



IMPROVING THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF BUSINESS ENTITIES

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Annotation. This article provides information on the study of various methods to improve the economic efficiency of small businesses. Feedback has been provided on which methods are more effective to improve the effectiveness of entrepreneurial subjects, which methods are futile. What is currently being done in Uzbekistan to improve efficiency is described.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, small business, entrepreneurial subjects, small business enterprises, market economy.

Introduction. Entities of business activity (business entities) are legal entities and individuals registered in the prescribed manner and carrying out entrepreneurial activities. Public authorities and governing bodies (except for the HoS provided for by law), their officials, as well as other persons prohibited by law from engaging in entrepreneurial activity may not be subjects of entrepreneurial activity, other persons prohibited by law from engaging in entrepreneurial activity [1].

Small business entities include:

- individual entrepreneurs;
- the average annual number of employees in production networks, busy employees is at most twenty people, the average annual number of employees in the service sector and other non-production networks, busy employees is at most ten people, the average annual number of employees in wholesale and retail and catering networks, the average annual number of employed employees is at most five microfirms;
- the average annual number of employed employees in the following industries: light and food industry, metalworking and tooling, woodworking, furniture industry and construction materials industry, is at most one hundred people;



-the average annual number of employed employees in Mechanical Engineering, Metallurgy, fuel and energy and chemical industry, production and processing of agricultural products, construction and other industrial and production sectors is at most fifty people;

- small enterprises in the fields of science, scientific service, transport, communications, services (in addition to insurance companies), trade and catering and other non-productive areas, with an average annual number of employed employees of at most twenty-five people.

The average annual number of employees of small business entities is determined in the manner prescribed by law. This also takes into account the number of workers in unitary (subsidiary) enterprises, branches and representative offices. Legal entities and individuals carrying out several types of activities (multidisciplinary) are included in small business entities according to the criteria for the type of activity with the largest share in the volume of annual turnover [2].

The wide development of various forms of property and economic management in the process of the penetration of the economy into market relations proves that they are an important, urgent problem of improving their financial activities for the purpose of stimulating the efficiency of production. The prospect of our country is inextricably linked with the formation of market service networks, with the further disposal and privatization of property from the state, the implementation of anti-singularity measures, the emergence of a competitive environment, the positive solution of the tasks of economic reforms on the formation of market Relations also arises from the state of the organization of financial activities of enterprises Accordingly, in the development of small businesses and various forms of entrepreneurship, it is important to study the features, tasks, structure and basics of development of the organization of their financial activities [3].

The mechanisms for the presentation of statistical and tax reports by small business entities have been significantly simplified. Today, 98% of business entities carry out the submission of tax and statistical reports, the registration of Customs returns not by paper filling in the old way, but directly – electronically. The increase in the maximum number of workers in labor-intensive sectors of the industry, such as the production of light, food and building materials, from the previous 100 to 200 people, was an important decision in the system of measures to stimulate small businesses [4].

In the context of the development of a market economy, not only the content of the financial activities of small enterprises, but also their tasks have undergone



fundamental changes. In this regard, in this part of the work, we tried to comprehensively consider the main tasks of organizing the financial activities of small business enterprises in the conditions of the formation of market relations. In our opinion, the concept of “financial activities of small business enterprises” can be expressed in a narrow and broad sense. In a narrow sense, the financial activity of small business enterprises consists of the financial activity of a small enterprise, a private firm or other forms of entrepreneurship, from which it is obtained separately. In this sense, the concept of “financial activities of small business enterprises” refers to “financial activities of small enterprises”, “financial activities of private firms”, etc. represents the same content as concepts.

In a broad sense, the concept of “financial activities of small business enterprises” represents the financial activities of small business enterprises operating in different areas of social reproduction, inextricably linked with each other. The broad meaning of this concept fully encapsulates its understanding in a narrow sense. On this basis, the Finance of small business enterprises can be interpreted as an important component of the Finance of enterprises and sectors of the national economy. In its essence, they are monetary relations regulated by the state, and these relations arise in the process of organization, distribution and use of territorial and Universal extents, funds and financial resources of small business enterprises. A small number of new businessmen provide their own finances. Most individuals need outsourcing, albeit in small numbers. There are 4 categories of monetary resources:

1. Trade credit. This type of “money” is not considered a means of redemption in the correct sense, indeed it is the value of goods. It will be loaned by your suppliers without paying you and provided that the debt is paid in the mentioned terms.

2. Short term loan. Banks and other lenders will issue loans like these for sale in the coming season as a precaution of special purposes - term loans. For a loan like this, the debt is cut off before it reaches a year.

3. Long term loan. These bonds are issued for more than a year to expand or improve the enterprise.

4. Participation of an equity investor. Resources like this are not returned. You get the tools and give part of the profit to the investor. In other words, you sell part of your enterprise [5].

The development of small businesses and the improvement of financial relations are among the related problems. The transition of the economy to the widespread use of various forms of property and economic management, financial



relations with the development of private entrepreneurship and small business also received an important impetus for its development on the basis of market requirements. At the same time, financial relations have important supports in promoting Small Business Development [6].

This is due to the fact that as a result of the creation of a perfect distribution system within the small business system, favorable economic conditions will be created for the future development of small businesses in order to achieve a greater strengthening of production opportunities, which is expanded through the creation of centralized and reserve funds. The features of small business and private entrepreneurship, such as the employment of the population and the formation of the middle class, are covered in detail in foreign economic literature [7].

Conclusion. In our opinion, the most important of the economic measures to increase the demand for Labor is the implementation of structural changes in the sectors of the economy. This is achieved first of all by the development of forms of ownership, increasing labor productivity, creating new jobs, making the most efficient use of working time, raising the material and spiritual interests of workers, rationalizing the righteous.

In conclusion, small businesses need financial resources to survive and thrive. These resources can come from a variety of sources, including traditional banks, alternative creditors, government grants, angel investors, venture capitalists, and personal savings. Small business owners should carefully consider their capabilities and choose a source of finance that best suits their unique business model and goals.

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