

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF SMALL BUSINESSES TO INCREASE THE ROLE OF THE REAL SECTOR OF THE ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the leading role of the state in creating opportunities for the effective functioning of the economy. In particular, the state policy is considered to support small business as an important participant in the process of increasing the level of capitalization and increasing the financial stability of enterprises in the real sector of the economy.

Keywords: real sector of the economy, government policy, socially oriented economy, export structure, service sector.

In the real sector of the economy, production, distribution, exchange and consumption are carried out, which are the four pillars of economic development and meeting the emerging needs of society.

In order to further increase the level of capitalization and increase the financial stability of enterprises in the real sector of the economy, improve the mechanisms of financial recovery and management of economically insolvent enterprises, broadly attract investments, including funds from commercial banks, in the process of structural transformations of the economy, modernization, technical and technological re-equipment of production.

The real sector unites industry, agriculture, construction and transport. The state of the real sector is determined by many factors, among which one of the leading places is occupied by macroeconomic position. Thus, with low inflation and a stable exchange rate, the real sector receives opportunities for sustainable development.

Institutional factors are also very important - the state of property rights, the development of financial institutions, the organizational structure of companies, etc. Favorable macroeconomic and institutional factors ensure an influx of investment into the real sector and increased competitiveness of production. In this regard, research aimed at solving problems of increasing the efficiency of the real sector of the economy is extremely relevant..

The end of the twentieth century led to a broad rethinking of the paths of social development. The concept of economic growth, which approaches the analysis of material production from a purely economic point of view, was applicable as long as natural resources seemed inexhaustible due to the limited impact of human productive activities.

Currently, society is coming to understand that economic activity is only part of human activity and economic development should be considered within the framework of a broader concept of social development. Humanity is faced with a complex of problems, the solution of which determines further socio-economic progress and the existence of civilization. These problems, due to their scale and importance for people's livelihoods, are called global, global.

Global problems are of a planetary nature, because touch upon vital issues of all countries and peoples. Moreover, in a number of positions they are so aggravated and are in such a critical

state that any delay in their resolution threatens the inevitable death of civilization or the degradation of people's living conditions.

It should be taken into account that global problems to be solved require enormous efforts of all states, the unification of progressive forces and peoples, and the close interaction of political, economic, scientific and technical capabilities. The modern world economy is inevitably associated with differentiation of incomes of the population, increasing inequality, and the problem of poverty.

Therefore, the question should be about creating a socially oriented economy, which puts in the first place not the rate of economic growth, but the growth of the nation's well-being, the creation of equal starting opportunities for all citizens of the country. In this case it is required active government intervention, development of effective social policy, which consists of redistributing income through the state budget through differentiated taxation of different groups of income recipients and social benefits.

An important pattern of economic development around the world is the relationship between economic growth and the increasing role of services in the national economy, which is reflected in the increasing share of labor, material and financial resources used in the service sector. As society develops and productive forces grow, there is a certain development in this area. There is an increase in employment, an increase in the technical equipment of labor, and the introduction of increasingly advanced technologies.

The service sector is a consolidated general category that includes the reproduction of various types of services provided by enterprises, organizations, and individuals. The service sector includes various activities that help improve the quality of work and increase production efficiency.

This area covers international corporations, banks, airlines, computer centers, telecommunications, insurance, legal and consulting firms, government and non-government entities, as well as non-profit organizations.

As of April 1, 2022, the share of enterprises and organizations engaged in the service sector reached 65.7%, industry - 17.7%, construction - 9.0% and, only 7.6%, operate in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

In the structure of existing enterprises and organizations related to the service sector, the share engaged in trading activities predominates (39.8%). The number of operating enterprises and organizations providing accommodation and food services is 9.9%.

Small businesses have become an integral and important part of the national economy, transformed into a leading force for solving many economic and social issues, developing the service sector, and ensuring a prosperous life for people.

In the total number of enterprises and organizations providing services, small businesses accounted for 77.3%. As of April 1, 2022, the share of large organizations reached 22.7%, the share of small enterprises and organizations involved in the service sector for the same period last year, was recorded at the equivalent of 59.1%.

Currently, the role of services, as one of the most important sectors of the economy, is very large and relevant.

The service sector is a complex, branched, specific socio-economic system that has various properties, functions, resources, connections, determined by the very essence of services, their

purpose, the peculiarities of the functioning of various types of activities and the characteristic features of service processes.

The volume of market services provided in January-March 2022 reached 50,365.7 billion soums, the nominal volume of which increased by 9,078.6 billion soums. In comparable terms, compared to the same period last year, the growth rate was 109.9%.

Services are the result of productive activities that change the state of consumers (legal entities and individuals) or facilitate the exchange of goods, services or financial assets.

The development of the service sector plays a huge role in the modern economy. Services form such key factors of economic growth as scientific knowledge, intangible forms of accumulation, information technology, as well as the integration of business activities.

Today, the service sector is one of the most dynamically developing sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan.

To support small businesses, the state has taken proactive measures during the 2021 pandemic - for employers who have gone bankrupt or suspended their activities, sent on forced leave (or fired) through the relevant social services, wage payments (or benefits) will be issued at the expense of funds Anti-Crisis Fund.

During the quarantine period, thanks to benefits and concessions (privileges), the funds remaining in the accounts of business entities will become the basis for maintaining stability in their activities, overcoming economic hardships, as well as for the timely payment of wages to employees. To ensure social protection of the population, stability of economic sectors and support for enterprises in difficult economic situations, presidential decrees provide for a number of tax benefits and concessions (UP-5969 and UP-5978).

The Anti-Crisis Fund was established by decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 19, 2022. The allocation of funds should primarily be aimed at the development of fruit and vegetable growing, the food industry and export support. It is also planned to allocate an additional 3.6 trillion soums to support projects in the field of infrastructure development and public utilities.

During the pandemic, more than \$700 million was raised to support entrepreneurship and small and medium-sized businesses.

Effective support for unemployed workers and vulnerable citizens is an important task of the state in any conditions, including measures to replenish regional budgets, support the economy, business and healthcare, stimulate health workers and assist Uzbek migrants.

To support agriculture, additional land previously taken out of production was given to farmers so that producers could double the production of vegetables, fruits and meat. Farmers are offered conditions for obtaining new orchards, vineyards, and greenhouses on lease for up to seven years with a three-year grace period. Supporting farming in these conditions makes more than sense. This will stop the rise in market prices for food, preserve and create new jobs - and this is doable in the foreseeable future.

The implementation of measures taken by the state made it possible to increase the efficiency of agricultural production, reduce risk factors and, in general, significantly increase the level of food security of the country.

The real sector of the economy is the manufacturing sector, which is the embodiment of material production: the production of assets, productive assets, material services and much more. It is he who provides benefits to society.

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