

Development Directions of Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan in Pandemy Conditions

Shadmanov Erkin Sherkulovich

Professor of the Military-Technical Institute of the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan,
Doctor of Economics

Hamroev Sherzod Torakul ogli

Master of Tashkent Institute of Finance

Abstract

The article examines the trends and conditions of development of small business and private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan in the context of the economic pandemic. The existing opportunities for systematic support of small business have been assessed. Scientific proposals and practical recommendations for improving the system of small business development in the context of the economic pandemic have been formed.

Keywords: *information system, economic pandemic, entrepreneurial activity, global economy, economic activity, competitive industrial chains, economic potential, individual entrepreneurship, marketing research, small market structures.*

INTRODUCTION

We are all aware of the rapid development of world science and technology and the penetration of all aspects of society's information system, as well as the growing process of intellectualization of the main factors of production. Indeed, the global pandemic of the 21st century has posed a serious threat to the economies of countries, as well as to the stagnation of national economies operating in the national economy. The mass outbreak of coronavirus Covid-19, which began in 2019, posed a significant threat to the conduct of public economic policy.

Problems related to human health risks, such as a sharp decline in cash flows between many businesses and rising unemployment, have taken a toll on the world's economies. As a result of the severe consequences of the pandemic, there has been a sharp global decline in the modern world, with the International Labor Organization forecasting that 25 million people will lose their jobs by 2020 and their income from work will increase from \$ 860 billion to \$ 3.4 trillion. The U.S. dollar has shrunk and plunged nearly 70 million people into poverty [7]. Small and medium-sized enterprises are the backbone of the global economy, accounting for about three-quarters of the world's employment, and in low-income countries they account for about 80-90 percent[7].

The ultimate goal of the reforms being carried out in our country is to eliminate the complications of the global pandemic caused by the global recession and increase the economic activity of key economic entities. In order to achieve these goals, the Republic of Uzbekistan has implemented a number of reforms, and measures are still being taken in the regions to achieve them in practice. There are many challenges to be solved in today's modern market economy and innovative economy.

Thanks to the practical support of small business and private entrepreneurship by the state in our country, it has led to the rapid development of the industry to this day. In the U.S., national

agencies and federal ministries are developing small business-focused marketing research programs to address the scientific and technical challenges of small business and the potential for engaging innovative projects. The \$ 100 million will be used to identify small businesses in the areas that need support through these programs, to conduct various competitions among them, to develop research plans on topical issues, and to increase its effectiveness. separates.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Entrepreneurship in the context of institutional change, the fundamental aspects of the theory of small business are well-known foreign economists of particular importance in Dj.Gelbright research [2]. L.Abalkin highlighted one or another aspect of small business development[3]. A.Khikmatov, D.Trostyansky [4], B.Berkinov [5], B.Tursunov [6] conducted research on the specifics of the establishment and development of this sector of the economy in Uzbekistan.

The purpose and task of this monograph is to study the current state of the business environment for successful business in a pandemic in general and in the advanced countries of the world, as well as the problems of business development in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methods such as induction and deduction, targeted development, systematic and comparative analysis, economic and statistical evaluation were widely used in the development of scientifically based conclusions and recommendations based on the systematic analysis of the problem raised in the scientific article.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

For innovative research programs over the years, the United States allocates \$ 2 billion annually from its annual budget for nearly 2,000 innovative projects. World practice shows that small business and private entrepreneurship play a key role in the national economy of any country, and its development trends are determined by the country's economic growth rates and its share in gross domestic product [7].

There is a need to develop entrepreneurship on the basis of the principles of a new approach, which is one of the leading sectors of the economy in a pandemic that threatens the economies of countries around the world. The introduction of innovations in the industry has become an important factor in ensuring the economic growth of any country and the competitiveness of the market. This, in turn, requires the effective use of advanced scientific developments and technical achievements of innovations in the field of entrepreneurship, which is a leading link in the economy, as well as strengthening the competitiveness of existing economic potential. In the words of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev, "... the basis for the development of the country, of course, is science and innovation." Therefore, requires the application of innovations in a new direction in business and the creation of a competitive systemic mechanism. In the context of such goals and economic pandemics, "economic growth is achieved, first of all, through the creation of competitive industrial chains and increased investment in such projects" [1].

Economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan requires active modernization of entrepreneurship, in which small and medium-sized businesses play an important role. This form of management contributes to the strengthening of economic potential, social and provides solutions to scientific and technical problems, as well as the population contributes to the growth of well-being.

Entrepreneurs as a type of entrepreneurial management economic theory and macroeconomic analysis by several generations reviewed in dedicated scientific publications. Of the country's

economyformation of small market structures in all industries and sectors,without exception, to global economic trends of economic processesis very different in all countries of the worldsmall business in the direction operates in almost all areas.

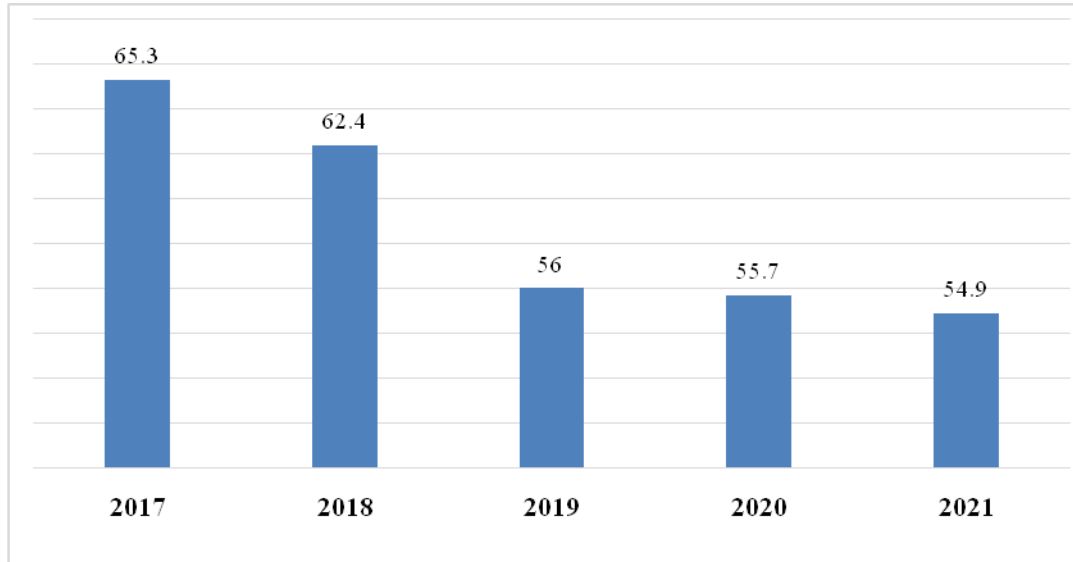


Figure 1. Growth trends of small business and private entrepreneurship in 2017-2021 [8]

Table 1 The volume of key indicators of small business and private entrepreneurship in the economy [8]

Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Industry (billion soums)	61367.8	87962.0	83344,2	103020.8	121719.2
Construction (billion soums)	22469,4	37451.7	53960.9	63866,6	77762.0
Employment (thousand people)	10541.5	10128.8	10318.9	9865.7	-
Export (USD)	2759.3	3810.8	4714.8	3100.9	3711186,6
Imports (USD)	7511.9	10916.2	14972.2	10943.3	12389011,2
Trade (billion soums)	92973,0	114896.4	138920,7	164106,1	249493,3
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (billion soums)	152010,5	191759,2	219466,9	253238.2	307280.2
Services (billion soums)	69212,7	84433,4	103106,6	114052,7	144812,7
Freight (million tons)	548.8	611.7	641.0	638.9	678.9
Freight turnover (million tons-km)	10444.4	11657.7	12152.3	12304.6	13108,1
Passenger traffic (million passengers)	5037.5	5242.6	5345.0	4904.8	5237.6
Passenger turnover (mln.pass.km)	111435,0	115335,2	117412.7	107766.7	114681.5

The volume of exports of goods (works and services) by small businesses in January-December 20213711186,6million US dollars or 22.3% of total exports. In January-December 2021, the largest share of exports of goods (works and services) carried out by small businesses in the regions was in Syrdarya region - 76.4%, Surkhandarya region - 60.0%, Khorezm region - 51.7%, Kashkadarya in

the region - 51.6 percent, in the Namangan region - 49.6 percent and in the Fergana region - 49.4 percent, the lowest rate - in the Navoi region - 11.9 percent.

The share of imports of services (services in January-December 2021) in total imports, the highest share of imports of goods (works and services) carried out by small businesses in the regions in the months of Surkhondaryo region - 89.6%, Jizzakh region - 84.4 percent, in Namangan region - 78.6 percent, in Khorezm region - 74.7 percent, in Fergana region - 72.6 percent. The lowest rate was in Andijan region - 13.1%.

In January-December 2021, small businesses will spend 44812.7 billion soums. UZS or 51.1% of the total volume of rendered services, and the growth rate was 117.5% compared to January-December 2020. In terms of regions, the largest volume of services of small businesses is in Tashkent (41570.3 billion soums), Tashkent (15207.0 billion soums), Samarkand (12676.0 billion soums), Fergana. mother (12443.2 billion soums), Andijan (9784.2 billion soums), Kashkadarya (9312.9 billion soums) and Bukhara (8427.0 billion soums) regions. 'gri came.

In January-December 2021, the share of small businesses in the total volume of road freight was 49.4%. Compared to January-December 2020, the growth rate was 106.3%. In January-December 2021, the share of small business in the total volume of freight turnover in road transport was 73.4%, compared to January-December 2020, the growth rate was 106.5%.

In January-December 2021, the share of small businesses in the total volume of passenger services in road transport amounted to 92.8%, compared to January-December 2020, the growth rate was 106.8%. In January-December 2021, the share of small business in the total passenger turnover of road transport was 95.2%, and the growth rate compared to January-December 2020 was 106.4% [8].

We all know that providing employment in the country is one of the biggest tasks. The rapid development of small business and private entrepreneurship has had a direct impact on the level of employment, which is one of the social problems. The share of small business in employment in the period under study, in 201710541.5thousand peopleby 20209865.7thousand peopleformed.

We all know that the state has taken a total of 82 trillion soums of comprehensive measures to mitigate and eliminate the consequences of the pandemic. Practical assistance was provided to state-owned enterprises and more than 500,000 business entities, as well as about 8 million citizens for a total of 66 trillion soums in tax benefits, loan extensions and financial support. As part of the benefits, by the end of 2020, the "zero" rates of customs duties and excise taxes on the import of basic foodstuffs, medical equipment and some household goods. The current rates of excise tax on alcohol, alcoholic beverages, including wine and beer, as well as excise tax on the sale of gasoline, diesel fuel and gas to final consumers were maintained. It should be noted that excise tax rates are planned to be increased from April 1 this yearwas. Increase in excise tax rates compared to the beginning of 2020The difference between the planned rates is shown in the table below (Table 2).

**Table 2 Increase in excise tax rates compared to the beginning of 2020
the difference between the planned stacks [9]**

№	Brand name	Tax rate				Rate difference	
		From January 1, 2020		From April 1, 2020			
		quantity	soum	quantity	soum	quantity	soum
1.	Gasoline	1 l.	285	1 l	350	1 l	-65
		1 tn.	378480	1 tn.	465530	1 tn.	-87050

2.	Diesel fuel	1 l.	285	1 l.	350	1 l.	-65
		1 tn.	346275	1 tn.	425918	1 tn.	-79643
3.	Diluted gas	1 l.	285	1 l.	350	1 l.	-65
		1 tn.	540645	1 tn.	664993	1 tn.	-124348
4.	Compressed gas	1 m3	435	1 m3	500	1 m3	-65

As can be seen from the table, each ton of gasoline is 87050 soums, 79643 soums per ton of diesel fuel, liquefied gas price from 124348 soums per ton and 65 soums per 1m3 of compressed gas The republican budget on excise tax is large due to non-increase The loss is obvious. The share of excise tax in the structure of indirect taxes in 2020 is 12.4 percent or 6461.2 billion soums and a pandemic due to the sale of fuel and lubricants from March of the I quarter Given the sharp decline, it is inevitable that the projected excise tax revenues will not be provided to the state budget. Indicates that. At the same time, due to the current quarantine regime in the Republic, revenues from property and land taxes of individuals decreased by 3 times, revenues from the fixed tax on NGOs decreased by 84%.

Property and land taxes of individuals the payment deadline was postponed to October 15, 195 about a thousand entrepreneurs are forced to suspend their activities.

There have been some changes in tax revenues as a result. In particular, revenues from property and land taxes of individuals decreased by 3 times - from 30 billion soums to 40 billion soums. Alone Revenues from fixed tax of entrepreneur's 84 per cent, of whom more than 80 per cent were forced to cease operations [8].

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A study of world experience shows that in many countries adopted existing fiscal mechanisms and business support measures to act in case of emergency and mandatory restrictions unless it is effective enough. Governments of a number of countries there are several to the system of state regulation of the economy intervention, the introduction of tax incentives, the abolition of tax rates increase or decrease, tax arrears, insurance premiums and should write off the fines of business entities.

Highly recyclable products of tax policy activity in the post-coronavirus development period to stimulate the growth of competitiveness, to introduce innovations, ensuring environmental sustainability, resource and energy conservation, alternative extensive use of energy resources and polluting wastes should focus on reducing emissions.

In a new, post-coronavirus phase of economic development in the business environment, especially in the real sector of the economy, material "man" in the manufacturing industry and its quality, high productivity, to play a central role in protected and well-paid "labor" should. Ensuring the improvement of the quality of human potential is high to produce competitive products with added value is a prerequisite for expansion. Farm to solve this problem mechanism and existing tools of the market economy, including taxation policy should also be targeted.

From the above, it can be concluded that a pandemic. It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of the following reforms to ensure the stability of the country's economy, support investment projects in small business and private entrepreneurship. These include:

- to achieve state support for strategic enterprises through the repayment of state-guaranteed loans, as well as the allocation of interest-free budget loans for the implementation of primary costs;

- reimbursement of part of the transportation costs of business entities engaged in foreign trade activities;
- to provide additional measures to support industries and sectors of the economy in the event of a pandemic, as well as commercial banks in the event of deterioration in the quality of the loan portfolio;
- delay in payment of taxes by allocating interest-free budget loans for up to three years;
- to pay more attention to the replacement of revenues that are not received in local budgets due to the slowdown in entrepreneurial activity;
- revise the Investment Program aimed at the implementation of infrastructure projects in small industrial zones, develop measures to mitigate them in the event of a pandemic, etc.

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