

Issues of Improving the Methodology of Organizing Investment Activities of Small Business Entities

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Abstract. In the paper was studied the economic content, importance and main principles of investing in the activities of small business entities are presented, the specific features of the organization of investment activities in small business entities are revealed, the experience of advanced foreign countries in effective investment of small business entities.

Keywords: Small business entities, investment, GDP, methods of financing, financial activities.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the context of the globalization of world economic development, it is of urgent importance to develop the economy on the basis of small and medium-sized business entrepreneurship, and to invest in their activities. According to the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, "80% of the products produced in small businesses, 70% in developed countries, 58% in medium-developed countries and 41% of products produced in low-level developing countries attract additional investments and effectively organize these activities. provided at the expense of". Therefore, ensuring the efficient organization of small business investment activity is considered as an economic factor that satisfies the economic and social requirements of society based on the effective use of natural, material and labor resources available in all regions of the country by improving the main capital in the field. [1]

To improve the economic mechanisms of financial and legal support of small business and private entrepreneurship by the state in the world, to increase the efficiency of these processes, to further improve the favorable business environment, to effectively use monetary and credit mechanisms, to introduce modern ways of investing small business entities, to regulate them by the state Comprehensive research work is being carried out on the effective use of monetary and credit mechanisms of settlement, creating new jobs and increasing the income of the population, developing measures aimed at implementing new innovative ideas and technologies.

In the world, a number of studies are being conducted to improve the theoretical-methodological, methodological and economic-legal foundations of the state regulation of investment activities of small business entities, including in the following priority directions: increasing the stabilizing role of small business in the period of cyclical fluctuations in the economy; use of small business as a factor of forming an innovative economy and ensuring competitiveness; improvement of professional and retraining of employees in small businesses by expanding the business education system; strengthening the mechanisms for organizing production-technological cooperation of small enterprises with large enterprises based on the development of contractual relations; activation of the participation of small businesses in corporate relations.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The level of study of the problem. Foreign economists, including A. Smith, J. B. Say, A. Marshall, Y. Schumpeter, J. Keynes, Z. Aks, D. Audrestech, J. Santisteban, using the theoretical and methodological foundations of investment development of small business entities, D. Mauricio, A. Osshuizen, J. Van Vuuren, S.J. Isom, RJ David, I. Kitov, K. Motohashi, N. Sharmar studied.

A.G. Kiryakov, V.A. Maksimov, T.N. Kosheleva, T.N. Leonova, Ya. E. Ivanov, E. A. Gasanov, T. A. Lanshina, M. A. Yun, A. Yu. Yakovlev, O. G. Tikhomirova, O. I. Obratsova, A. Yu. Chepurenskiy, D. V. Petrovlar contributed with their scientific research.

Some aspects of the mechanism of investment of small business entities by Uzbek economists, development of their innovative activities Yo. Abdullaev, F. Karimov, Q. Muftaydinov, I.U. Ibragimov, Sh. Yuldashev, A.T. Yusupov, M.R. Boltabaev . Khodiev, S.K. Salaev, M.P. Eshov, U.V. Gafurov, T.T. Joraev, R.A. Qalandarov, O.A. Aripov, Q.B. Sharipov, S. Abdulkhalilova, G. And others.

Analytical conclusions on the methodological bases of the organization of investment activities of small business entities have not been sufficiently researched by these economists.

Investments can be made in the form of money, property or value. We can consider cash, bank deposits, securities,

movable and immovable properties, "know-how", buildings and structures, active fixed assets and intellectual property as the main form of investments. The essence of investments in a market economy includes the combination of two aspects of investment activity: resource costs and obtaining results. Investments are made for the purpose of earning and they become useless if they do not bring the expected return. This is exactly what the market approach to the concept of investments means.

According to the author, commercial organizations and other business entities that use investment are investment entities. Investment objects are:

- enterprises under construction, reconstruction or expansion intended for the production of new products and services.

Scientifically based classification of projects is necessary to analyze, plan, determine sources and methods of financing, as well as increase the efficiency of investments.

Classification of investments is carried out on the basis of characteristics (or criteria) that allow to combine investments into the same groups according to the classification symbols of grouping. Above is the classification of investments based on characteristics (criteria).

According to the author, the main problem in making investment decisions is to evaluate the plan of expected events in terms of the content of the project and its implementation and the result obtained from it. In general, an investment project is defined as a plan or project of investing capital with the aim of making a profit in the end result. In all investment projects, there is a time interval (lag) between the investment and the project starting to generate income. Thus, the time factor plays a decisive role in the evaluation of the investment project. Development of investment projects is a fairly long-term process consisting of several periods and stages.

It is justified that the use of the economic potential of small business entities is related to the level of its investment. Small business investment depends on its amount and the composition of the investment. The ratio between private funds and hired funds is of economic importance when investing in small business entrepreneurship. Small business entrepreneurship is classified by the fact that the amount of hired funds is higher than private funds. The development of small businesses depends on providing them with the funds they need. The lack of sufficient funds in the accounts of small business entities deprives them of carrying out their financial activities at the required economic level. This, in turn, leads to the failure and bankruptcy of small business entities.

In order for small business entities to receive loans from banks, they must have a certain amount of money in their accounts. The main reason why most people do not operate in the small business sector is that they do not have enough funds.

In order to receive funds from banks, entities aiming to engage in business should not have any property pledged as collateral for obtaining a loan, or its value should not meet the requirements, and there should be confidence in returning loans received from banks. Sources of investment in small business development are presented in the figure below. (Figure 2)

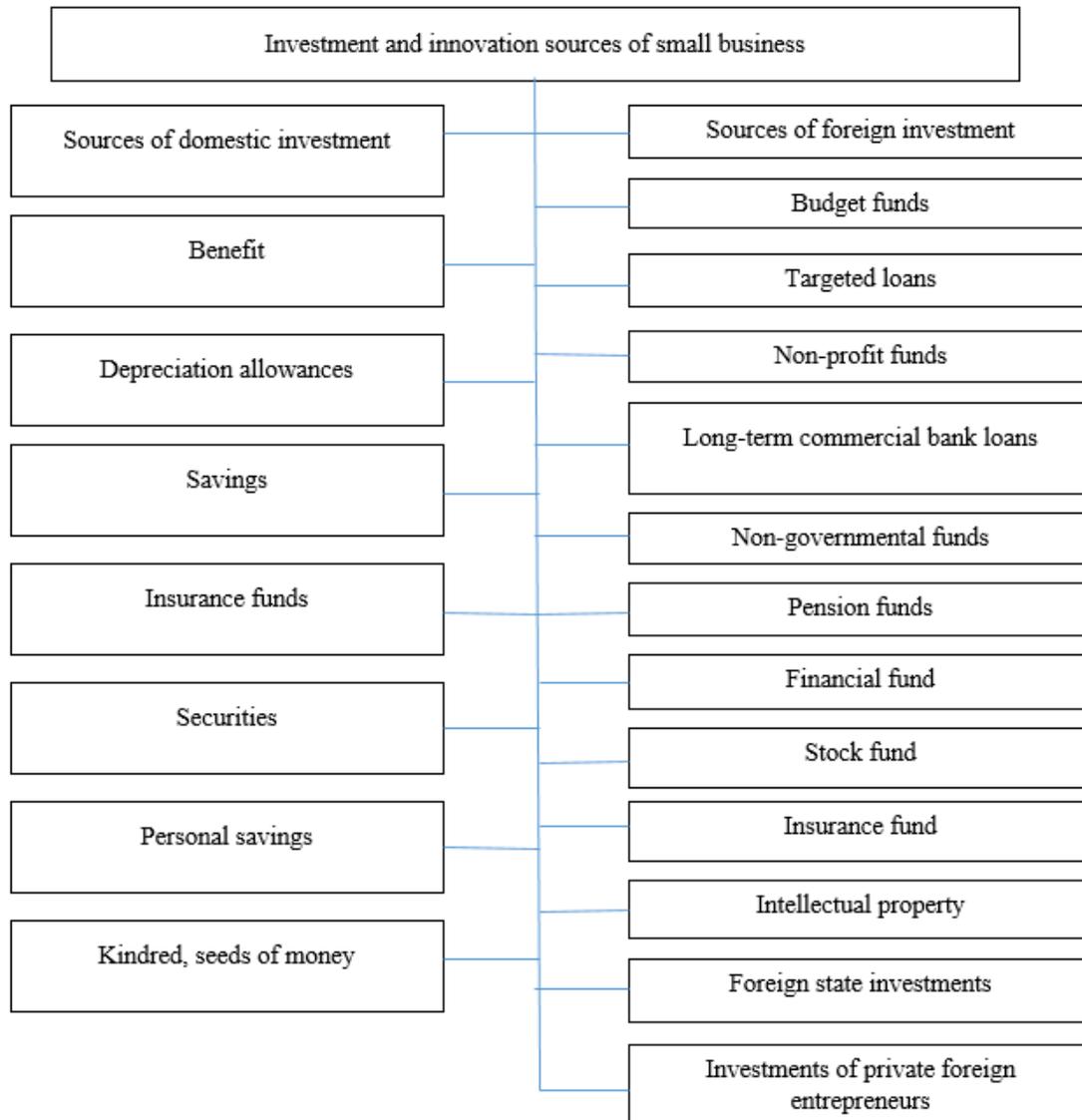


Figure 2. Small business and private entrepreneurship investment resources

Organization of the production process in small business enterprises and the offer of innovative goods of low quality based on the requirements of the consumer market will improve their economic situation. It ensures the improvement of social conditions, not only living conditions, but also working conditions, its protection, increasing the skills and special knowledge of employees, health care, and the growth of the culture of the population. The social nature of investment is the main factor, which is determined by the standard of living of the population, the level of unemployment, their growing real income, their necessary material goods, and the level of providing various social and cultural services to the population.

In this study, foreign experience was studied in depth. In the development of small and medium-sized entrepreneurship production enterprises in the countries of the European Union, based on the directions of their economic sector and the requirements of the consumer markets, the organization of the production process of innovative products and, as a result, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of labor resources with jobs, necessary to ensure the social development they believe that it is possible to create conditions. 99% of all businesses in the EU are small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are defined in EU Directive 2003/361. In the European Union, the main factors determining whether an enterprise is a small or medium-sized business are determined by the number of employees and turnover or balance sheet total.

The Italian state provides financial assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises mainly in obtaining loans, establishing new small and medium-sized enterprises, and mastering new innovative production techniques and technologies. 1.0 mln. can get a preferential loan of lira.

In France, starting from 2014, 30-40% of the innovation credit tax has a privilege for the development of the ITTKI direction. Enterprises with the status of young innovative enterprises have been established by the state.

In the Republic of Germany, small and medium-sized enterprises are firstly improved on the basis of requirements for granting them tax benefits. Financial assistance is given to citizens of the country who want to engage in small and medium production, especially unemployed workers. Allocating innovation funds related to the development of innovative activities to the manufacturing enterprises engaged in small and medium-sized business activities for the implementation of the goals of developing the production process or the application of new production equipment, techniques and technologies in an innovative way, and the implementation by the state of these enterprises it also helps closely by drawing up quotas on the necessary means of production, equipment and products, that is, contracts by the state.

According to the research, the country of Great Britain was in its place in 2017 in terms of gross domestic product and industrial production. Finance accounts for 27.7% of GDP. Its share in world exports is 10%.

In particular, the share of this sector in the production of industrial products increased from 26.6 percent in 2010 to 27.0 percent in 2021, in agriculture from 97.4 percent to 96.9 percent, in trade from 85.1 percent to 81.2 percent, in construction from 52.5 percent. to 72.4%, and the employment rate changed from 74.3% to 74.4%.

Table 1: Composition of capital investments (foreign investments and loans) by sources of financing for small business and private entrepreneurship, as a percentage of the total

| Territories | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Republic of Uzbekistan | 6,8 | 6,9 | 8,0 | 2,8 | 4,0 | 2,6 | 5,0 | 5,0 | 51,6 | 39,9 | 39,9 | 43,4 |
| Republic of Karakalpakstan | 8,1 | 4,4 | 35,0 | 7,9 | 0,6 | 6,3 | 3,2 | 3,9 | 46,7 | 33,4 | 33,4 | 20,7 |
| Andijan | 5,5 | 2,5 | 4,2 | 0,4 | 0,1 | 0,8 | 3,4 | 7,2 | 55,0 | 41,4 | 41,4 | 42,3 |
| Bukhara | 14,1 | 6,8 | 1,8 | 1,6 | 1,8 | 1,9 | 1,2 | 0,2 | 53,9 | 39,1 | 39,1 | 46,8 |
| Jizzakh | 0,4 | 1,6 | 0,8 | 0,0 | 1,1 | 3,1 | 6,7 | 14,0 | 63,8 | 69,9 | 69,9 | 51,4 |
| Kashkadarya | 13,1 | 1,1 | 2,7 | 1,3 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 10,0 | 0,3 | 70,3 | 34,5 | 34,5 | 30,0 |
| Navoi | 2,1 | 1,7 | 5,7 | 0,7 | 2,3 | 1,6 | 3,5 | 5,5 | 39,5 | 34,5 | 34,5 | 49,9 |
| Namangan | 1,0 | 1,1 | 0,8 | 0,1 | 0,5 | 2,2 | 6,8 | 6,1 | 37,1 | 35,6 | 35,6 | 28,3 |
| Samarkand | 0,7 | 1,3 | 1,8 | 0,7 | 1,1 | 3,1 | 0,6 | 0,6 | 32,9 | 24,4 | 24,4 | 38,9 |
| Surkhandarya | 0,2 | 0,7 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,6 | 5,0 | 0,4 | 78,3 | 46,4 | 46,4 | 54,1 |
| Syr Darya | 4,9 | 6,1 | 1,8 | 2,4 | 0,1 | 3,8 | 8,2 | 2,6 | 62,3 | 56,7 | 56,7 | 65,3 |
| Tashkent | 8,7 | 21,4 | 5,0 | 5,1 | 9,7 | 2,3 | 5,3 | 1,5 | 37,0 | 40,8 | 40,8 | 49,8 |
| Ferghana | 1,7 | 11,4 | 4,0 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 2,0 | 1,7 | 1,5 | 53,8 | 42,2 | 42,2 | 45,8 |
| Khorezm | 1,5 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 12,8 | 1,3 | 5,3 | 0,3 | 48,9 | 39,2 | 39,2 | 42,3 |
| Tashkent.sh | 13,8 | 13,9 | 16,9 | 7,2 | 7,8 | 4,4 | 6,8 | 10,9 | 44,5 | 32,7 | 32,7 | 39,8 |

According to the results of the research, the composition of investments in fixed capital, i.e. foreign investments and loans, increased by almost 6.4 times in the country in 2021.

In the analysis of investments in fixed capital per capita in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021, it was found that the main share falls on the city of Tashkent, Bukhara and Navoi regions.

In the table below, we can see the investment in fixed capital per capita in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021.

In the regions, Jizzakh and Kashkadarya regions are next to Tashkent city, Bukhara and Navoi regions in the volume of capital investments per capita in 2021.

It can be seen from table 2 below that the growth rate of investments in fixed capital has an upward trend.

Table 2: Growth rates of fixed capital investments, %

| Йиллар | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Ўзбекистон Республикаси | 101,0 | 105,7 | 104,2 | 109,4 | 104,1 | 119,4 | 129,9 | 138,1 | 95,6 | 102,9 |
| Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси | 83,0 | 76,2 | 63,9 | 133,5 | 56,2 | 60,4 | 169,9 | 100,3 | 69,9 | 105,1 |
| Андижон | 101,0 | 129,2 | 94,6 | 105,1 | 102,4 | 114,3 | 113,7 | 129 | 110,6 | 106,0 |
| Бухоро | 108,0 | 120,7 | 73,6 | 98,7 | 120,8 | 154,7 | 60,6 | 95,9 | 104,7 | 147,4 |
| Жиззах | 111,0 | 111,5 | 118 | 96,9 | 102,7 | 108,2 | 158,1 | 194,9 | 147,4 | 72,4 |
| Қашқадарё | 93,0 | 116,2 | 67,4 | 112,4 | 108,9 | 129,7 | 112,4 | 131,2 | 76,5 | 77,8 |
| Навоий | 116,0 | 141,9 | 248,6 | 90,7 | 144,1 | 107,4 | 188 | 144,3 | 77,1 | 86,0 |
| Наманган | 103,0 | 97,1 | 90,3 | 108,5 | 108,2 | 110,2 | 178,1 | 131,1 | 88 | 100,5 |
| Самарқанд | 104,0 | 110,6 | 127,4 | 115,8 | 103,4 | 105,7 | 131,4 | 134,5 | 128,8 | 98,7 |
| Сурхондарё | 102,0 | 136,4 | 95,8 | 110,3 | 107,6 | 148,4 | 164,2 | 144 | 77,4 | 109,7 |
| Сирдарё | 100,2 | 89,6 | 153,9 | 97,9 | 107,9 | 115,4 | 131 | 186 | 111,2 | 107,7 |
| Тошкент | 106,0 | 112,7 | 104 | 99,3 | 87 | 118,4 | 139,9 | 158,5 | 92,2 | 120,3 |
| Фарғона | 107,0 | 119,2 | 107,3 | 98,7 | 97,1 | 98,6 | 145,9 | 132 | 113,5 | 105,7 |
| Хоразм | 102,0 | 44,1 | 133,8 | 87,2 | 97,8 | 128,5 | 111,7 | 150,7 | 92,7 | 139,3 |
| Тошкент ш. | 92,0 | 88,4 | 147,6 | 102,3 | 119,5 | 121,4 | 138,2 | 145,8 | 108,6 | 105,0 |

Analyzing the growth rates of investments in fixed capital, in 2021 compared to the previous year, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 105.1 percent, in Andijan - 106.0 percent, in Bukhara - 147.4 percent, in Namangan - 100.5 percent, in Surkhandarya - 109.7 percent, in Syrdaryo - 107.7 percent, Tashkent 120.3 percent, Fergana 105.7 percent, Khorezm 139.3 percent, Tashkent sh. A growth of 105.0 percent was achieved. However, in 2021, we can see a decrease compared to the previous year, with 72.4 percent in Jizzakh, 77.8 percent in Kashkadarya, 86.0 percent in Navoi, and 98.7 percent in Samarkand.

As a result of the study on improving the methodology of organizing investment activities of small business entities, the following conclusion was reached:

1. The need to ensure the growth of the production process in small business entrepreneurship is justified by the need to reduce the cost of manufactured consumer products and increase the quality of products and profit, to ensure innovative development and increase innovative attractiveness of production based on the allocation of innovation-investment funds. Also, based on the theoretical study and analysis of the innovative development of small business entrepreneurship, a model of its innovative investment was developed.
2. In order to develop the production process of small business enterprises at a risk-neutral level, study the risks based on their classification and manage them taking into account the characteristics of economic regions in their prevention, influence on the organization of the production process of production enterprises based on the study of the causes of the occurrence of risks external threats are brought into one system;

3. Small business entities are subject to constant risks in conducting their business activities. These risks are organizational production financial and investment and innovation risks. The main reason for the emergence of these risks is as a result of conducting production on the basis of free competition, organization of production, provision of means of production, behavior of buyers in the consumer market in purchasing goods, financial situation, tax payments and other reasons.
4. Business risk is an economic category that affects the economic situation of small businesses:
 - the basis of the risks in the organization of small business entities developing in the conditions of a market economy based on free competition is the fact that in order to prevent the risks that exist as a result of ignoring the risks associated with the external environment, additional investment-innovation costs are incurred at the expense of the company's income or received from commercial banks it is possible to ensure the planned profit by eliminating the loan account;
 - risks in small enterprises indicate the need to perform certain tasks, the main conditions for preventing them and ensuring the efficiency of enterprise production have been developed, and these risks have been brought into one system;
 - it is necessary to publish full economic data on their economic activities by the republican statistics committee, in order to ensure that small enterprises can make effective profit and take measures based on the economic analysis of their economic situation.
5. According to the experiences of developed countries in the world, it is necessary to ensure that the investment funds allocated to the development of production in an innovative way in the production processes are 12-14% of the produced gross domestic product, and the innovative investment funds in our country are allocated at the level of at least 6.0% of the gross domestic product.
6. In the conditions of the market economy, investment and innovation are economic categories that differ from each other in terms of content and use, in the process of independent production, to ensure the reduction of production costs per product unit, to increase labor productivity, to ensure that the innovative quality of products increases, and to ensure that the company's profit increases. resources for creating an innovative environment in small enterprises have been developed for.
7. Organization of the implementation of the investment-innovation environment in small enterprises by the state, organization of a centralized investment-innovation fund at the expense of the income of production enterprises, providing them with the necessary material resources, production equipment, tools, techniques and technologies for the effective development of production. it is necessary to set up logistics services that provide service in a centralized manner.

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