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SECURITY OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT: There are many unique medicinal plants in our country, one of which is legumes. There is probably no one who does not know the legume vegetable bean plant. However, it is clear that many are unaware of its unique healing properties that heal and protect the human body. It also does not have important information about the biology and morphological features and importance of vegetable beans.

The article provides information on the types, varieties, biology, morphological features and importance of vegetable beans.

Keywords: legume, species, variety, phenological, morphological, early ripening, middle ripening, late ripening, blue grain, leaf, seed.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of economic reforms in our country is to achieve sustainable economic growth, improve the quality and standard of living of the population, and integrate Uzbekistan into the global economic community. In the market economy, these strategic objectives are based on the creation of conditions for the organization and development of entrepreneurial activity. Such conditions create a range of services to support small business and private entrepreneurship. During the modernization of the economy of the country great attention is paid to support enterprises of the real sector.[1] First, the creation of direct production infrastructure, and secondly indirect social, market, institutional infrastructure, and the primary basis of the national economy is the qualitative improvement in the functioning of industries and institutions that support the overall conditions of production and human life.[2] Entrepreneurship cannot develop on its own,

without state support and assistance. The government encourages entrepreneurship through taxes, subsidies, export incentives, its own information services, and free general education at its own expense. Indeed, one of the main features of small business and private entrepreneurship is that this sector of the economy does not always need state support. The state supports and regulates entrepreneurship in logistics, information, technology, consulting, marketing, education, financial services and other areas. The development of small business and private entrepreneurship is important not only in the development of the state and society, but also in meeting the growing life needs of each individual, such as in the areas of services, retail and food production. Attention and stimulation of development of small business and private entrepreneurship is one of the key strategic factors of social and economic development of the country. It is worth noting in the economic literature that the need for government support

for small businesses is theoretically grounded, [3] including its support for a systematic and guaranteed economic mechanism. In the system of support for small business development in the world practice, the principle of state paternalism can be highlighted. The essence of this is that small business support comes through three models. [4] Expansion of family business is one of the important directions of development of small business and private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan. Today, the role of this sector in the national economy is constantly increasing. Family business is becoming an important source of income. Uzbekistan has all the conditions to revive the best national traditions of our people, including the development of skills of people in the craft and private business. In this regard, family business can serve as an effective organizational and legal factor that will fully support the application and development of these social production skills. The first model is based on the protectionist idea, which reflects the experience of the developed countries in overcoming the economic crisis, and the targeted programs for supporting small businesses. The industry is supported by programs such as the Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR) and the Small Business Technology Transfer Program (STTR), among the most effective interventions in the United States' economy. The second model, by contrast, is a model based on free enterprise. In particular, it is worth noting that France does not accept large-scale business development programs. In the third combination model, both models are combined. This is the case with the UK. In this approach, measures to support small businesses announced at the state level are based on free enterprise. The first reason of use of resource saving processes is to save the production costs by means of decreasing of resource costs. But it doesn't result the quality reduction of the product. [5]

Entrepreneurship is a specific economic activity that is specific to the market system and is the main type of business that generates revenue through the creation and delivery of goods and services to consumers. Entrepreneurship creates a special system, which includes the object, the subject of entrepreneurship, the rules of entrepreneurship, ethics, business policy and its infrastructure. [6] In supporting the real sector there must be done work in the following areas as reducing the cost of the product, providing tax incentives for exporters and supporting by providing bank credits for expansion of production areas. [7] Entrepreneurship is proprietary private, collective and state entrepreneurship, open and secret business in terms of business, industrial, agrarian and service business, and finally small, medium and large business. Entrepreneurs form a category of entrepreneurs with hierarchy of the lower, middle, upper (elite) and upper (super elite) classes. This category is formed in two ways: first, entrepreneurship is transmitted from generation to generation; The second route is typical of the countries in transition, and it is the same in Uzbekistan. Before independence, private entrepreneurship was prohibited. The profitability of the business is determined by the level of profitability, which shows how much profit is earned, clearly, the effectiveness of economic activities. To find out, this is compared to the cost of doing business as a result, and then calculating how many percent of the cost of the business is worth. Analyzing the firm's performance, production and product profitability are measured. In order to increase profitability, restructuring of production, resource saving, capital structure improvement, and labor motivation will be enhanced. [8]

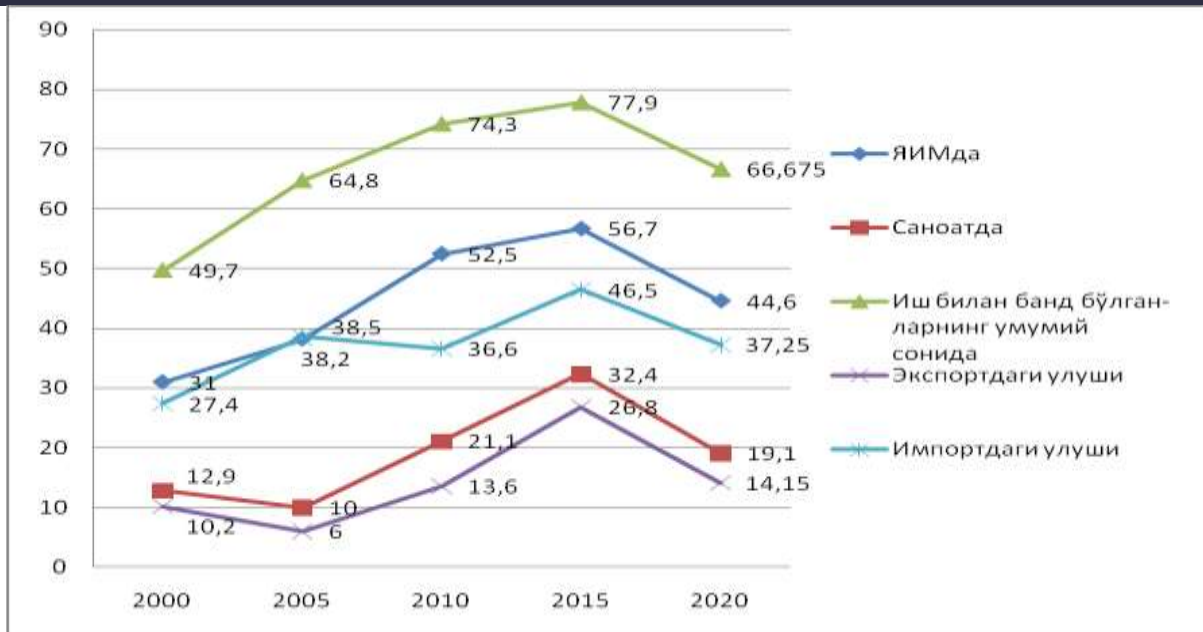


Table 1

Share of small business and private entrepreneurship

In the diagram, the following formulam = $\frac{a_1+a_2+\dots+a_n}{n}$ based on the percentages for 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015, is projected for 2020.

The results of the forecast are negative, as shown in the diagram. We have calculated all the results along the growth curve using the formula to better illustrate this.

The results of the forecast are negative, as shown in the diagram. We have calculated all the results along the growth curve using the formula to better illustrate this.

Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product:

$$y = 32,11x0,318$$

When $R^2 = 0.690$;

Industrial Growth Line:

$$y = 11.03x0.487$$

$$R^2 = 0.463.$$

Number of employed by growth line:

$$y = 52.89x0,229$$

$$R^2 = 0.655;$$

Share in exports:

$$y = 7,793x0,500$$

$$R^2 = 0.341;$$

and its share in imports

$$y = 29.36x0,234$$

$$R^2 = 0.614.$$

We have achieved whole number of positive results on improvement of market relations and mechanisms in economic reforms. [9] The company produces goods and services. If its charter establishes the organizational and legal functions of the enterprise, its production and economic activity includes the authorized capital, which includes fixed and working capital, cash and other assets. The company has its own passport and charter. The authorized capital is formed by the founders of the enterprise in accordance with the legislation: the state, legal entities and individuals. As a result of the development of the enterprise and expansion of production, increase in revenue and other financial receipts, the authorized capital can be increased. In general, the authorized capital reflects the economic stability and financial viability of the enterprise. [10]

This requires the study and use of advanced world experience. For this, overseas training of Uzbek personnel and the involvement of foreign consultants are advisable. This is possible only with financial support from the state, since domestic business cannot yet bear the corresponding costs. [11]

In industrialized countries, government agencies have specialized intermediary services that provide customers with information about enterprises and organizations that are of interest to them. The law provides that enterprises in the country provide the government with information on tax and economic data collection and processing systems. Enterprises also publish information on their activities, including the annual balance sheet. At the same time, enterprises have the right not to divulge trade secrets. To prevent the spread of trade secrets through government and regulatory bodies, the head of the enterprise should be aware of his authority and provide only the information that is required from the service, and not any information requested by them. First of all, this is the department of statistics, the department of antimonopoly and development of competition, representatives of law enforcement, finance, taxes, sanitation, firefighting and other services. The head of the enterprise must also know and follow the procedure for filing a complaint about unlawful actions of public servants, as well as a mechanism for reimbursing material and moral harm caused to the enterprise.

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