

SYSTEMIC BASES OF STATE REGULATION OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Sabaydullaeva Marxamat Abdulkhodievna

Director of the Information Library Center of Namangan Regional Law College

Umurzakov Dilshodbek Khakimovich

Namangan Engineering Construction Institute

Republic of Uzbekistan, Namanagan city, 12 Islam Karimov street.

ABSTRACT

The article describes the basics of systems of state regulation of small business and private entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Market, development, subject, planning, control, incentive, financial resources, network, business, public administration.

INTRODUCTION

"It simply came to our notice then

There is no classic market in the country that can be understood as the previous, Smith. Today, the state is actively involved in the formation of macroeconomic market processes. However, the attitude of society to government intervention at different stages of political development in these areas is not the same.

Admittedly, Keynesian-style 'government regulation' did not completely frustrate the 'classical traditions' of a market economy, but rather required its support. Thus, the state regulation of the economy, from the necessary period, had to regulate the activities of small business and private entrepreneurship through public policy.

This means that the state, in fulfilling its function, will take measures to promote the development of small business and private entrepreneurship and the creation of a business environment for its activities.

In our opinion, "state regulation of small business and private entrepreneurship" is an integral part of "public administration". Theoretically, there are some differences between these two expressions. Although these two expressions are close in content, they differ significantly in scientific approaches. Because "public administration" means the management of an entire sector of the economy directly on the basis of certain tools and supports. We see the direct and uninterrupted participation of the state in any development process of the economic sector.

Public administration includes components such as organization, planning, control and regulation, among which only state regulation is the indirect decisive link of public administration (Figure 1.1).

Each of the forms of direct and indirect management in public administration is important in the organization of the activities of small business and private entrepreneurship. But the importance of indirect management is paramount and the impact is more effective. Because the

activities of these entities are organized on the principles of freedom, market relations support such principles

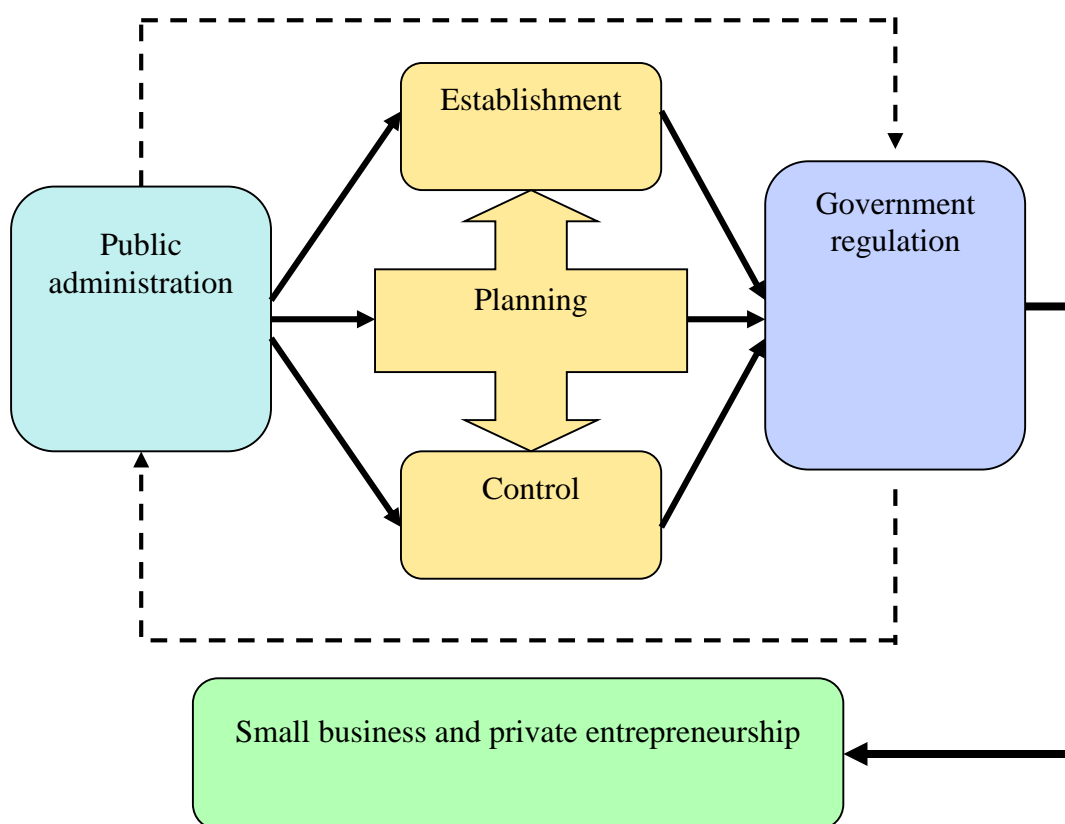


Figure 1.1. Regulation of small business and private entrepreneurship through components of public administration

There are also supports in public administration that cover social relations. In general, the concepts of public administration and state regulation differ. The first is interpreted as a broader concept than the second.

Government regulation is an activity that is an integral part of the direct management of a market economy. The state exerts its influence on business entities through its various laws and regulations. This sphere of influence will consist in the creation of legal conditions. Regulatory instruments of the state stimulate the development of underdeveloped sectors of the national economy.

Economic incentives that activate the market mechanism in government regulation will be launched. When economic incentives are in place, of course, market laws must be taken into account. Because such support is aimed at ensuring market balance. In order to achieve the growth of the national economy, it is necessary to ensure market equilibrium. Government regulation has a stimulating, development-promoting nature. At the same time, the balancing of fast-growing sectors of the economy with slow-growing sectors is also carried out through the state's regulatory tools.

In the regulation of small business and private entrepreneurship by the state, economic incentives are indirectly implemented, and its executive nature consists of activities carried out by a single state authority.

Government regulation of small business and entrepreneurship means the conscious formation of economic and legal conditions with the participation of government agencies, the promotion of business development, as well as the attraction of material and financial resources to the sector on favorable terms.

One of the most important issues in world practice is the state regulation of small business and private entrepreneurship. It is possible to know that in any country where the regulation and management of small business and private entrepreneurship becomes necessary, the economic system of that country is based on a market economy. Because the market economy is the main type of economy in areas where free enterprise prevails. However, the issue of state regulation of small business varies from country to country. Because the specific policy and economic development of each country reflects one or another form of state regulation of this sector, which takes into account, first of all, the interests of market participants to a certain extent.

“An important requirement of a market economy is that a producer can make a profit only when he produces a large number of high-quality goods with little labor, that is, when he fully satisfies the needs of the people. Otherwise it will break. A characteristic feature of a market economy is the stratification of producers and members of society in general according to their income. This stratification is due to the fact that small business entities have different levels of opportunity.

In a market economy, the essence of state regulation of small businesses should be that the state prioritizes its function of creating conditions. Simply put, the main tasks of the state should be to create conditions for the activities of small businesses.

1. Until the twentieth century, the influence of the state was not focused on regulating the management of a market economy. In the post-World War II period, state intervention in the economy became commonplace. In particular, in order to ensure economic and political independence in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to form a balanced ratio of the national economy, so state intervention in the economy is important.
2. However, “there are significant limitations to regulating the scale of government intervention. For example, any actions by the state that disrupt the market mechanism cannot be tolerated. (general directive planning, general price control, etc.)”. However, “in cases where the long and lasting interests of our country and the need to get out of critical situations, to solve the problems they cause, the state applied management methods in the economy, and such an approach has finally fully justified itself.” It should be noted that in the early years of independence, the economic functions of the state in the regulation of small business by the state were as follows:
3. Creating market-specific conditions in the transition period.
4. Correction and replenishment of the market mechanism.
Regulation through the adoption of regulations that strengthen and activate the activities of small business and private entrepreneurship.

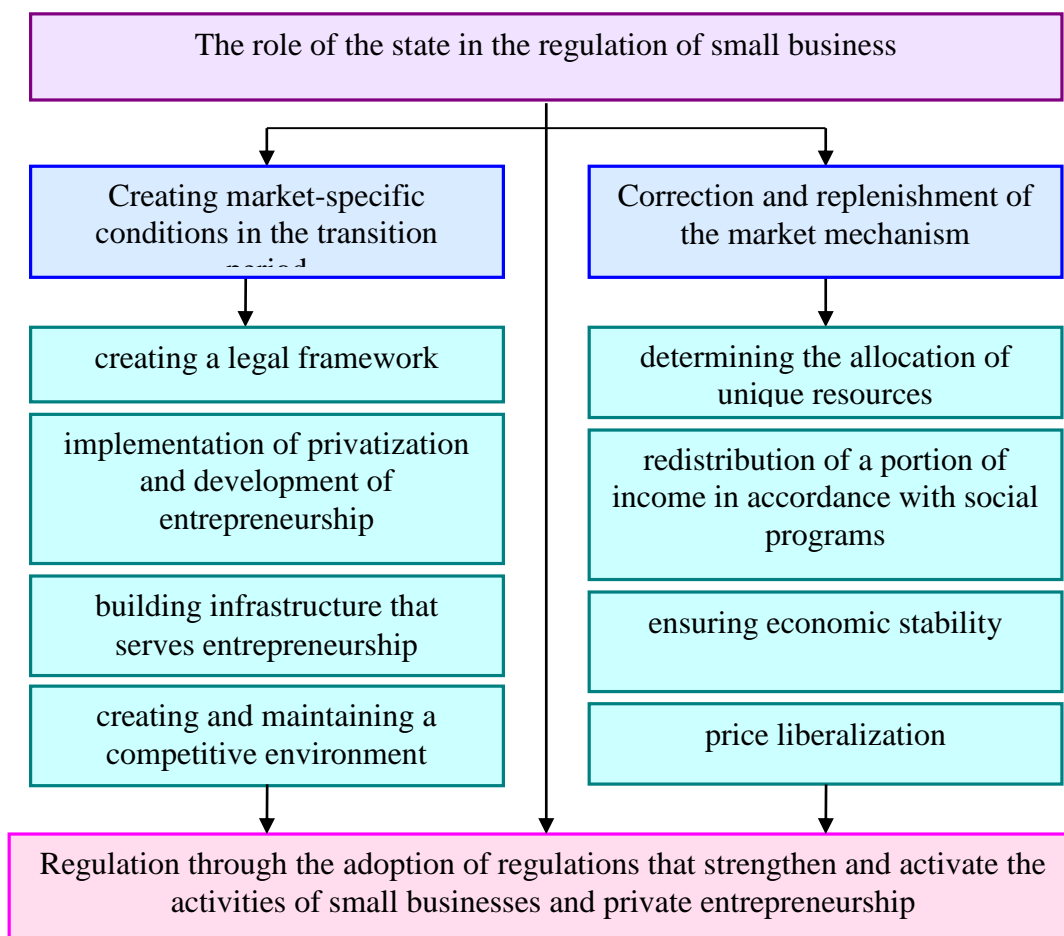


Figure 1.2. Tasks of the state on state regulation and creation of conditions for small business in Uzbekistan

The first and foremost economic task of the state in regulating small business and private entrepreneurship is to create market-specific conditions for direct management. At the same time, the shortcomings in the functioning of the market mechanism should be corrected and supplemented to increase market activity. A schematic representation of the tasks in these two directions is shown in Figure 1.2. As can be seen from the picture, the third task of the state was to regulate the activities of small businesses through the adoption of regulations that strengthen and activate them. In the process of state regulation of small business and private entrepreneurship, the legal framework has improved from year to year, and the mechanism of state regulation of this sector has also intensified.

At the same time, in the period from 2010 to 2017, institutional and structural measures aimed at limiting administrative interference in state regulation of entrepreneurship, in particular, the legal protection of private property, further strengthening its priority, development and promotion of small business and entrepreneurship the continuation of reforms has been slowed down.

In short, the creation of institutional conditions through legal means, including state regulation of small business and private entrepreneurship, state guarantees and protection of entrepreneurial activity, continuous promotion of socially oriented entrepreneurship, as well as

the tax mechanism and financial system and finance through the market based on the principles of market equivalence.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхати

1. Государственное регулирование национальной экономики: Учебное пособие / По ред. Н.А.Платоновой, В.А.Шумаева, И.В.Бушуевой. –М.: Альфа-М: ИНФРА-М, 2008. С. 11.
2. Харченко Е.В. Система государственного и муниципального управления. Учебник. –М.: КНОРУС, 2009. С. 46.
3. Мирзиёев Ш.М. Танқидий таҳлил, қатъий тартиб-интизом ва шахсий жавобгарлик – ҳар бир раҳбар фаолиятининг кундалик қондаси бўлиши керак. –Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2017. – 103 б
4. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 7 февралдаги «Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида» ПФ-4947-сон Фармони. // Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонунлар ҳужжатлари тўплами, 2017 й., 6-сон.
5. Ижтимоий-иқтисодий жараёнларни бошқариш. / Ҳ. П. Абулқосимов ва бошқ. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат ва жамият қурилиши академияси. –Т.: Ф. Гулом номидаги нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи, 2007. 127-бет.
6. Арипов, О. А. (2017). Современные тенденции развития малого бизнеса и предпринимательства в Узбекистане. *British Journal for Social and Economic Research*, 2(5), 33-40.
7. Арипов, О. А. (2018). ОСНОВНЫЕ КОМПОНЕНТЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ДЕЛОВОЙ СРЕДЫ И МАСШТАБНЫЕ РАЗВИТИЯ В ЭКОНОМИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН. In Региональные проблемы преобразования экономики: интеграционные процессы и механизмы формирования и социально-экономическая политика региона (pp. 121-123).
8. Арипов, О. А. (2019). Структурные элементы деловой среды и их влияния на функционирования субъектов малого бизнеса и предпринимательства. *Региональные проблемы преобразования экономики*, (8 (106)).
9. Арипов, О. А. (2015). Современное развитие малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в Узбекистане. *Молодой ученый*, (22), 332-334.
10. Арипов, О. А. (2017). Приоритетные направления развития малого бизнеса и предпринимательства в Узбекистане. *Российское предпринимательство*, 18(24).
11. Abdullayevich, A. O. (2021). Problems Of Agricultural Development In Uzbekistan. *Design Engineering*, 9724-9729.
12. Камолов, А. А., & Холмирзаев, У. А. (2016). Малый бизнес и частное предпринимательство в Узбекистане. *Вопросы экономики и управления*, (5), 182-184.
13. Xolmirzaev, U. A. (2020). FINANCIAL ASSETS AND IMPROVEMENTS OF THEIR ANALYSIS. *Экономика и социум*, (1), 102-105.
14. Xolmirzaev, U. A., & Juraev, E. S. (2020). PROBLEMS OF IMPROVEMENT OF DEBTOR DEBT ANALYSIS. *Мировая наука*, (1), 100-105.
15. Juraev, E. S., & Xolmirzayev, U. A. (2020). SUPPORTING SMALL BUSINESS SUBJECTS BY TAX REFORMS. *Экономика и социум*, (1), 48-52.

16. Hakimov, B., Yunusov, M., & Holmirzayev, U. (2019). ELABORATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET LIQUIDITY ANALYSIS-REQUIREMENTS OF THE PERIOD. *International Finance and Accounting*, 2018(1), 100.
17. Kamolov, A. A., & Holmirzayev, U. A. (2018). ECONOMIC LAWS AND CATEGORIES. *Экономика и социум*, (2), 34-36.
18. Убайдуллаев, Т., & Холмирзаев, У. (2019). ФАКТОРЫ И ТЕНДЕНЦИИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА. *Мировая наука*, (1), 299-302.
19. Ibrogimov Sherzodbek Halimjon ogli, "DIGITAL ECONOMY AND FACTORS OF ITS DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONDITIONS OF PANDEMIC IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN", *IEJRD - International Multidisciplinary Journal*, vol. 6, no. 5, p. 5, Nov. 2021.
20. Ibrogimov Sherzodbek Halimjon Ogli, Obbasov Ilyosbek Abdulhamid Oglu. "Peculiarities of the Development of Industrial Production in Namangan Region", Volume 9, Issue XI, *International Journal for Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology (IJRASET)* Page No: 544-547, ISSN: 2321-9653
21. Juraev, E. S. (2018). Foreign experience in conducting financial policies for the development of small business. *Russia, Экономика и социум*.
22. Жураев, Э. С. (2017). Мировой опыт по кредитованию малого бизнеса. *Высшая школа*, (11), 14.
23. Juraev, E. S. (2017). World experience in small business lending.
24. Juraev, E. S. (2017). World experience in small business lending. –Russia. *Высшая школа*.
25. Ботирова, Р. А., Сирожиддинов, И. К., & Жураев, Э. С. (2020). Поддержка и стимулирование инвестиционных процессов в экономике в условиях коронавирусной пандемии. *Экономика и социум*, (5-1), 416-421.
26. Juraev, E. S. (2020). INFLATION RISK. *Мировая наука*, (1), 29-33.
27. Жураев, Э. С. (2018). ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЙ ОПЫТ ПО ВЕДЕНИЮ ФИНАНСОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ ДЛЯ РАЗВИТИЯ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА. *Экономика и социум*, (11), 357-362.
28. Юлдашев, А. Я., & Зайлиев, А. А. (2017). Формирование инвестиционного климата в Узбекистане приоритетными направлениями инвестиционной политики. *Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире*, (3-4), 139-142.
29. Юлдашев, А. Я., & Зайлиев, А. А. Ўзбекистонда инвестиция муҳитини шакллантиришда инвестиция сиёсатининг устивор йўналишлари. *Главный редактор*, 139.
30. Юлдашев, А. Я., & Зайлиев, А. А. (2016). Роль местных бюджетов в развитии социальной сферы в Узбекистане. *Молодой ученый*, (29), 560-561.
31. Сирожиддинов, И. К., & Ходжибаева, И. В. (2020). Инновационные процессы в экономике регионов в условиях коронавирусной пандемии. *Молодой ученый*, (20), 449-452.
32. Сирожиддинов, И. К., & Ботирова, Р. А. (2018). Возможности развития экспорта фруктов и овощей в Наманганской области Узбекистана. *Молодой ученый*, (50), 174-176.
33. Сирожиддинов, И. К., & Ботирова, Р. А. (2016). Представление финансовой отчетности в соответствии с международными стандартами финансовой отчетности. *Молодой ученый*, (12), 1460-1461.
34. Сирожиддинов, И. К., & Ботирова, Р. А. (2016). Ускоренное развитие промышленности-основа структурных преобразований в экономике. *Молодой ученый*, (28), 546-548.

35. Ботирова, Р. А., & Сирожиддинов, И. К. (2015). Роль коммерческих банков в финансовом оздоровлении предприятий. Молодой ученый, (5), 245-246.

36. Ботирова, Р. А., & Сирожиддинов, И. К. (2017). Социальная направленность инвестиционных процессов в Узбекистане. Молодой ученый, (41), 38-39.