnel employed at these service enterprises work without appropriately issued workbooks, health certificates and other necessary documents.

Entrepreneurs do not sign any contracts with them, organize work illegally, pay wages at their discretion, and bypass taxes. Thus, those employed in such service sector enterprises may later face problems with registration of pensions, social protection, they are deprived of the right to enjoy the

benefits provided by law to officially working citizens. Further efficiency improvement at service sector enterprises is possible through strengthening the responsibility of enterprises, legal entities and individuals specializing in services and services, increasing the legal literacy of persons working in this field [4-5].

One of the reserves for the further development of the service sector in small business is the accelerated and balanced development of the service sector in rural areas through the expansion of rural residents' access to modern high-tech and market types of services [6].

A significant potential for further development of the service and service sector is the further reduction of the informal service sector through the implementation by local executive authorities together with the state tax service bodies of a set of measures (inventory, monitoring and study) to identify persons engaged in entrepreneurial activities to provide servants without state registration, as well as to assist them in legalizing their activities (state registration, registration with the tax authorities, obtaining the necessary permits, etc.).

Taking into account the multifaceted path of small business development, state policy is currently aimed at expanding, supporting and developing small entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan.

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