

EXPERIENCE OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN SUPPORTING SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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ABSTRACT

In developed countries, small innovative enterprises, especially entities implementing innovative projects, receive all possible support. A striking example is the United States, where the policy of each state is focused on supporting small and medium-sized businesses aimed at implementing projects in the field of nanotechnology, as well as other projects included in the list of promising technology areas approved by the US government. In Uzbekistan, the share of the effectiveness of the implementation of innovative projects small and medium-sized enterprises are much smaller, and therefore, Uzbekistan should use the advantage of catching up, having studied the leading experience of the leading countries in supporting small and medium-sized businesses, and, if possible, adapt this experience to Uzbekistan reality.

KEYWORDS: *Technological Progress, the Small Business Innovation, Administration For Small And Medium Business, Nanotechnological Product, Innovation Infrastructure.*

INTRODUCTION

The article provides a brief analysis of measures to support small and medium-sized businesses in countries such as the United States, Japan and China, as countries with the most dynamically developing economies. 1. US experience in supporting small and medium innovative business Understanding that small and medium-sized enterprises are one of the drivers of the growth of scientific and technological progress, they are provided with comprehensive support in the USA.

Thus, in order to ensure favorable conditions for the successful operation of innovatively active small and medium-sized enterprises, back in 1982, the bill “On the Development of Innovation in Small Business” was adopted, which was subsequently supplemented with minor changes (The Small Business Innovation Development Act of 1982). Its main goals are Stimulate technological innovation;

2. Using the potential of small and medium-sized enterprises to implement federal orders for R&D.

3. Assistance in attracting talented people to engage in technological innovation;

4. Assistance to the private sector in the commercialization of scientific and technological achievements, based on the results of R&D carried out on federal orders;

5. Involvement of small enterprises in qualifications list of US firms working in the innovation field to meet national needs for special research and development. On the basis of this law, the Administration for Small and Medium Business Affairs was created in the United States, which successfully implements the following programs.

- The Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program, which serves to attract innovative

ideas from small businesses to solve scientific and technical problems of national importance on the topics of 10 largest federal ministries and national agencies, including defense, education, energy, cosmonautics and others. It is characteristic that this program provides state funding for projects of small and medium-sized businesses only at the stages of R&D preparation and implementation, and the implementation phase is financed by private investment funds, either through the creation of venture capital enterprises, or through the conclusion of state contracts for the production of products; - The Small Business Technology Transfer Program (STTR), designed to promote the development of innovative products and technologies from the development of ideas to its commercialization for SMEs, non-profit research institutes.

Project financing is carried out in 3 stages, and at the last stage, as in the SBIR program, an entrepreneur of the small and medium sector is looking for an investor, often attracting private investors or other federal agencies; - "Small Business Investment Company" (SBIC), which serves to provide small and medium-sized businesses risk and investment capital during their start-up, growth and subsequent expansion; - The program: "Business Information Centers" (Business Information Center - BIC) is aimed at supporting the activities of about 400 information centers that promote the application of the latest high-tech methods of work in small businesses based on the use of modern equipment, communication systems and software .; - Program: "Corps of consultants from among the former top managers" (Service Corps of Retired Executives - SCORE) offers a system of free advice on technical, organizational and financial problems of start-ups and existing entrepreneurs at various stages of development of their enterprises. This program helps to transfer the experience of successful entrepreneurs to the younger generation, increasing the effectiveness of the implementation of innovative programs and projects.

The US Small and Medium Business Administration coordinates the activities of all programs, including in order to attract private capital to the implementation of scientific and technical projects, a database of investment-active enterprises, funds and other sources has been developed. Also, a register of small and medium-sized enterprises operating in the field of technological innovations that have successfully participated in the programs of the Administration for Small and Medium Business Affairs has been created, which allows, in case necessary, speed up the process of searching for and selecting the most promising innovative enterprises for R&D at the request of government and private organizations. In addition, the effectiveness of the implementation of innovative projects and developments is determined by a competent approach to the selection of projects, therefore, the effectiveness of innovative projects submitted for participation in a particular program is determined within the framework of the national program "Research on the effectiveness of R&D in small business". At present, nanotechnologies are becoming more and more widespread in the field of innovative high-tech business in the United States. Their use in electronics (chips, semiconductors), energy (batteries, accumulators), chemistry, petro chemistry and oil refining, in the use of medicines is generated by scientific research based on modern ultra-sensitive and ultra-precise equipment, providing high reliability of analyzes.

The specific of the economy in the field of nanotechnology follows from features of the most nanotechnological product - the speed of the rate of occurrence, distribution and their change. Due to this, the life cycle of the goods market has narrowed to a time interval of 7-9 years. That is why large enterprises, having an extensive and complex management hierarchy, cannot make management decisions flexibly and quickly, and therefore nanotechnologies become the prerogative of small and medium-sized innovative businesses.

As a result, over 6,000 projects totaling more than \$2 billion are implemented annually in the United States as part of programs to support small and medium-sized innovative businesses. Japan's experience in supporting innovative small and medium enterprises Japan is a unique

country in terms of economic development, as it has managed to gain a foothold among the world's leading economies without having significant natural resources. To a large extent, this was achieved through a targeted policy aimed at development and support of small and medium business. A feature of support for small and medium-sized businesses in Japan is its multi-level nature - a set of support from state, regional and local authorities. The Government of Japan has identified the most important strategic R&D areas (life science, information technology, environmental studies, nanotechnology and the development of new materials) that will allow Japan to take a leading position in these areas of science and technology. The basis of innovation infrastructure in Japan has historically been technopoles, where innovation-oriented enterprises can receive subsidies, low-interest loans for venture business, premises for rent and other facilities at a preferential interest rate. In addition, the main idea of technopoles in Japan is the concentration of small and medium-sized businesses by specialization. Now techno parks are centers of interaction universities and research institutes with industry.

Thus, in the world practice, the state encouragement of small business in the interests of the nation is considered the norm. At the same time, the task of the state is not limited to providing small and medium-sized firms with financial, technical and other resources on preferential terms and supporting private initiative at any cost. The state is called upon, first of all, to create such a legal and economic climate that will allow small businesses not only to stay afloat, but also to grow and gain strength.

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