

Perspective Ways To Develop Small Businesses In Uzbekistan And Increase The Gross Domestic Product

Tursunova Muniskhon Rakhimjanovna¹ and Rakhimova Nozimakhon Jakhongirovna²

¹The Senior lecturer of Department of Industrial Economics and Management, Tashkent Institute of Chemical Technology
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

²Student of Department of Industrial Economics and Management, Tashkent Institute of Chemical Technology
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract: *The article examines the essence of small business, its role and place in increasing the gross domestic product of the country. The article substantiates the strategy of intensive development of small business in market conditions, increasing the level and economic efficiency of intensification, strengthening the role of the state in economic regulation and support of this process.*

Keywords— small business, entrepreneurship, gross domestic product, raw materials, needs, investments, innovations, income, goods, production, foreign currency, tax. profitability of intensive development.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the development of any society, small business and private entrepreneurship are the most important factors of economic, political and social changes. This trend is particularly noticeable in countries with different market transitions, especially in the CIS. In this context, small business and private entrepreneurship perform a number of functions in public life. The creation of favorable conditions for the sustainable development of small business and entrepreneurship is an important condition for the formation of effective market relations in society, the support of the property class and the creation of new democratic institutions of civil society. This is an important task and the complexity of its solution, due to the specifics of each country, requires a non-standard, non-standard approach to supporting and developing small businesses and entrepreneurship. It is obvious that all members of society should understand the importance of this issue, its full support from the state, the establishment of a stable partnership between the state and the state.

2. METHODOLOGY

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a key macroeconomic indicator of a country's economic potential. It reflects the value of final goods and services created by residents and non-residents in the country at market prices over a certain period of time.

Gross domestic product is also an indicator that describes the overall results of a country's economic activity for a certain period (month, quarter, year). It is a measure of the market value of goods and services produced by all enterprises in a country (including foreign and joint ventures), taking into account the total factors of production, the amount of which is calculated on the basis of the national accounting system. It is used to describe and analyze the development of the country's economy at the macro level. According to the International Monetary Fund, Uzbekistan's

GDP in 2019 reached \$ 60.490 billion. GDP or gross national product (GNP) or even gross national income (GNI) can be taken as the main macroeconomic indicator in national statistics. For example, in the United States and Japan, the main macroeconomic indicator is GDP, not GNP. However, in the UN system of National Accounts, GDP is the main economic indicator. Quantitatively, the difference between them is small: in developed countries, the difference does not exceed one percent. In countries with high incomes from migrant workers, the gap may be even larger.

An increase in GDP will have a positive impact on living standards.

- First, an increase in GDP will lead to an increase in income. For example, if last year 1 ton of tomatoes was grown and sold at 1500 soums per kilogram, the total income will be 1.5 million soums. This year, if 1.5 tons of tomatoes are grown and sold using the same technology for growing tomatoes on the same land, the total income will be 2.25 million soums (provided that the price of tomatoes has not changed).

- Secondly, as a result of the increase in GDP, the amount of tax revenues to the budget will increase. This will further expand the possibilities of social protection of the population by the state.

- Third, an increase in GDP will create new jobs and increase employment.

- Fourth, an increase in GDP will fill domestic markets and stabilize commodity prices.

It is known that the food industry is a large food industry of the national economy, which includes meat, milk, milk fat, butter, fish products, flour, cereals, pasta, fruits. enterprises that produce canned vegetables, juices, various beverages, sugar, confectionery, bread and other delicacies. It is no secret that the issue of growing and supplying food in the world today is a global problem. This problem is equally important for developed countries, and now for developing

countries. In this sense, it is important to provide the population's food needs with high-quality products.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan noted, the gap between the rapid growth of the world's population and limited opportunities for growth in food production is the main reason for the aggravation of the problem of food insecurity. I don't think there's much to say today. Simply put, food production growth lags behind population growth and demand. This gap is growing, especially in countries and regions that do not have the conditions for fast food production. This is the first time that environmental degradation is still ongoing with the unpredictable effects of climate change, frequent droughts, and water scarcity, including a shortage of groundwater for irrigation. and the lack of investment in irrigation, land reclamation and land reclamation. Environmental degradation is compounded by the constant use of chemicals, fertilizers and pesticides. These include problems of urbanization, migration of people from rural areas to cities.

As a result, the acreage for food production is significantly reduced, and the needs of the population are not fully met. It should also be noted that in a number of Asian countries, such as China and India, incomes are growing rapidly, and food consumption is growing accordingly. One of the negative factors is the huge losses in the delivery of food to the consumer according to the scheme " from the field to the table»

Since the first days of independence, the main focus has been on increasing food production, which is one of the vital tasks to ensure food security, uninterrupted and sufficient supply of food to the population. In particular, the volume of agricultural production has more than doubled. This is 1.3 times more meat consumption per capita, 1.6 times more milk and dairy products, 1.7 times more potatoes, despite the population growth of about 10 million people or more than 30%. About 16 million tons of fruits and vegetables are grown annually in the country. Per capita, the population has about 300 kilograms of vegetables, 75 kilograms of potatoes and 44 kilograms of grapes. This is three times the optimal flow rate.

Currently, the Food Association unites about 200 enterprises of the fruit and vegetable, meat, dairy, fat and oil and other branches of the food industry, and there is no system of interaction with them both horizontally and vertically. If three years ago the oil and fat and tobacco industry accounted for a significant share of the food industry, now, due to structural changes, more than 60 percent of products are processed into vegetables and fruits, meat and dairy products, confectionery. and other food products

Doubling the average annual headcount of small businesses has also allowed businesses to grow. In the three years since the establishment of the Food Association, the association's enterprises have implemented 121 projects

worth \$ 198.4 million. invested dollars. Thus, if we analyze the level of food security of the population of local producers in 2019, meat and meat products - 98.6%, milk and dairy products-99.8%, pasta - 95.4%, margarine-77.7%, sugar-92.9% and confectionery-68.5%. Today, food security in the country is fully ensured, and more than 90% of the population's food needs are met at the expense of local producers.

It is necessary to reduce the share of imports in providing the population with food, or to increase the number of enterprises producing high-quality and world-class food products in the country without imports, or to implement innovative projects at existing enterprises. At the same time, in our opinion, it is necessary to improve cooperation with the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, research institutions.

Innovative projects also provide tax incentives to enterprises that organize the production of high-quality products, and the savings are directed to the development of the enterprise.

In addition, it is necessary to further increase the use of the potential of agricultural processing enterprises. This will require the formation of a raw material base, that is, providing enterprises with raw materials.

In short, the food industry is an industry that meets the basic needs of the population. Today, it is important to ensure sustainable economic growth of the country, its well-being, social protection and provision of necessary raw materials. To solve this problem, it is necessary to further strengthen the attraction of foreign investment in order to effectively use available resources, improve, modernize and diversify the food industry. As a result, it will be possible to improve food production technologies and speed up the production process, introduce new production lines, increase the range and quality of products, and fully meet the needs of the population in consumer goods.

According to preliminary data, in January-September 2019, the GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan in current prices amounted to 361,858. 4 billion soums. and increased by 5.7% compared to January-September 2018. The GDP deflator index in January-September 2018 in relation to prices amounted to 118.0%. GDP per capita amounted to 10,805. 0 thousand soums, which is 3.7% higher than the same period last year. Gross output by type of economic activity in January-September is characterized by the following data:

In January-September 2019, small enterprises (enterprises) spent 188,182.7 billion soums. sum or 57.2% of the total value added in the economy. The share of small businesses in gross value added in the main sectors of the economy was 77.9% in construction, 40.9% in services and 32.2% in industry.

3. CONCLUSION

In the modern world economy, the level of capital mobility between countries is very high. As a result, part of the country's capital is used abroad. At the same time, some of the country's assets belong to enterprises, real estate and securities owned by foreign citizens and non-residents. As a result of non-residents transferring part of their income from their property to their countries, the amount of gross domestic product (GDP) available to the country concerned is not equal to the amount of gross domestic product (GDP). Therefore, to accurately determine the size of GDP, it is necessary to add to GDP the difference between the income of a country from the property of its citizens abroad and the income of foreigners leaving the country. If the balance of income from foreign ownership is positive, GDP will be higher than gross domestic product, and vice versa.

4. REFERENCES

- [1] Mirziyoyev Sh. M. Together with the brave and noble people, we will build our great future. - T.: Uzbekistan, 2017. - 488 p.
- [2] Isaev R. A. and others. Organization of production and business plan. - T.: Tafakkur, 2011.
- [3] Bagiev G. L., Tarasevich V. M., Ann X. Marketing. - St. Petersburg: Piter, 2008. - 348s.
- [4] Boltaboev M., Kosimova M., Ergashkhodzhaeva Sh. and others. Textbook "Small business and private entrepreneurship". T.: "Economist" - 2011. - 333 p.
- [5] Gaibullaev R. M. Monograph "Problems of business development". T. "FAN" - 2004.50 p.