



AHOLINING FAROVONLIGINI OSHIRISHDA KICHIK BIZNES VA XUSUSIY TADBIRKORLIKNING AHAMIYATI

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada respublikamizda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarning hozirgi bosqichida iqtisodiyotni liberallashtirish, mamlakatni modernizatsiya qilish, makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash evaziga uzluksiz iqtisodiy o'sishga erishish bo'yicha dolzarb vazifalar belgilab berilgan. Bu, o'z navbatida, iqtisodiyotda – bozor iqtisodiyotida erishilayotgan yutuqlarning asosi bo'lib, mulkchilik shakllarining takomillashuvi, iqtisodiyotdagi keskin tarkibiy o'zgarishlar, shaxsiy ishlar va xususiy tadbirkorlikning rivojlanishi ham aholi farovonligini yuksaltirishga xizmat qilmoqda.

Kalit so'zlar: makroiqtisodiy barqarorlik, ta'minlanmagan kredit, iqtisodiyotni liberallashtirish, mamlakatni modernizatsiya qilish, shaxsiy biznes, xususiy tadbirkorlik, umumiy daromad, xizmat ko'rsatish, texnik xizmat ko'rsatish, uy xo'jaligi, sanoat.

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА И ЧАСТНОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В ПОВЫШЕНИИ БЛАГОСОСТОЯНИЯ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ

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Аннотация. В статье ставится актуальная задача достижения непрерывного экономического роста в обмен на либерализацию экономики, модернизацию страны, обеспечение макроэкономической стабильности на текущем этапе реформ, реализуемых в нашей республике. Это, в свою очередь, является основой достижений в экономике – рыночная экономика, совершенствование форм собственности, резкие структурные сдвиги в экономике, развитие личного дела и частного предпринимательства также служат повышению благосостояния населения.

Ключевые слова: макроэкономическая стабильность, беззалоговый кредит, либерализация экономики, модернизация страны, личный бизнес, частное предпринимательство, общий доход, услуга, обслуживание, домашнее хозяйство, промышленность.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN IMPROVING POPULATION WELFARE

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Abstract. The article sets the urgent task of achieving continuous economic growth in exchange for the liberalization of the economy, modernization of the country, ensuring macroeconomic stability at the current stage of reforms being implemented in our republic. This, in turn, is the basis for achievements in the economy - a market economy, the improvement of forms of ownership, sharp structural changes in the economy, the development of personal affairs and private entrepreneurship also serve to improve the welfare of the population.

Key words: macroeconomic stability, unsecured credit, economic liberalization, modernization of the country, personal business, private entrepreneurship, total income, service, maintenance, household, industry.

Introduction.

The designation of 2023 as the "Year of Attention to Humanity and Quality Education" by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is also a proof that the noble principle of "This is the value of man" remains the focus of our country's policy. President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev stated, "We must never lose sight of the concept of human dignity." When we declared the year of human attention and quality education, we thought a lot about what we might accomplish. Of course, what we accomplished yesterday should provide continuity and sustainability for today" (Law, 2020).

The fundamental purpose of our country's socioeconomic strategy is to create jobs and alleviate poverty. Poverty will fall from 17% to 14% in 2022 as a consequence of concentrated efforts in this area. According to them, vocational training and entrepreneurial development helped 1 million individuals escape poverty. In 2022, around 200,000 business entities were founded, 10,000 activities were increased, and 11,000 companies' production capacity was restored.

Also, on January 25, 2023, the head of state will provide financial support to further encourage personal business and family entrepreneurship in a video selector dedicated to measures to reduce poverty and ensure population employment, as well as to create additional conditions for the development of personal business and private entrepreneurship, under the chairmanship of Shavkat Mirziyoyev. - said that assistance measures will be expanded:

- In specifically, in 2023: the amount of loans granted for increasing entrepreneur activities will be raised from 225 million soums to 300 million soums;

- the amount of unsecured loans to farmers will be increased from 33 million soums to 50 million soums.

- Entrepreneurs who previously obtained loans under family business programs and demonstrated strong achievements will be eligible for preferential loans under these programs (which may now be taken only once);

- some of the loans will be transferable to a bank card.

- In addition, in 2023, 12 trillion soums will be provided to the family business initiative. In addition, an additional \$300 million would be granted to family businesses, according to a decree recently approved by the President.

All practical work is focused at ensuring the population's overall well-being. It is hardly an exaggeration to state that our esteemed President's personal initiatives, explicit instructions, and assignments, particularly the decrees and judgments he issues, function as a program. As a consequence, issues and excessive distractions in the operations of businesses are avoided, and various conveniences for the full activity of businesspeople are established. In this regard, large-scale efforts are currently underway to engage the populace in entrepreneurship, specifically to give all-around assistance for the execution of young people's company ideas. In reality, the primary purpose of such changes is to improve the population's well-being and to provide a good living for them.

Literature review.

Diverse scientists in our nation have diverse definitions of well-being. Well-being has been described by many scientists, including Abdurakhmanov (2014) as "the provision of material, social, cultural, and spiritual resources, i.e., elements, services, and conditions that satisfy human needs." According to a group of experts led by Abdurakhmanov and Bekmurodov (2013), "Well-being is the level of satisfaction with the socio-economic conditions and needs of the population". Another group of experts, led by Olmasov and Vahobov (1998), concluded that "well-being is not defined by consumption but also by ease of living".

Another group of our scientists, Pardayev (2018) elaborated on this concept and provided a comprehensive definition, which is, "Well-being means the material and spiritual benefits necessary for the population's living, i.e., products aimed at satisfying human needs, and the quantity and quality of services, and adequate provision of appropriate conditions are understood as the rule of peace. Some economic theory literature does not provide a definition of the idea of well-being. We attempted to create our own definition by conceptually studying existing definitions of well-being and identifying its benefits and drawbacks. It should be noted that in certain publications, the idea of well-being is addressed as a very broad term, with definitions of "social well-being," "family well-being," and "family well-being" provided. The following definition of social well-being is provided by the authors, Pardayev (2018): According to their scientific advice, "social well-being is understood as the existence of a

complex of activities related to ensuring the safety, tranquility, health, and literacy of the population, which ensures the ease of living." This definition clearly shows that the content of social welfare is quite broad, encompassing full employment of ordinary welfare.

In general, we agree with and support the above-mentioned scientists' positions (Pardayev, 2018). As a result, this subject is addressed in depth, and each definition is theoretically founded. At the same time, we convey our feelings about this definition. As a result, the idea of well-being is quite complicated, including all of the components described in the definition, and if justice is not established in the society in which people live, they may have some complaints. As a result, we thought it was fair to incorporate this notion in this definition and refine it somewhat.

Based on the opinions of the aforementioned scientists, we define well-being as "the quantity and quality of material and spiritual goods necessary for the population's existence, i.e., the quantity and quality of products and services aimed at satisfying human needs, as well as the adequate provision of appropriate conditions for their comfortable consumption in the country where the population lives." This definition makes it apparent that prosperity is founded on the supply of numerous benefits. As previously stated, the first category of perks comprises exchangeable benefits. If consuming is not one of these required advantages, then the other can be utilized or eaten. The above-mentioned benefits are produced on a nationwide basis. However, they are not spread evenly among the population. Each person obtains money based on his or her labor and purchases and consumes commodities based on his or her means. As a result, the amount of happiness differs from person to person. It is determined by their purchasing power. The purchasing power of the population is determined by each individual's real income.

Methodology.

In the research process, methods such as a logical approach to issues and comparative analysis of the gathered data, a methodical approach, observation, and statistical grouping were utilized.

Results and analysis.

It is vital to generate a large number of products and services in order to ensure the well-being of our country's people. However, if the population's income is insufficient to purchase these items, there is no need to discuss welfare. If there is a lot of output and enough money, but the retail price of products and services is too high, prosperity will be incomplete. In this event, the population's purchasing power will plummet dramatically. Another aspect is that if our government collects a lot of taxes from its citizens, a portion of the revenue will be spent on them, which will have a detrimental influence on the population's well-being. If we increase our earnings, inflation will develop soon, the buying power of the people will deteriorate, and the population's welfare would be insufficient. A lot of achievements have been made in recent years to raise the level of living in Uzbekistan. In 2021-2022, as a result of continuing and renewing previous reforms, our country's economy experienced rapid growth, laying the groundwork for further increasing the population's income and improving our people's standard and quality of life. Many socioeconomic difficulties have been overcome, which explains this.

The production and expansion of revenues for our people from entrepreneurial activities is one of the main trends in enhancing the standard and quality of life created over the years of independence. According to statistics, the percentage of these revenues in total population income was 47.1% in 2010, and it is expected to rise to 58% by 2022. It should be emphasized that this metric is substantially greater than that of the Commonwealth of Independent States, as recognized by world specialists. This demonstration is significant not only economically, but also socially and politically. The growth in the percentage of entrepreneurship in population income suggests that certain successes in increasing the well-being of our country's population have been accomplished. According to the decree "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026," adopted at the initiative of our country's President, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, increasing population employment and real income, increasing income per capita by 2030 from \$4000 US dollars, and the task of including our country among "countries with higher than average income" are set. In our country, remarkable work has been done on the sustainable growth of personal business and private entrepreneurship, service industries, and home industries, all of which have had a favorable influence on the population's level of life. All of these will enable personal business and private entrepreneurship to grow into a strong economic sector capable of competing in business and global markets, broaden the way to family company and private entrepreneurship, and

consistently manufacture and offer excellent products and services. As a consequence, the population's income will rise, and the population's standard of living and well-being will improve. As a result, the growth of personal business and private entrepreneurship alters the quantity and content of the population's income. Income is closely tied to the overall status of the economy and the population's level of living, the creation of social and tax policies, attracting business prospects, and analyzing the feasibility of increasing investment activities. These income statistics should be used in conjunction with other macroeconomic indicators that characterize the linked conditions of economic processes, such as indicators indicating financial opportunities, efficiency indicators, and so on.

The population's quality of living, as a socioeconomic notion, is determined by their disposable income and, in particular, the degree of formation of their real income. As a result, real wages provide the material and financial foundation for assuring sustenance and living well-being. From global experience, it is also recognized that the income level of the population is one of the most important variables in their pleasant lives. As a result, the composition and formation of the population's income are critical in the proper execution of the policy of sustainable formation.

Income from hired labor activities; income from self-employment; income from personal consumption and self-produced services; income from property (interest, dividends, royalties, and other property income); income from transfers (pension, allowances, scholarships, and other current transfers).

Today, the overall income of our country's people in 2021 will grow by 24.2% over the previous year to 515.7 trillion soum. Simultaneously, real income climbed by 12.1% throughout this period, reaching 465.3 trillion soum. In terms of population income, primary income climbed by 21.3% compared to the same time in 2020 and amounted to 379.8 trillion soums, while transfer income increased by 33.1% to 135.9 trillion soums. The proportion of revenue derived from production fell from 75.4 percent in 2020 to 73.6 percent in 2021. The proportion of revenue from transfers grew from 24.6 percent to 26.4 percent.

Furthermore, the shares of revenue from production (368.5 trillion soums) and income from property (11.3 trillion soums) in primary income were constant at 97 and 3%, respectively (Figure 1).

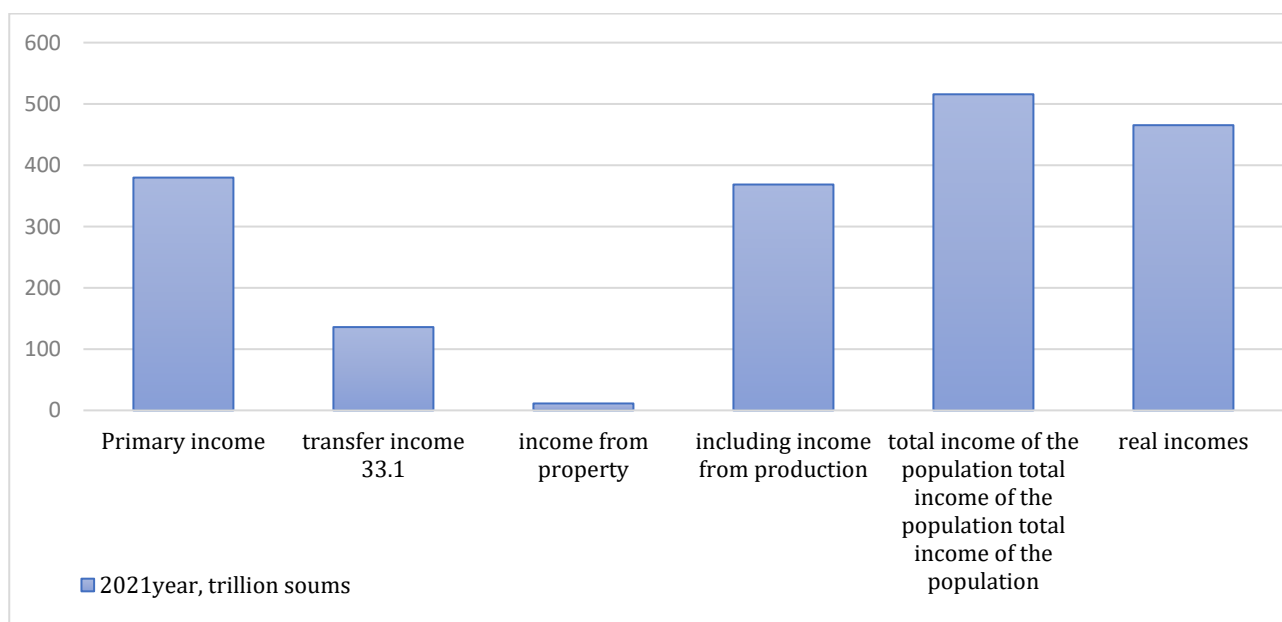


Figure1. Total population of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021 income dynamics

According to the data of the State Statistics Committee, the GDP per capita of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021 in dollar equivalent increased by 13.4 % and amounted to 1983 dollars (21.0 million soums). Per capita, income increased by 15.4% and reached 1392 dollars (14.8 million soums). The average annual salary increased by 14.0 % and equaled 3629 dollars (38.5 million soums). In 2020, GDP per capita and personal income decreased by 1.9 and 2.1 percent in dollar terms, respectively, while average annual wages increased by only 0.9 percent. In the table below, as of January-March 2022, we can see the composition of the total income of the population in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the growth rate compared to the corresponding period of the previous year (Table 1)

Table 1

Shows the composition of total population earnings in the Republic of Uzbekistan during January through March 2022, as well as the increase rate over the previous year

Total income: total (I + II)	Relative to the total, in %		Growth rate
	2021	2022	
I. Primary incomes	73,1 %	73,4 %	116,4 %
1.1. Income from production	70,4 %	70,3 %	115,7 %
1.1.1. Income from work	62,0 %	62,5 %	116,8 %
1.1.1.1. Income of temporary workers	31,7 %	32,8 %	120,0 %
1.1.1.2. Income from self-employment	30,3 %	29,7%	113,5 %
1.1.2. Income from self-produced services for personal consumption	8,4 %	7,8 %	107,5 %
1.1. Income from property	2,7 %	3,1 %	134,9 %
II. Income from transfers	26,9 %	26,6 %	114,7%

In January-March 2022, 73.4% of the total income of the population was made up of primary income, and 26.6% was contributed by the income received from transfers. The main share of primary income is the income from production, and other current transfers are the income from transfers.

In January-March 2022, a large part of the total income of the population was formed from the income of temporary workers and income from self-employment (62.5% of the total income of the total population), and the nominal the growth rate was 116.8% compared to the corresponding period of 2021. The percentage of revenue from personal consumption and self-produced services was 7.8% of total population income, the share of income from property was 3.1%, and the share of income from transfers was 26.6%.

According to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan's Decree No. PF-5409 dated April 11, 2018 "On measures to further reduce and simplify licensing and permitting procedures in the field of business activities, as well as to improve the conditions for doing business," with business activities in 2021, the share of income from personal business and private entrepreneurship in the total income of the population was 51.6% due to the creation of a wide range of opportunities.

As of January–March 2021, the share of income from self-employment in the total income of the population in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan was %.

Conclusions and recommendations:

According to the analysis of the data presented above, the share of income from personal entrepreneurship in total population income will increase in the coming years due to the development of a new system aimed at making full use of their opportunities in the development of individual businesses and private entrepreneurship in our country, as well as the promotion of introducing innovations to individual enterprises. Based on this, we can draw the following conclusions:

- study in depth the impact of economic sectors on raising the population's standard of living and conduct more scientific research in this regard;
- increase the population's level of employment and earning opportunities;
- coordinate the volume of produced products and services with the population's consumption demand; raise the population's living conditions and standards in our country.

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