

Types And Forms Of Small Business And Private Entrepreneurship

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Abstract: *This article describes the activities of a small business and a private entrepreneur and the forms of its types. Methods of conducting small business and ways to increase efficiency are shown. It was noted that the methods of organizing private entrepreneurship and how to benefit from it and to give products at prices commensurate with the level of quality.*

Keywords: *Small business, private entrepreneurship, trade, commodity, enterprise, stock exchange, credit.*

1. INTRODUCTION

It is important to identify and implement opportunities for the efficient use of natural, material, labor and financial resources available to small business and private entrepreneurship, as well as to provide employment. In order to do it directly, every specialist needs to be well and thoroughly trained. Only then will it be economically viable in the future. Taking into account these requirements, the subject "Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship" was introduced into the educational process as a student selection by the decision of the Academic Council of the Institute.

To better understand the nature of entrepreneurship, the scope of its actions and capabilities, we analyze the development of the system of views on its essence and role in the economy in general, from the organizational, political, economic and socio-psychological aspects. Uzbek scientists A.Olmasov and N.Tukhliyev say that entrepreneurship is an "income-generating or profitable economic activity (profession, occupation) engaged in entrepreneurial-commercial activities, in order to earn money. to be engaged. Entrepreneurship is to engage in any economic activity while taking responsibility for the purpose of making money. "

Entrepreneur, entrepreneur, businessman's spiritual and educational level, knowledge and experience, other personal qualities, abilities, opportunities and job qualities will be the driving force of entrepreneurship. The business qualities of an entrepreneur should be based on the following principles: - First, the market should find its place in the economic system by analyzing the level of supply of goods and services; - Second, the ability to prepare for the creation of a personal production structure; - Third, to carry out preliminary business calculations based on the results of marketing research; - Fourth, the ability to set the right direction in the implementation of business projects; - Fifth, to be the first to implement a new technical, technological idea and to put it into practice, to imagine what the end result, product or service can be obtained from it.

The social, economic and legal basis for the formation of entrepreneurship must be created. Economic conditions include: supply and demand for goods; availability of types of goods for the buyer to purchase; the availability of the amount of money required for the purchase of the buyer; surplus or shortage of jobs, affecting workers' wages, ie purchasing power.

The availability and access to cash resources, the amount of return on capital invested, and the amount of credit available to finance their business operations affect economic conditions.

2. TYPES OF BUSINESS:

There are many types of business. Depending on the purpose, type and location of activities, it is possible to distinguish production, commercial, financial and consulting types of business activities.

Manufacturing entrepreneurship. It is safe to say that manufacturing is the main type of business. After all, such entrepreneurial activity produces products, goods, services, and creates certain spiritual values. In the first years of the transition to a market economy in Uzbekistan, commercial entrepreneurship has developed well. If production is 10-12% of the company's efficiency, then commercial activity will increase this figure by another 20-30%. Financial entrepreneurship is a separate type of business. Its field of activity is the exchange and exchange of values. Financial activities can also cover the manufacturing and commercial sectors. Financial entrepreneurship also operates in the form of independent banks and insurance companies.

Financial transactions are less efficient than previous types of business activities. This figure is 5-10%. Recently, the type of business consulting is developing in Uzbekistan. This type of business has many facets and the development of the world economy indicates that it will be well developed in the future.

The types of business activities are relatively independent and complementary. It is necessary to recognize the priority that determines all types of production activities. Innovative, scientific and technical activities, direct production of goods, services and information activities in this area are included in the manufacturing business. Every entrepreneur who wants to participate in production must determine in advance what type of business to engage in, what products to produce and what services to provide. Once this is done, the entrepreneur will start marketing.

Connects with potential customers, buyers, wholesalers and retailers to know the demand for the product.

The sale of a product, the performance of a task, the service of a customer, the consumer, and the receipt of a certain amount of profit are the result of the entrepreneurial production activity. The overall financial value of an entrepreneur is determined by the rate of return. It is defined as the ratio of net profit to total expenses.

3. FORMS OF BUSINESS

Entrepreneurship is represented by state, non-state, including private, mixed forms of ownership. Non-state forms include private-individual and private-collective entrepreneurship. In turn, the private business will be based on its own labor and hired labor. Private - public entrepreneurship includes partnerships, joint stock companies, joint stock companies. Joint ventures come in the form of joint ventures, joint ventures and leases. Depending on the level of organization, there are individual and collective forms of entrepreneurship. Individual entrepreneurship includes self-employed, self-employed, private and hired labor, family businesses.

The collective form of entrepreneurship includes the state, company, partnership, joint-stock company, labor collective enterprises, joint-stock companies and others. Depending on the area of activity, entrepreneurship can take the form of production, services, commercial activities and commercial intermediation. Entrepreneurship manifests itself in the form of small and large businesses depending on the number of employees. Based on the above, it can be said that small business has socio-economic significance. In accordance with Article 5

of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Entrepreneurship", there are the following forms of entrepreneurship:

- individual entrepreneurship; - private entrepreneurship; - collective entrepreneurship; - mixed business.

Individual entrepreneurship is the simplest form of entrepreneurial activity, the procedure of which is determined by the "Regulations on private entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan", approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 14, 1995. regulation, an individual entrepreneur may carry out its activities without forming a legal entity.

Private entrepreneurship, in turn, is divided into two types: - private entrepreneurship; - Joint venture. The concept of private entrepreneurship is defined in Article 15 of the Law "On Entrepreneurship and Guarantees of Entrepreneurial Activity" as follows: other property rights are exercised independently on the basis of the property belonging to it.

According to Article 16 of this law, joint ventures include: - family business carried out on the basis of joint property of the couple; - Dehkan farms based on the common property of the dehkan farm; - a company farm, which carries out individual entrepreneurship on the basis of common property, the total share of which belongs to the right of ownership. An individual registered as an entrepreneur carrying out his / her activity without forming a legal entity shall be issued a certificate of state registration and shall be registered in the register of individuals. This certificate is the basis for opening a bank account, registration with the tax authorities, preparation of seals and other details.

The Regulation on Private Entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan defines private entrepreneurial activity as follows: it is an entrepreneurial activity carried out on the basis of collective entrepreneurship, in which a group of citizens unites into communities in the forms of property they like. enterprises and business activities on this basis. A private firm is an enterprise that belongs to an individual or family and operates on the basis of private property.

A company is a partnership that combines the assets of several owners and shares the profits of the enterprise.

There are two types of companies:

- limited liability companies;
- limited liability companies.

Establishment of small business and private entrepreneurship is one consists of several stages.

When establishing a new enterprise, the composition of the founders is determined and the constituent documents, ie the Charter of the enterprise, the agreement of the founders on the establishment of the enterprise and other normative documents are developed. At the same time, the minutes No. 1 of the meeting of participants on the appointment of the head of the enterprise and the chairman of the audit commission are drawn up. Then a temporary bank account will be opened. This account must receive 50% of the authorized capital within 30 days after the registration of the enterprise. The company is then registered with the local government at the place of establishment.

4. TRANSLATION RESULTS

In recent years, there has been a lot of talk among business people about the business plan as a novelty. What it is? It is the foundation for the survival of your business, the roadmap you choose for your business to thrive, the basic document you need to see your business, and the key to getting a bank loan. Without a viable, complete, and reliable business plan, you're like an amateur. you make mistakes and you make mistakes. When you have a business plan, you become a professional, a master of your craft. A business plan will lead you to wealth.

Wealth solves the problems you want to deny. But solving problems is not an insurmountable task, but to conduct additional research, gain new knowledge and work more carefully, solve the problem to the end with full initiative and own talent. It is a sign of a work that will continue until it comes.

Why do you need a business plan? - to start a new business;

- to expand your business; - to transfer or sell it to another person; - to get a loan.

The most important thing about your business, especially when you want to get someone's money, is management. In short, it is without you. For many entrepreneurs, the first step in creating a business plan is the first reason. A business plan applies to employees who are willing to perform different services, different quality, size, special production at different times, in different forms of business, entrepreneurs, enterprises, firms or different forms of ownership. It is useful to keep new ideas and desires born in the business world in time and turn them into reality. New ideas in business can come to the brain in any situation and situation. After that, the idea sprouts in the process of discussions, research, self-analysis, and questioning of others. But it takes a lot of hard work to shoot and bear fruit. Unlike Kurtak, a new business does not naturally develop on its own. Often, an unsubstantiated new business dies before it can grow. In practice, the number of surviving businesses is 20%. The opportunity to save the life of a new business is in your hands - you just need to prepare a business plan correctly.

A business plan should be built from the beginning on a solid and solid foundation. If you start without such a plan, you may not be able to achieve your planned goal. World practice shows that a business plan is necessary for everyone. If you want to get money from someone to carry out your project - for bankers, investors and workers who want to know exactly their future and positions, most importantly - you will need a business plan for yourself.

On paper, your business plan is a summary of your business's past, present, and future. When planning a start-up business, the main goal of the plan is to plan the business thoroughly, financially and organizationally. A business plan is a plan for your home. It sets clear goals, directions, and milestones for your business.

Once the business is up and running, the results are compared to the plan, if there are any problems, they are identified, the plan is adjusted, and the business is put in the right direction. Otherwise it will be difficult to manage. That's why you need a business plan. So, a business plan is a business mirror that reflects current and future success and growth.

The main directions of small business development in the Republic of Uzbekistan are:

- Continuous improvement of the legal, regulatory and organizational framework of small business in accordance with the changes taking place in the economy under the influence of various factors;
- Improving the effectiveness of government support mechanisms for small business and legal entrepreneurship, the implementation of new mechanisms in the experience of foreign countries, adapting them to existing conditions;
- Development of measures to ensure the development of small business on the basis of innovation;
- creating a favorable investment climate based on increasing the efficiency of existing mechanisms for financing small businesses and mobilizing new sources of financing;
- Improving the financial support of small businesses;
- Improving the mechanisms of foreign economic activity of small business;
- training of qualified and competitive personnel for small business;
- Deepening cooperation in small business.

In order to radically increase the share and importance of small businesses in the country's economy, the program provides for the implementation of comprehensive measures in the following areas:

- Improving the legal framework for the organization and operation of business entities. It emphasizes the need to increase the responsibility of officials to prevent command and other negative situations;
- Improving the system of state regulation of small business and private entrepreneurship and eliminating cases of illegal and unjustified interference of public authorities and administration in the activities of business structures;
- transfer of non-residential buildings and unused production areas vacated by large enterprises as a result of restructuring to small enterprises;
- Implementation of the program of localization of production of spare parts, components and necessary equipment for the production of finished products at large industrial enterprises;
- Improving the system of training and improving the quality of small business. In order to increase the effectiveness of government support for small business, the program should include:
 - Improving the mechanism of cooperation between government agencies, entrepreneurs, public organizations and commercial structures;
 - Implementation of investment projects for the production of competitive products, increase exports, improve the use of local raw materials, promote the creation of additional jobs.
 - Organization of permanent exhibitions and fairs of technological equipment, mini-technologies;
 - creating opportunities for small businesses to use financial resources;
 - Development of international cooperation in the field of small business and private entrepreneurship. In order to provide small businesses with financial resources, the program provides for the following activities:
 - expansion, guarantee and improvement of the mechanism of financing and implementation of insurance projects;
 - operation and leasing of operations;
 - Preferential lending and microcrediting at the expense of extra-budgetary funds;
 - financing small businesses for the purchase of equipment on a lease basis;
 - Improving the mechanisms for issuing loans by commercial banks, aimed at expanding production and replenishment of working capital, increasing the volume of services;
 - The practice of creating foreign credit lines from local raw materials, as well as mini-machines for the production of finished products with the involvement of funds in the national currency will be continued. The logistics of small businesses in the future in 2008-2015 should include:
 - expanding the scope of exchanges, auctions and fairs;
 - expansion of leasing of modern equipment and technologies

Private entrepreneurship is a legal form of business in which the owner is a single person or family and owns all of the income from the activity (after various payments and taxes), as well as solely for business risks and risks. he answers himself. This form of entrepreneurship is more common in retail, catering and consulting businesses, household services, farming, medical practice and handicrafts. Advantages of Private Entrepreneurship: First, obtaining a permit to engage in private entrepreneurship is simplified compared to business companies, ie a private entrepreneur can operate without a legal entity after state registration. In this case, a private entrepreneur can open a bank account and make cashless payments with a small number of partners. Second, a simplified system of taxation will be used.

In addition, full independence, freedom and speed of movement, all the benefits come only to the sole owner of the property, which encourages him to work harder.

Disadvantages of private entrepreneurship: limited lending opportunities (micro and small enterprises can receive large loans); have a weak financial base, are responsible for all economic activities with all their property; limited opportunities to expand activities. To overcome the aforementioned disadvantages, entrepreneurs come together by adding property, profession or capital.

The advantages of small business and private entrepreneurship are given in Appendix 1, and the disadvantages are in Appendix 2.

Business associations and companies are enterprises created for the purpose of organizing entrepreneurial activity for the common good of property on the basis of a voluntary agreement between two or more legal entities, legal entities and individuals, as well as individuals. Business associations and companies are legal entities that act on their own behalf, have their own management and office, are organized on a contractual basis, and its members act primarily in the interests of themselves and other members. they make. Business companies are associations of individuals in which the founders participate not only in the payment of property contributions, but also in their personal activities. Basically, there are full and limited (mixed) forms of business.

A general partnership is a company in which all participants work together and are jointly and severally liable for all the obligations of the company on the basis of the property owned by it. A limited liability company is a company in which one or more participants (limited liability) together with one or more participants are liable for the obligations of the company with all its property. their responsibility is determined only by the contribution they make. The advantages of a business partnership over other organizational and legal forms of entrepreneurship are: slightly stronger with its own funds; provides the necessary independence, freedom and speed in decision-making; the ability to attract capital from foreign investors creates the conditions for increasing the competitiveness of products, works and services; the management system reduces the current production costs, the high level of interest of the members of the company in the work. Everything that is good for the company is good for every member. Disadvantages of business partnerships: instability; the unlimited liability of the members, the error of one member leads to the destruction of the other members.

5. LIMITED LIABILITY AND ADDITIONAL LIABILITY SOCIETY

A limited liability company (LLC) is a business company established by one or more persons, the charter capital of which is divided into a number of parts on the basis of the constituent documents. The participants of the LLC are not liable for its obligations and are liable for damages related to the company's activities only within the value added of the company's charter capital.

Additional Liability Company (KLC) is a company divided into a number of parts based on the charter capital and founding documents. In this case, the participants are liable for their obligations for their contribution to the charter capital, but (thus differing from the LLC) this amount is insufficient - in addition, they are responsible for the property they own, multiplied by the value of their contribution. In order to accelerate the development of small business, increase the share of the private sector in the economy, create more favorable conditions for full employment in the manufacturing sector, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in April 1998 "On measures to further stimulate the development of private entrepreneurship" Decree No. 3305 of August 30, 2003 "On Amendments and Addenda to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan According to the decree, from January 1, 2004, medium-sized enterprises will also be included in the list of small enterprises and will have the right to pay simplified tax with benefits. From January 1, 2004, small businesses were divided according to the number of employees. The category of micro-firms usually includes

the following newly established and existing enterprises: the average annual number of employees in the manufacturing sector - from 20 people; 10 people in the service sector and other non-manufacturing sectors; enterprises with no more than 5 employees in the field of wholesale, retail and catering. It also included individuals who are self-employed and working in a company (partnership) as small businesses.

According to the above Decree, the list of small enterprises includes: light and food industries, metalworking and tool woodworking, furniture industry and construction materials industry, the average annual number of employees is 100 enterprises up to one person; scientific and scientific services for up to 50 people in the enterprises of machine-building, metallurgy, fuel and energy and chemical industry, up to 50 people (not more than 20 people in 2004) working in the enterprises of cultivation and processing of agricultural products, construction and other industries. The average annual number of employees in the service, transport, communications, services (excluding insurance companies), trade and catering and other non-manufacturing sectors is up to 25 people (previously 10 people). enterprises.

The establishment of community enterprises in small business is widespread. A community enterprise is a form of business in which the profits go to the community. It can be organized as follows: through the purchase of state property by the labor collective; by transforming small state-owned enterprises into public enterprises; by voluntary amalgamation of property of individuals and legal entities; by transferring the property of state-owned enterprises (provided they are not returned) to the labor collectives. A joint stock company is an association of individuals' capital, which is created by issuing shares. It can be open or closed. Joint-stock companies: if its shares are sold openly or by subscription, and the securities are traded freely in the securities market without restriction by anyone other than the law - it is called an open joint-stock company; if the circulation of its shares in the securities market is prohibited or restricted by the company's charter, and it issues only registered (registered) shares, it is called a closed joint stock company.

6. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I can say that small business and private entrepreneurship are currently developing rapidly. As a result of the creation of favorable conditions for the President, many activities have been launched and private entrepreneurs have been established, which in turn will improve people's living conditions and reduce unemployment.

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