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TODAY'S EXPERTISE IN THE FIELD OF SERVICES IN SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Abstract: This article examines the economic analysis of the current state of the service sector in small business and private entrepreneurship. The author conducted economic analyzes on the scale of Namangan region.

Key words: small business, private entrepreneurship, service industry, economic analysis, employment, economic growth

According to the traditional taxonomy, the economy consists of three main sectors, namely agriculture, industry and services. Agriculture mainly consists of farming, animal husbandry, forestry and fishing. The industrial sector consists of mining, construction, and small and large manufacturing. It can be seen that all other economic activities belong to the service sector. They include activities related to agricultural services, water, electricity and gas supply, transport and communication, wholesale and retail trade, finance and insurance, business and personal services, population and social services. Services can generally be divided into two types, traditional and new services.

Traditional services include domestic services, small trade, catering and hotel services. New services are typically related to communications, business and legal practice, research and education. In the country, the service sector contributes to the improvement of economic conditions by improving the quality of trade and production. The influence of the service sector can be expressed by the growth rate of this sector and its connection with other sectors of the economy. In the service sector, the export sector provides an alternative source of foreign exchange for the country's economy. In 2020, the service sector will make up about 38.8% of the country's gross domestic product. Therefore, it is

very important to study the relevant determinants of the growth of the service sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Thus, future research can test the direct and indirect effects of intercultural competence on personal interaction and customer satisfaction in different service settings of entrepreneurship in Namangan region. This study aims to identify the factors affecting the development of service industries in small business and private entrepreneurship based on the opinions of customers. Using the factor analysis technique, indicators such as the workforce, the number of enterprises, the volume of production and income, which affect the efficiency and development of the entity considered in the work, were studied.

The results show that most of the factors affecting the efficiency and development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the region are caused by the lack of qualified and experienced workforce, properly planned work and quality management. Because of the labor-intensive nature of service industries, labor skills and experience are critical to achieving both high productivity and industry growth. Because skill and experience improve work through intellectual and physical abilities, and both have a direct impact on the overall effect. Based on the results of the research work, recommendations for improving the efficiency and development of small business and private entrepreneurship service sectors in the region are as follows:

improving the skills of the workforce based on education and training to prevent rework during service;

it is necessary to develop ways to highly motivate the type of service and the work of its employees;

periodically conducting briefings to inform workers of new items and information about them;

to prevent processing during the implementation of the project for the development of service sectors in small business and private entrepreneurship;

implement effective regulatory changes to minimize compliance costs and processing time. In conclusion, the results of the study are to focus on the most important factors and help to achieve high productivity and development of the industry by following them.

Development of small business and service sectors in private entrepreneurship makes a significant contribution to the country's economic development and serves as an important link in the industrialization of production, employment and export by expanding the business base, improving the skills of local raw materials and local population. With a large share of the country's workforce and huge export potential, the industrial scenario is dominated by small businesses and private entrepreneurship.

Economic assessment of the current state of the service sector in small business and private entrepreneurship in our country is important. Several parameters can be used to measure the size of business units. These include the number of people employed in the business, the capital invested in the business, the output or value of the business's output, and the energy consumed by the business. Research shows that there is no parameter itself without any limitations. Measures may vary depending on the need.

In this regard, the definition used by the government to describe small business and private enterprise should be invested based on its size, number of employees and authorized capital. This measure is intended to take into account the lack of capital and the abundance of labor in the country and its regions, as well as the socio-economic environment of the population. It is worth noting that the emergence of the existing large service sector in the country requires the government to join the small business sector and other enterprises covering related service entities under one cluster.

The expansion of small business entities into large enterprises requires them to adopt high-level technologies in order to be competitive in a rapidly globalizing world. This, in turn, creates the need to solve the problems of small

businesses and private entrepreneurs, to provide them with a unified legal framework. Of course, the spheres of small business and private entrepreneurship also fall under the authority of this law. Accordingly, enterprises are divided into two main categories, i.e. production and service sectors. Small business and private entrepreneurship service areas are distinguished by the following features:

provision of services using new technologies established by individuals with personal resources;

use of simple and local tools from family labor and local household activities;

small capital investment and production of simple products and services on their own premises.

Currently, small business and private entrepreneurship have a special position in terms of their contribution to the socio-economic development of the country, and the following points confirm their contribution:

First of all, the contribution of small business and private entrepreneurship to the territorial proportional development of our country is noteworthy, and its share in the gross domestic product is 55.7%, which is 95% of the industrial units in the country.

Second, small business and private entrepreneurship is the second largest employer in terms of human resources, with an employment rate of 74.5% in 2020 and creates more employment opportunities per unit of capital compared to large industries;

thirdly, small industries in our country include mass consumer goods, ready-made garments, hosiery, stationery, soap and detergents, household goods, leather, plastic and rubber products, processed food and vegetables, wood and other products is active in supplying a wide range of products.

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