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The Role of Small Business in the Development of Agritourism

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Abstract: In the article, entrepreneurial activity is an integral part of any market economic system, and the advantages of organizational forms of small business and private entrepreneurship allow faster use of empty spaces in the market that large corporations are not interested in.

Key words: Entrepreneurship, small business, entrepreneurship, Small entrepreneurship, economic system, economic knowledge.

INTRODUCTION.

Globally, small business is a means of participation of millions of people both in the economic life of the country and in the international division of labor, it is a means of existence and an incentive for self-improvement of every citizen involved in the field of entrepreneurial activity. Entrepreneurship is an integral part of any market economic system, without which the economy cannot exist. The experience of foreign countries shows that small and medium-sized enterprises play an important role in the economy, their development affects the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, fills the market with the required quality goods, creates additional jobs, and solves many pressing economic, social and other problems. . In all economically developed countries, the state supports small and medium-sized businesses. Residents are actively engaged in business activities The directions of management of small business structures were defined, the main tasks of their further activity and development were defined, public opinion was formed regarding their activity. The important role of entrepreneurship in the conditions of market management is described by S. Kraus and others as a mechanism for regulating market institutions emphasizing the significant impact, this process is conditioned by the formation of appropriate economic and legal conditions to ensure the successful development of small business, they believe that the dynamism of the formation and effective development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan and its territories is due to a number of organizational and economic reasons, in particular, large important organizational and technological changes that led to new relations between small-scale production, in particular, large-scale production Diversification and modernization, restructuring, privatization, the growth of small business, which contributed to changing the employment structure, and the dynamism of the market environment, the development of world markets, information systems, lead to the emergence of a new scheme of labor distribution.

In addition, the advantages of organizational forms of small business and private entrepreneurship allow faster use of empty spaces in the market, which large corporations are not interested in. It also leads to the strengthening of competition among business entities, which allowed small business entities to fully determine their advantages. In the framework of our research, the categories "entrepreneurship", "entrepreneurial activity" are considered first of all as small business or small business sector, which is the priority of their economic nature, the promotion of entrepreneurship is considered as an effective factor in the development of the regional economy.

At the same time, in the course of business activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is possible to see cases with many unique features (from the scale to the uniqueness of management and the balance of interests). Therefore, they should be considered in the context of corporate governance with regulatory elements using specific state-level methods and principles. In some countries, only large and small enterprises are distinguished among enterprises in general. In order to unify and inform the indicators of the results of the analysis conducted in the research work, preference is given to include medium-sized enterprises in the category of small enterprises. In the economic encyclopedia, the concepts of entrepreneurship, business and small business are defined below

- entrepreneurship - independent organizational and economic innovations based on the use of various opportunities for the production of new or old goods using new methods, opening new sources of raw materials, sales markets, etc. profit and achieve their goals; - business (eng. business - бизнес) - entrepreneurship, commerce or other activities that do not conflict with other legal documents and are aimed at making a profit;
- small business - implementation of independent organizational, legal and economic innovations on the basis of entrepreneurial income and entrepreneurial qualities at the own funds and risk of the owners of small enterprises based on the implementation of their own ideas for more effective management, faster adaptation to the ever-changing needs of consumers.

Three quantitative, qualitative and combined approaches can be distinguished in determining small businesses and large enterprises. Based on the quantitative approach in identifying small businesses and large enterprises criteria available for analysis are often used, such as the number of employees, the volume of sales of products (services), the balance sheet value of assets.

World experience shows that there is no single quantitative and qualitative definition of small business entities. The most common quantitative criteria are: average number of employees; annual turnover (sales volume); book value of assets. Among the quality criteria, the following can be distinguished: independence of the enterprise from other economic entities; performance of management functions by the owner of the enterprise. Also, the two main levels of determining the criteria for dividing enterprises into small, medium and large are the level of international organizations; national level According to the definition of the European Union, small business is divided into: medium business, small business and micro-firm, and the main factors determining the size of the enterprise are: 1) number of employees; 2) annual turnover or annual balance

Table 1. Criteria for registration of small enterprises in EU member states

Type of enterprise	Number of employees		Annual turnover (in millions of euros)		Annual balance (in millions of euros)
A very small enterprise	<10	ва	≤ 2	ёки	≤ 2
Small business	<50	ва	≤ 10	ёки	≤ 10
Medium enterprise	<250	ва	≤ 50	ёки	≤ 43

The indicated indicators are used only for individual enterprises, if the selected object belongs to a group of enterprises or other companies that do not belong to this category have more than 25% of the capital, then such a production (service) enterprise is not considered. At the same time, the International Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which includes highly developed countries, suggests the following grouping of enterprises by size:

- very small - 1-19 workers;
- small - 20-99 workers;
- average - 100-499 employees
- large - 500 or more employees. In the US, small and medium-sized businesses are businesses with fewer than 500 employees. There are no restrictions on annual turnover. In general, their definition has different approaches, but one or another type of enterprise differs depending on the number of employees. As a rule, small and medium-sized enterprises are considered to employ less than 500 people, although in some countries this number is less - 300 or 100 people. In some countries, the conditions for industrial enterprises and service sector enterprises are different, in which case, as a rule, the service sector is more expensive than the industrial enterprises. enterprises should be less. In general, the generalization of scientific approaches to the understanding of the "Small business" category allows us to describe its economic essence. It is appropriate to consider the economic essence of small business in the unity of the following aspects:
- firstly, revealing the economic nature of small business should cover the general area of its typical features describing its relevance to business activity;
- secondly, it is necessary to analyze small entrepreneurship as a specific, special subtype of entrepreneurship (Fig. 2).

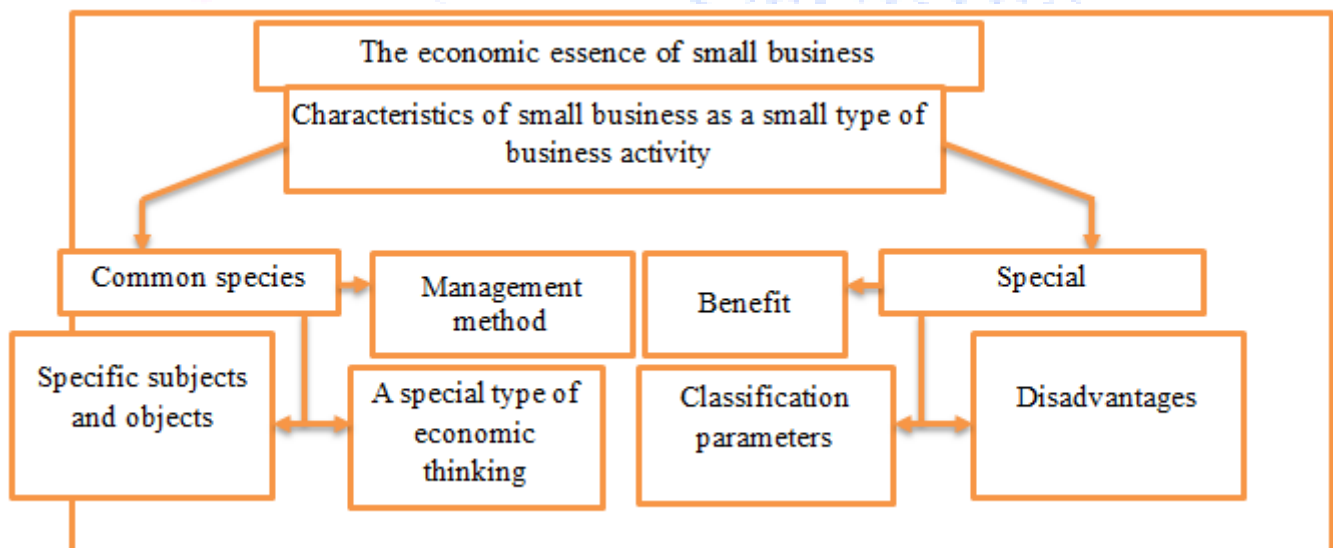


Figure 2 Systematic approach to clarifying the economic nature of small business

General descriptions of small business as a sub-type of business activity include the following: 1) entities and objects; 2) the following management method with its own characteristics:

- economic independence and independence of economic entities in choosing the directions and methods of activity, but taking into account the market situation and within the framework of legal norms;

- responsibility for decision-making, their consequences and the risk associated with them. Even with the most accurate calculations, there is uncertainty and risk in business activity;
- orientation to achieve commercial success, desire to get maximum profit, self-realization through the implementation of one's own knowledge, skills, abilities and bold ideas. At the same time, the entrepreneur, while satisfying his purely personal, high-income interests, also contributes to the achievement of social efficiency;

3) a specific type of economic thinking characteristic of entrepreneurs is formed on the basis of knowledge, skills, the search for their own approaches, which helps to successfully implement thinking after "economic thinking":

- firstly, the system of views of this person about the laws of economic development, the nature of economic events and processes, and the reasons for their occurrence; - secondly, the dialectical combination and interaction of economic knowledge, ideas, theories, etc. in the economic system. Economic thinking is a structural element of a person's thinking in general, its content is determined by the type of existing social relations (economic, social, political, cultural, the nature of the legal framework, etc.), the conditions of its activity. In contrast to general characteristics, specific characteristics are primarily determined by the advantages and disadvantages of small business, as well as classification characteristics that differ in many countries where entrepreneurship is developed. Among the important advantages of the development of the small business sector, the following can be included:

1) economic and production, including flexibility, dynamism, adoption of innovations, quick filling of the market, adaptation to the variability of technologies, compactness of the management team and multifunctionality of managers, absence of inconvenient management structures, simplicity of information communication. the informal nature of planning and control; small volume of use of financial resources and high turnover of capital; simplified trading system;

2) institutional system related to open access and ease of access to this segment of entrepreneurship;

3) socio-economic system that helps to ensure social stability, fill the labor market with new jobs;

4) a socio-psychological system that allows to eliminate alienation from the means of production and to determine the final results of production activities, which forms the unity of motivation to work, ownership and direct management of the enterprise.

Noting the advantages of small entrepreneurship, some disadvantages related to the process of entrepreneurial activity, in particular, financial related to the low percentage of own capital insufficient supply of technical equipment and raw materials for large enterprises due to the lack of resources and the need to attract business entities; extreme sensitivity to fluctuations in the economic situation and political situation, high dependence on the small business support system; significant dependence on individual large customers; weak market share segmentation and sufficiently strong positions in it; it is recommended to dwell on the consideration of disadvantages such as high risk and proneness to bankruptcy.

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