

Integration of Large and Small Businesses in the Modern Market Economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan and Abroad

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Abstract: The article examines the role of integration of large and small businesses in the Republic of Uzbekistan and abroad, as well as its impact on the market economy. The great importance of the integration of small and large businesses as a stimulator of economic growth is explained by the fact that the future of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is largely determined by the formation and improvement of close ties between small and large enterprises. The relevance of solving this issue is justified by a small number of analytical works studying small and large businesses from this point of view. In foreign countries, big business manifests itself from the side of a favorable environment for innovative development and plays a major role in economic development. At the same time, small business is an integral part of the "unified economic system", which occupies a special place in it, changing with the reorganization of large enterprises. In addition, the state policy of the economy can affect most types of business in different ways, but in a strategic plan, a systematic approach should be followed that considers all types of entrepreneurial activity in their context. an inextricable systematic connection.

Keywords: small business, large business, integration, interaction of companies, entrepreneurship, innovation.

The integration process plays a huge role in the interaction of the modern market economy. The term "economic integration" refers to the formation of communication in an enterprise between different departments in order to achieve common goals. Its essence is manifested in the following areas:

- this is the development of relations between enterprises, the change of its structural systems;
- introducing innovations into the integration system to increase new connections;
- Establishing a joint policy between enterprises to achieve common goals.[1]

The integration process is an integral part of entrepreneurial activity, which is based on the process of uniting entities. Financial, property and organizational assistance is provided; joint use and distribution of resources between enterprises; comfortable conditions are created for joint activities and the prevention of related barriers on the way. Entrepreneurship in the economy is based on innovation, that is, it allows you to use and implement new ideas in a project in business. As a rule, this is risky behavior, but someone who does not take risks will not be able to achieve the goal and succeed. In a market economy, entrepreneurship performs such functions as:[1]

- innovative
- social
- Resource organizational, etc.

The most important function is resource. Entrepreneurship involves the operational use of both limited and reproducible resources, and under resources it is necessary to consider intangible and material factors and production conditions. Namely: human resources (in the broadest sense of the word), natural resources, land, means of production and entrepreneurial talent. An entrepreneur can achieve the best results if he can properly distribute scientific and technical ideas, innovations in the field of

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activity in which he wants to create his own business, using highly qualified personnel, wisely allocating resources.

In fact, in the "new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a development strategy is planned, which is identified as a priority in the direction of "support and development of the private sector", further support for the activities of private entrepreneurship. In our republic, in 2022-2026, it is planned to allocate 80% of its share in GDP and 60% of its share in exports to business activities" (decree, 2022). According to the Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Statistics, the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in the GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022 amounted to 51.6%, the share of goods and services - 29.6%, an increase of 1.04 times compared to 2021. Today, despite the fact that more than 52.5 percent of the gross domestic product in our republic is produced by small businesses, the share in the industrial sector (19.6%) and exports (13.4%) requiring high-tech processes does not correspond to the existing potential of small businesses.[2]

Small business represents itself as an entrepreneurial activity that forms a competitive environment for the company, accelerates the introduction of new technologies, stabilizes employment growth and income levels. In foreign countries, the number of employees is considered an important criterion for small businesses. For example, in Japan, the number of employees in an enterprise should be more than 1,500 people in various industries, whether it is construction or trade.[3]

In Uzbekistan, small businesses operate in an unstable environment, which obliges the manager in this economic sphere to think about new opportunities, aspirations to change and improve the company's activities. And most importantly, be prepared for the risks that are associated with the organization of a new enterprise and the introduction of innovations.

The great importance of the integration of small and large businesses as a factor of economic growth is determined by the fact that the future of the Uzbek economy depends on the development of close cooperative ties between small and large enterprises.

In foreign countries, the role of big business determines a favorable environment for innovative development and dominates the development of the economy. Small business is an inherent element of the entire economic system, occupying a vast area that transforms with the change of large enterprises. The integration of small and large businesses involves the contribution of different business lines to the development of the national economy.

There are several stages in the development of the integration of two businesses, and one of them is the formation of various forms of joint functioning between a large and small enterprise. This stage entails a decline in the production of large businesses. But a small business cannot exist without a large one, because from it it receives finished products and raw materials for the implementation of its production. On the other hand, large companies also depend on small businesses, since they cannot provide large-scale sales of their goods and services, as well as organize the service sector services without the participation of small business entrepreneurs, who play a significant role in the development process.[4]

The development of integration in the market economy of small and large businesses is influenced by the methods of business incubation, franchising and subcontracting. These forms can be considered as a solution to achieve economic growth between small and large businesses. They can lead to increased competitiveness, the introduction of innovative plans that can have an impact on the growth of output, as well as contribute to the development of the dynamics of small and large businesses. This will ensure stability in the development and growth of the market economy, whether it is in Uzbekistan or abroad.

Conclusion: According to foreign experience, subcontracting can give an impetus to the development of a market economy in Uzbekistan and accelerate economic growth in general, attracting small enterprises to the implementation of state and municipal orders by large corporations. Summing up, we can say that the development of integration in the interconnection of small and large enterprises should



become an increasingly important part of government and corporate policy. This is especially important at a time of achieving economic stability, financing, innovative development and the expectation of recovery in various sectors of the economy.

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