

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCE USE IN SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP ACTIVITIES

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Abstract

The use of economic resources ensures the efficiency of small business and entrepreneurship. Based on them, it will be possible to produce competitive products. In the article, on the basis of extensive theoretical and analytical material, the directions for increasing the efficiency of using the economic resources of small business and entrepreneurship are determined.

Keywords: management, economics, small business, entrepreneurship, resources, economic resources, competitiveness, efficiency.

Introduction

To ensure the development of the countries of the world in the context of the globalization of the economy, it is necessary to increase business activity. According to the American financial corporation Goldman Sachs, by 2050 the share of the world's gross domestic product, equal to 40%, will be formed by the middle class engaged in entrepreneurial activities. If we look at history, in 1960 this figure was 23 percent, and in 2007 it was 30 percent. Currently, the middle class in Western countries is 50-70 percent of the population and is mainly engaged in entrepreneurial activities. At the current level of socio-economic development of Uzbekistan, the entrepreneurial activity of the middle class is developing and will grow even higher in the future. Entrepreneurs are becoming the support and support of society and economy. The experience of American, Asian and European countries shows that small business and entrepreneurship are the basis of any country's development. Entrepreneurs make a great contribution to the development of the country's economy, and are able to provide the country's population with new jobs and improve their living conditions.

The development of entrepreneurial activity at a faster pace depends on many factors. One of these factors is the development of management activities. The current level of development requires the use of effective and modern means of managing the economy and all its subjects. Especially as a result of various crises and ongoing changes, this issue is becoming increasingly relevant. В связи с тем, что экономики стран все больше интегрируются в мировое хозяйство и экономико-финансовую систему, последствия кризиса закономерно коснутся всех стран, и для ликвидации последствий в первую очередь необходимо модернизировать управленческую деятельность, необходимо адаптироваться к изменяющейся ситуации и полностью учитывать внутренние и внешние факторы окружающей среды. It is determined to create conditions for the formation of their permanent sources of income by improving management in business activities.

Efforts are being made in Uzbekistan to develop small businesses and create permanent sources of income. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Development strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" sets the task of "creating conditions for the organization of business activities and the formation of permanent sources of income, increasing the share of the private sector in the Gross Domestic Product to 80% and the share of exports to 60%." [1]. In order to fulfill this task, the establishment of 200 new industrial zones in the regions and the development of the system of business incubators. Create more favorable conditions for the development of entrepreneurship in regions with difficult conditions, support entrepreneurship in the regions, improve the activities of existing structures to reduce unemployment and poverty, make freely available the necessary information for business entities to start their activities, to prevent construction defects or problems in the construction activities, it was decided to reduce state participation in the economy and open a wide path for the private sector, expand the introduction of market principles in economic relations, and their implementation began at a rapid pace in 2022. Effective use of available resources is required to ensure effective performance of all assigned tasks. For this, it is necessary to improve the management of economic resources.

Purpose of the research

В развитых странах мира быстро развиваются малый бизнес и предпринимательство. Доля предпринимателей в их валовом национальном продукте составляет 70-80 процентов. Более 70 процентов населения страны работает в малом бизнесе и частных предприятиях. Efforts are being made to further develop entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan. Small business and entrepreneurial entities and their managers try to increase the amount of profit they receive while developing their activities. Entrepreneurs provide a large amount of sponsorship for the population in need of social assistance, free medicines are distributed to patients, they themselves, those working in their enterprises and organizations, and the residents of the area where they are located benefit from the development of entrepreneurship. Therefore, the development of entrepreneurship was taken as the main priority. For the further development of entrepreneurial activity, it is necessary to study the theories about the entrepreneur and entrepreneurship from the economic point of view.

People have been doing business in our country since ancient times. Industries such as handicrafts and trade also existed before. However, their theoretical foundations are not well developed. Theoretical views on entrepreneurship, laws, directions and principles for their development have not been studied enough, they have not been sufficiently covered in the economic literature. After gaining independence, attention began to be paid to entrepreneurship and its theoretical foundations. Now, entrepreneurship is seen as a factor that gives a great impetus to economic development, and at the same time, it is emphasized that it occupies an important place in such things as providing employment to the country's population, filling the market with necessary consumer goods, developing the country's economy, and increasing the welfare of the population.

Many scientists have tried to define small business and entrepreneurial activity. I. Schumpeter has done a lot of research on small business and entrepreneurship, and as a result, he defines entrepreneurship as follows: "Entrepreneurship is not a career or a profession, it is a unique calculated ability to bring innovations to the market based on risk. The entrepreneur is not a capitalist, entrepreneurial activity is an advanced, creative activity and is an important source of economic restructuring based on competition".[14]. He associates entrepreneurship with innovative activities, believing that entrepreneurs are at the level of creativity in creating innovations and bringing innovations to market. He believes that entrepreneurial activity is characterized by risk. Today, some business entities do not pay attention to innovative activities at all, they do not engage in innovative activities. As a result, it becomes difficult to achieve positive results in their activities.

Following I. Schumpeter, R. Hisrich, who has done a lot of research in this direction, connects entrepreneurship with creative activity and believes that it takes risks. R. Hisrich defined entrepreneurship as follows: "Entrepreneurship is the process of creating something of value. An entrepreneur is a person who spends his time, knowledge and skills in order to prepare and create this thing, he takes all the financial, mental and physical risks in this work, and as a result receives a certain amount of money."[15] Entrepreneurs achieve positive results based on their risk and gain efficiency.

The development of entrepreneurship has a high level of influence on economic success and ensures high rates of production. Entrepreneurship is the basis of the innovative nature of the country's economy. Through entrepreneurship, the creation of innovations and their introduction into production will be accelerated.

Materials and methods of research

Taking into account the importance of the efficient use of economic resources of small businesses and entrepreneurship and, based on this, the development of economic potential, the activities of these enterprises were selected for analysis. When studying and analyzing problems, he used research, economic monitoring, economic analysis, statistical analysis, comparative analysis and other methods.

Analysis and results

The following achievements were achieved as a result of the use of available resources by enterprises of small business and entrepreneurial activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In 2010-2020, the development of small business and entrepreneurship took place at a rapid pace (Table 1). In 2010, small businesses and entrepreneurial enterprises of the industrial sector produced goods worth 10,132.9 billion soums, and by 2020, goods worth 42,274.4 billion soums, or an increase of 417.0%, were produced. Қурилиш соҳасидаги тадбиркорлик корхоналарида шу йиллардаги ўсиш суръати 733,0 %ни, қишлоқ, ўрмон ва балиқ хўжалигида эса 296,0 %га ортди.

Table 1

Small business and private enterprise

Analysis of key indicators by sectors of the economy in 2010-2020

Years	Industry (bn.soum)	Construction (bn.soum)	Employment (thousand person)	Trade (bn.soum)	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (bn.soum)
2010	10132,9	4163,2	8643,9	18616,1	31900,4
2011	13586,8	6188,3	8950,7	24741,9	46704,5
2012	17114,6	7925,5	9239,7	32242,9	56926,6
2013	23312,0	10377,7	9604,0	40564,5	67510,7
2014	30907,0	13944,9	9950,8	50197,8	82957,2
2015	39643,5	16954,0	10170,4	61972,3	101197,5
2016	50654,5	19671,0	10397,5	78935,6	118011,4
2017	61367,8	22469,4	10541,5	92973,0	152010,5
2018	87962,0	37451,7	10128,8	114896,4	191759,2
2019	83 344,2	53960,9	10313,4	138920,7	219466,9
2020	42274,4	30526,3	9402,0	75497,5	94634,4

in 2020 compared to 2010, %	417,0	733,0	108,0	405,0	296,0
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In all other sectors, small business growth rates were strong. In the past period, there were some untapped opportunities in the field of exports of goods and services. Along with the increase in the volume of exports, new modern types of exported goods and services have not increased enough. At the same time, there were some shortcomings in the field of effective use of economic resources in all small businesses and enterprises in the territory of our country, and by eliminating them, it is possible to contribute to the development of small business and entrepreneurship.

Table 2

Share of small business and entrepreneurship and Gross Regional Product per capita in Namangan region

No	Indicators	Year 2019	Year 2020	Change, %
1	The share of small business in the economy, in %	75,0	73,7	98,26
2	Gross regional product per capita, thousand soums	8319,8	9380,5	112,49
3	Gross regional product, in billion soums	23 144,8	26 632,3	104,8

In Namangan region in 2019, the gross regional product per capita was equal to 8319.8 thousand soums, in 2020 this figure amounted to 9380.5 thousand soums and increased by 112.49% over this period. This year, the share of small business in the economy was 73.7% (Table 2). Small businesses and entrepreneurial enterprises use the economic resources available in the country, as well as resources imported from abroad, to carry out their activities. While using these resources, work is being done to determine the effective ways to comply with the established standards. However, the consumption of resources in some enterprises exceeds the norms. When the reasons for this were analyzed, it was found that the level of qualification of employees working in small businesses and entrepreneurial enterprises and the level of compliance with technical regulations is insufficient.

Conclusion and Suggestions.

Based on the analysis and observations made in the course of this research work, we have come to the following conclusions:

1. An in-depth analysis of the issues of providing and using economic resources in small business and entrepreneurial enterprises.
2. Taking into account the conditions of globalization of the economy when setting the goals and objectives of small businesses and entrepreneurial enterprises and setting goals that are consistent with it.
3. Orientation to the level of modernization of existing and newly acquired and created machines and equipment. Search for modern and high-performance machines and search for financial opportunities to attract them.
4. Reviewing the norms of resource use and increasing the level of progressivity.

5. Taking measures to increase labor productivity by improving the qualifications and labor skills of employees working at an economic enterprise, creating the necessary conditions for achieving high labor productivity.

6. Organization of trainings to increase the skills of operating personnel on the use of resources.

The globalization of the economy in the conditions of market economic relations makes high demands on the activities of small businesses and entrepreneurial enterprises. The most important of such requirements is compliance of manufactured products with market demand, which requires increasing competitiveness. It is necessary to provide this requirement both quantitatively and qualitatively, and it provides for the effective use of economic resources. As a result of the fulfillment of these tasks, the share of small business in the economy will be further increased.

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