

Goals and Objectives of Small Business and Entrepreneurship Development

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Abstract: *Opinions and comments on the goals and objectives of small business and entrepreneurship development*

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In the process of large-scale market changes in Uzbekistan, the range of owners is expanding. All our decrees, decisions, laws, all our work are aimed at this goal. Without solving these tasks, the expected result, any changes in our lives and economy will not be achieved. " The most important task at the current stage of market reforms is, first of all, the formation of a class of owners through the privatization of state-owned enterprises in the manufacturing sector and the purposeful support of the business structures based on them. This social type, which is new to our society, requires the study of its forms of activity not only in theoretical terms, but also in practical necessity. Today, the private sector accounts for about 80% of GDP, more than 78% of industrial output, almost all products of agriculture and retail trade.

The middle class is the foundation of the state and the most stable part of society. It solves the problem of creating a class, raising the standard of living and opening up entrepreneurial opportunities for everyone.

The economic aspect of this issue is that the owners are real and their activities must be efficient. In general, it is not difficult to officially convert all employees of an enterprise into shareholders. But if they don't really participate in management, if they don't receive dividends, and even if they can't sell their shares outside the enterprise, they can't be called real owners. Given this situation, the population will not be able to buy shares in such a company on the open market, because if the people directly connected with the company can not influence its activities and do not receive their income in accordance with the law, it will be more difficult for small outside investors. The conclusion is clear: there must be real mechanisms to exercise and protect the rights of owners. This will only exist in the name of the property. He will not be the owner of this property. This situation is also very dangerous for the economy. This is because it provides ample opportunity for those who are currently using the property in practice, or even those who have access to it, to get rich illegally.

A true landlord, by his very nature, must act prudently and strive to multiply the property he owns. If this is not the case, then the subject disposing of the property either does not consider himself the owner, or does not consider his rights to have the necessary guarantees, or the property is touched by the new owner on conditions that do not support the principles of storage and reproduction. Therefore, not only is the right to property protected by law, but it must be secured in practice by the whole system of relations in society. It is necessary to provide comprehensive incentives to individuals whose activities are aimed at the expanded reproduction of their property, the development of production and, on this basis, the creation of new material wealth. The property class is based on existing property and income, including:

- by investing in securities, as well as through the use of real estate and other property owned by individuals;
- as a result of denationalization and privatization of state-owned property (at auctions and on a competitive basis), as well as through the purchase of shares of privatized enterprises;
- through the development of individual labor activity and entrepreneurship without the formation of a legal entity and the opening of enterprises.

All facilities at the disposal of owners can be divided into unused facilities and production resources for profit.

These include:

- labor;
- er;
- capital:

a) tangible assets,

b) financial assets, including: cash; securities;

c) intangible assets - objects of intellectual property.

Production resources are used to generate income and increase property. A person who owns any property is the owner.

An owner is a natural person who owns material and intellectual property, has the right to dispose of them and use them at will, including for profit.

The property class consists of three groups:

- owners who do not generate income and have property intended for personal use;
- medium-sized owners who, in addition to property for personal consumption, have additional business income or assets (capital) used to generate income from invested capital;
- Large private enterprises, firms and large owners who receive large profits from their activities.

What factors influence the formation of these groups? First of all, psychological characteristics are affected. A person cannot be forcibly turned into an owner. He must be spiritually ready for it. This is a very difficult thing. For a long time, people have been instilled with a sense of hatred and distrust of those who have lived materially better because private property and its owners are more enterprising and entrepreneurial than others. Now times have changed, attitudes towards private property are also changing, but old stereotypes still exist. Many are

not yet ready to take responsibility for their own well-being without relying on the care of the state. Social passivity is a serious obstacle to the formation of a class of owners.

One of the main ways to form a class of owners is to ensure the development of entrepreneurship, its small business form. Corporatization is the most effective way to engage the general public in property ownership. However, this process is complex, multifaceted, and it affects the interests of market economy entities. At present, open joint-stock companies are very widespread in the economy of the republic.

The shares involved in the formation of the charter capital of these companies are generally distributed as follows:

- state share;
- share of the workforce;
- share of a foreign partner;
- the share allocated for free sale on stock exchanges and stock markets, including abroad.

The size of the shareholdings of the state and labor unions is determined by the State Property Committee. Any shares purchased or acquired free of charge by citizens or legal entities may be sold by their owners without any restrictions under the law. Additional (secondary) issue of shares and their placement is carried out by the joint-stock company in accordance with the current legislation.

Another form of privatization of an enterprise is the sale of it as private property to individuals or legal entities on a competitive basis or at auction. In this case, the buyer meets certain requirements for the purchased objects. Terms of the competition are determined in accordance with the procedures of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of denationalization and privatization of property, and it has the following mandatory items:

- The right to conclude long-term (up to 10 years) lease agreements with individuals and legal entities that became the owners of state-owned enterprises privatized at auction, owned by these enterprises, not part of the purchased property, non-residential state-owned buildings, structures is given. Changes in the terms of the lease in respect of previously concluded contracts (unless otherwise provided by the contract itself) are allowed only in accordance with the agreement of the parties. Owners of privatized trade and service facilities have the right to purchase land owned by these enterprises;
- The property of enterprises and organizations, including liquidated and liquidated enterprises and organizations, is sold at auction at the Republican Real Estate Exchange and its branches in accordance with the Regulations approved by the State Property Committee;
- The property (assets) of state-owned enterprises are sold only with the permission of the State Property Committee and in the prescribed manner.

Privatization and denationalization of property in the republic is carried out in three stages, gradually moving from one to another.

Organizational and legal forms of denationalization and privatization of property have been established, such as rental enterprises, small and private enterprises, joint stock companies, joint ventures, farms, cooperatives and dehkan farms.

In addition to the results achieved, there are many problems that require a serious approach and a quick solution:

- First, the low pace of privatization reduces its effectiveness. World practice shows that reforms are effective when they are carried out simultaneously and regularly. As privatization slows, people's process of reasoning slows down accordingly, and old stereotypes of economic behavior persist longer;
- Second, a network. (or industry) in which privatization takes place and the preservation of state property or its monopoly in another related field undermines the interests of privatized enterprises. This is manifested primarily in the violation of price parity in various sectors. For example, denationalization and privatization of property in the agricultural sector, which are carried out relatively quickly, are detrimental to the interests of agriculture. This is because the enterprises that supplied machinery, fertilizers, electricity, and fuel to agriculture were privatized much later, and they maintained the status of monopolists (or oligopolists) and increased the price of their products. As a result, the agricultural sector has faced major economic challenges;
- Thirdly, the fact that privatization is paid requires a fair assessment of the market of privatized objects. However, scientific methods of property valuation and the lack of appropriate experts in the early stages of reform lead to many irregularities. As a result, property passes into the hands of random people, not into the hands of people who want and can engage in entrepreneurial activities.

In general, despite the complexity of these problems, Uzbekistan has a favorable environment for the formation of the property class and the development of entrepreneurship. At present, a large group of people has been formed in our society who own real property, value it and use it as a basis for their material well-being. Further strengthening of this social stratum will lead to an increase in the economic power of the state, ensuring its socio-political stability, the establishment of democratic values.

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