
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEM OF SMALL BUSINESS THEORETICAL VIEWS OF SCIENTISTS IN DEVELOPMENT

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ANNOTATION

This article examines the theoretical foundations of the development of the socio-economic system of small business, the concept of the system, the research and approaches of scientists to the concepts of small business and entrepreneurship . Different classifications of socio-economic systems are given. The concepts of business and entrepreneurship are also discussed in a personal approach to the factors influencing the development of small business and private entrepreneurship. Then the analysis of factors influencing the harmonious development of the regions of Uzbekistan was carried out increased blood .

Keywords : system, socio-economic system, business, small business, entrepreneurship, factors.

INTRODUCTION

In the context of modern economic development, the diversity of factors of activity and spatial distribution of economic entities is systemic. "system" translates from the Greek as "whole consisting of parts; compound." This concept has a broad meaning in relation to various tangible and intangible objects . It is inextricably linked with the concepts of integrity, structure, connection, elements, relationships, subsystems , and more. In a general sense, the term "system" is a unit of interconnected parts, the parts together contributes and forms the distinctive features of the whole.

Analysis of any socio-economic systems and identification of factors influencing them requires consideration of existing classifications of systems. Today, there are a myriad of ways to systematize and classify different types of systems . In grouping them , the system can be identified by classification features: simple and complex; deterministic and stochastic; intangible and tangible; social and economic , etc.

Socio-economic system is a set of socio-economic subsystems, institutions, subjects and objects [1]. It should be noted that the principles of combining subsystems and elements into one whole in the socio-economic system allow us to distinguish the presence of four main structural links:

reflecting the provision of targeted functions of the system ;
organizational communication, interconnection of subsystems and their subordination;
linking with a resource that reflects the provision of subsystems with the necessary material and intangible resources for the system to perform its functions;
reflects the existence of subsystems of specific technologies required to change resources .

In turn, there are different classifications of socio-economic systems [2]. As a rule, socio-economic systems are considered according to the following specific features:

- Hierarchy of levels;
- Openness;
- Level of difficulty;
- Goal Setting;
- Dependence on developmental and intensive factors.

T.G. According to Nefedova, the economic situation of settlements largely depends on their status, size, functions and geographical location [3]. The smaller the city, the lower the share of the employed population, the higher the wages, trade turnover and, accordingly, the conditions for the development of small business (Figure 1, Table 1).

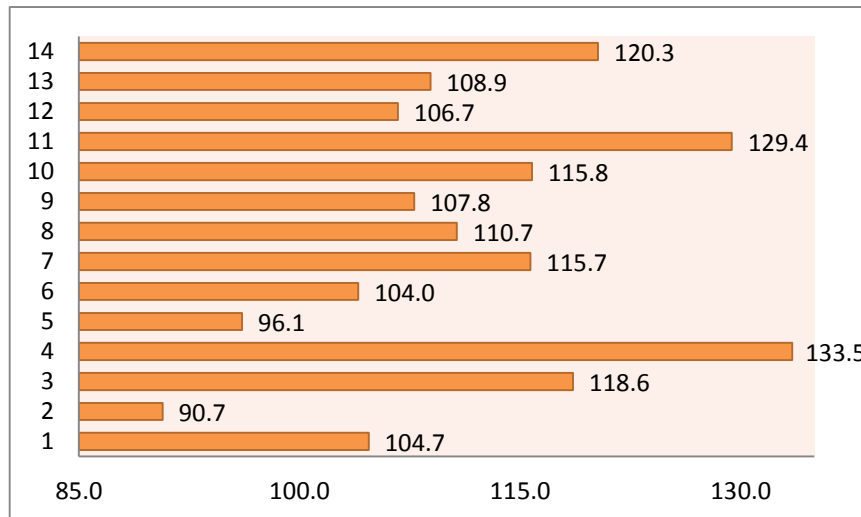


Figure 1 . Growth rates of per capita consumer goods in cities with different populations, in 2021, as a percentage of the previous year

The situation is better in small towns located in the immediate vicinity of the capital and near large settlements, which indicates the importance of the location factor, regardless of the size of the city. With the exception of oil and gas and energy centers, which have managed to attract foreign investment and focus on the export of raw materials and resources.

Table 1 Urban population in Uzbekistan in 2021

Regions	Permanent population of the city (per thousand people)	Number of cities
Sirdaryo	366.7	5
Navoi	497	7
Khorezm	626.8	3
Jizzax	660	6
Bukhara	715.4	11
The Republic of Karakalpakstan	942	12
Surxandaryo	971.2	8
Qashqadaryo	1432.8	12
Samarkand	1458.7	11
Tashkent	2490.9	17
Andijon	1665.9	11
Namangan	1857.5	8
Fergana	2152.1	9
Republic of Uzbekistan	17510,4	120

T. G. _ Nefedova and A. I. _ According to Trevish , in terms of socio-economic development, cities with a population of more than 250,000 people , especially cities with more than 500,000 people, are the most prosperous cities (Table 2), where they have more employment opportunities. high wages, low unemployment and the opportunity to develop an innovative environment . However, the current trends of population decline around major cities and the decline of rural life do not contribute to the harmonious development of the regions of Uzbekistan.

The importance of small business in trade, the importance of providing household services to the population is immeasurable. In modern conditions, the priority for this sector of the economy are innovative business areas that create and apply new technologies (nano-, bioengineering, information, communication, etc.). One of the social tasks of small business is to create new jobs, which will reduce social tensions and unemployment in the labor market, even in times of crisis.

Small businesses have clear system features . For example, the characteristics of integrity and division indicate that small business entities as a whole have a common regional socio-economic system with common features e and common characteristics of each individual entity . The characteristics of unity and emergence characterize the laws of development of small business as a branch of the economy and do not allow to evaluate it by the generality of the characteristics of business entities.

The controllable and incomplete nature of management suggests that in a regional socio-economic system, a small business entity may be affected and cannot be affected due to a certain amount of uncertainty and unpredictability. Features of showmanship and non-display, self-preservation and development, self-knowledge, and ultimate uncertainty also characterize small business as a socio-economic system of regions.

The active use of the term "business" in Russian dates back to the first half of the twentieth century. This category is broadly interpreted as a general activity and not only economic, but also business life, business circles, entrepreneurship and so on.

The term "business" is derived from English (business) and means business, activity, occupation. However, it is difficult to find a clear definition of this term. The economic literature published at different times has given it different interpretations. Often the terms "business" and "entrepreneurship" are given the same definition. So, in the modern economic dictionary, business is business, entrepreneurship [5].

According to the British professor Alan Hosking, business is "an activity carried out by individuals or organizations for the natural benefit of producing or rendering services in exchange for other goods, services or money, for the mutual benefit of interested persons or organizations [6].

Studies have shown that there is no single interpretation of categories such as 'entrepreneurship' and 'business'. Thus, in the "Great Dictionary of Economics", entrepreneurship means "... an entrepreneurial independent activity aimed at obtaining profits or personal income from citizens on their own behalf, under property liability or under the legal responsibility of a legal entity." "Entrepreneurship" means any type of activity that generates profitable economic activity, income or other personal interests [7].

A.V. Busigin gave several definitions to the categories of "business" and "entrepreneurship": "... the art of running a business", "... as a process of thinking", "... a form of business romance and a means of realizing the potential of the individual" and "... is the ability to adequately perform the functions associated with setting up and running one's own business "[8].

In the new economic encyclopedia, business means "... commercial activity in the private sector of the economy ...". A business can be set up by more than one investor within an enterprise and can be owned by one investor within several enterprises (e.g., a holding company). The concept of 'business' is

therefore not the same as the concept of 'enterprise' and is related to the ownership structure rather than to the organizational-legal forms of business management "[9].

According to some authors, the concept of "business" is much broader than the concept of "entrepreneurship". So, F.I. Shakhmatov and V.S. According to Nechiporenko, business is a system of management aimed at financial success in the form of profit, with the capitalization of income, in the context of any economic activity that brings income, entrepreneurial activity, the implementation of new combinations of factors of production [11].

Entrepreneurial activity can be considered a business if it meets four main parameters:

- 1) The result of such activity is not income or intention or subjective belief, but always a real benefit;
- 2) Profitability should be sustainable: business is a continuous activity, not a one-time transaction;
- 3) It is a legal activity: illegal receipt of any income cannot be considered as entrepreneurship; should benefit the society or its elements.

An analysis of the literature has shown that some researchers consider the concept of "business" to be similar to entrepreneurship [1 0 , 1 2 , 1 3]. We also agree with this view and believe that the term "entrepreneurship" can be used as a synonym for small business .

The business idea itself is based on creating added value for the consumer and there are always people who will invest in and support it. Figure 2 shows the main types of business.

So far, there are no single standards for identifying small businesses. In different countries and international organizations, they are very different from each other. Criteria that allow the ranking of market economy entities by scope of activity can be quantitative and qualitative.

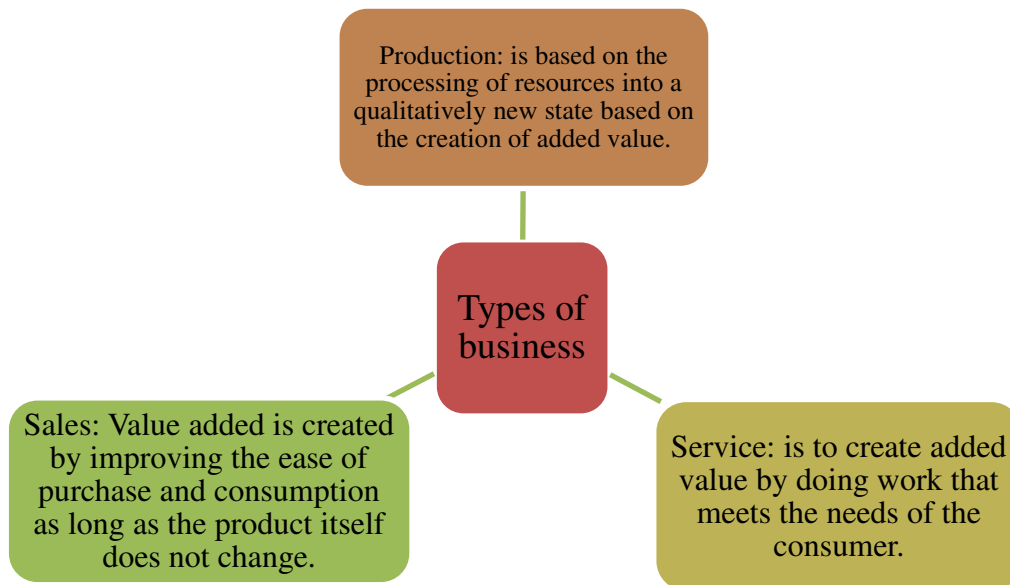


Figure 2. Types of business

CONCLUSION

All over the world, small business is a factor of economic growth and stability. Experts estimate that more than half of the manufacturing industry in foreign countries is produced by small and medium-sized businesses . The flexibility of a small business allows it to be easily reused. The main thing is that employment in small business remained stable during the crisis [4].

Small business in the region can be considered both separately from the existing regional conditions and taking into account the environmental impact. While each small business entity has its own

behavior, the activity of small business in the regional socio-economic system depends on the behavior of other business entities.

The development of small business as a socio-economic phenomenon affects many objects and creates certain connections between them, which allows to consider small business in terms of systematic analysis.

Before considering and analyzing the status and development of small business, it is necessary to determine the criteria for dividing enterprises into small, medium and large categories.

Thus, the development of small business is one of the priorities of public policy in the economy as a whole, and in agriculture in particular. The small business sector ensures the sustainable development of the country's socio-economic system, creates many jobs, thereby increasing the social security of the rural population, creating a competitive environment, providing consumers with new goods and services and promoting the development of large business.

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