

**THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR RESEARCHING
THE ACTIVITIES OF SMALL BUSINESSES AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP
ENTITIES**

Ajamilova Nigora Asametdinovna

PhD student

Institute of personnel training and statistical research, 100170,

Independence Avenue, 42b, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

In the global economy, the high level of mobility of small businesses and private entrepreneurship, as well as their rapid adaptation to innovations and market changes, is resulting in a trend of rapid development. Special attention is being paid to statistical activities such as coordinating statistical systems among producers, generating comprehensive data, and conducting observations. Therefore, improving the statistical analysis of small businesses and private entrepreneurship activities is considered one of the pressing issues in global economic development.

Based on the unique position of these sectors in the world, scientific research is being given particular attention to the effective development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship under globalization and objective economic non-standard conditions. Within the scope of scientific research being conducted, priority is being given to studies in areas such as coordinating statistical systems among producers, optimizing the methodology for generating comprehensive data and conducting observations, and ensuring effective and continuous operations of the sector under non-standard economic conditions.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, comprehensive measures are being implemented to fundamentally improve the business environment, and to enhance the quality and reliability of statistical data on small business and private entrepreneurship. "In the official statistics, large organizations that manage the statistics of business and entrepreneurial economics operate and cover more than 3,000 statistical databases." In this regard, particular attention is given to statistical activities such as coordinating statistical systems among producers, generating comprehensive data, and conducting observations. Therefore, improving the statistical analysis of small business and private entrepreneurship activities is considered one of the pressing issues in global economic development.

Given the unique position of these sectors globally, scientific research is receiving special attention for the effective development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship under globalization and objective economic non-standard conditions. Within the scope of ongoing scientific research, priority is being given to studies in areas such as coordinating statistical systems among producers, optimizing the methodology for generating comprehensive data and conducting observations, and ensuring the

effective and continuous operation of the sector under non-standard economic conditions.

According to the Presidential Decree No. PD-3305 of August 30, 2003, issued by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which makes amendments and additions to the Presidential Decree of April 9, 1998, on measures to further stimulate the development of private entrepreneurship, small, and medium businesses, starting from January 1, 2004, the following are classified as small business (enterprise) entities:

For micro-enterprises, the average annual number of employees:

For micro-enterprises in the production sector: no more than 20 employees;

In the service sector and other (non-production) sectors: no more than 10 employees;

In the food service, wholesale, and retail trade sectors: no more than 5 employees.

For small enterprises, the average annual number of employees:

In the food and light industry, metal processing, machinery manufacturing, woodworking, furniture industry, and construction materials industry: no more than 100 employees;

In the fuel-energy and chemical industries, machinery manufacturing, agricultural product production and processing, metallurgy, and other industrial production sectors: no more than 50 employees;

In the communication, transport, service sector (excluding insurance companies), scientific services, trade, and food services, and other non-production sectors: no more than 25 employees.

In most developed countries, small businesses are defined as those with up to 500 employees and annual sales volumes not exceeding 20 million USD.

Individual entrepreneurship is the most numerous segment of BUSINESS. According to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, individuals who engage in independent labor activities without legal entity status and without hiring employees, as well as family businesses and peasant farms engaged in entrepreneurial activities, are considered private entrepreneurs. They mainly engage in agricultural production, trade, public catering, services, and handicrafts.

In Uzbekistan, there are the following advantages for the development of business:

High inclination among Uzbek citizens to start new individual entrepreneurial activities;

The formation of business activities is in line with the national education system;

High proportion of income from business activities allocated to savings;

Strong connections of Uzbekistan with global countries;

Favorable political conditions for business activities.

Uzbekistan's attainment of state independence provided the opportunity to choose its own development path. The transition to a socially oriented market economy, the establishment of an open democratic state and civil society, and the implementation of

its five principles have been fundamentally supported. Due to the consistent application of these principles, today the economy of our country is growing at high rates, macroeconomic balance is being maintained, structural changes and modernization in production sectors are ongoing, and the updating of techniques and technologies continues.

An individual engaged in individual entrepreneurship is considered an individual entrepreneur and must apply to the entrepreneurial subject registration inspection at the local administration with an application notice or submit it by mail. In addition to the application, two photos measuring 3x4 cm, a bank payment document confirming the payment of state duty, and a copy of the passport must be provided. If the individual entrepreneur wishes to have a seal and stamp, they must also submit two copies of the seal and stamp sketches.

Entrepreneurs engaged in individual entrepreneurship strictly adhere to the designated tax payments and make contributions to the pension fund. New job opportunities are created in the country through the establishment of micro-enterprises, small enterprises, the development of services and the service sector, the formation of construction on a contract basis, as well as the expansion of home repairs and reconstruction works.

In conclusion, the purpose of listing the numerous difficulties and issues faced by business entities is to demonstrate that they encounter many obstacles in their business operations and that they struggle with various factors during the transition to market relations.