



**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA‘LIM, FAN VA  
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI ABU RAYHON BERUNY  
NOMIDAGI URGANCH DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

**“QURILISH VA ARHITEKTURA SOHASIDAGI INNOVATSION  
G‘OYALAR, INTEGRATSIYA VA TEJAMKORLIK”**

**УРГЕНЧСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
ИМЕНИ АБУ РАЙХАНА БЕРУНИ**

**РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКАЯ  
НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ  
«ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ, ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ  
И ЭКОНОМИКА В ОБЛАСТИ  
СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА И АРХИТЕКТУРЫ»**

**IN THE NAME OF  
ABU RAYHAN BERUNI  
URGANCH STATE UNIVERSITY**

**“INNOVATIVE IDEAS, INTEGRATION,  
AND ECONOMY IN THE FIELD OF  
CONSTRUCTION AND  
ARCHITECTURE”  
SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL  
REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE**

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To‘plamga kiritilgan maqolalar mazmuni, ilmiy salohiyati va keltirilgan dalillarning haqqoniyligi uchun mualliflar mas’uldirlar.

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### **THE ROLE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESSES IN PROVIDING SERVICES AND MANAGING MODERN URBAN AREAS.**

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#### **Annotation**

This article discusses the role of small and medium-sized businesses in providing services and managing modern urban areas. The current state of development of small and medium-sized businesses is analyzed. The author provides an understanding of entrepreneurship, small and medium-sized businesses.

#### **Key words**

modern area, small and medium-sized businesses, accommodation services, catering services, small businesses, trade services, transport services.

#### **Introduction**

In implementing economic reforms in our country, special attention was paid to the rapid development, encouragement and support of small business and private

entrepreneurship, which are increasingly important in ensuring economic growth, creating new jobs, solving the problem of unemployment, and increasing the income and well-being of the population. On March 19, the President of our country, held a meeting with representatives of small and medium-sized businesses. The President announced priority tasks for the development of small and medium-sized businesses in 2025. It is planned to increase the share of small businesses in the economy to 55%. For this, \$10 billion will be allocated, the opportunity to obtain preferential loans for small businesses will be created, and rates for women entrepreneurs will be reduced. According to the press service of the Head of State, the number of small and medium-sized enterprises has doubled over the past five years. They employ 10.5 million people, which is 74% of the total working-age population. More than half of the economy, a third of industry and exports fall into this sector.

The President emphasized that supporting entrepreneurship remains a priority area of state policy.

The government has provided many incentives to develop small business and entrepreneurship, one of the main tasks of the state in implementing economic reforms. Small business and entrepreneurship entities are effectively using these incentives, rapidly increasing the volume of services provided and production of products.

### **Literature review**

The concept of entrepreneurship is one of the most widely used concepts today. This term has been defined differently by scholars of different eras. Although the definitions of scholars differ, they do not exclude each other, but rather serve to complement each other. A. Smith (1962) defines business and entrepreneurship as an owner who implements a commercial idea at risk for personal profit. The entrepreneur organizes, plans, and appropriates its results [1]. The famous American economist Y. Schumpeter (1883-1950) in his book "Theory of Economic Development" defined an entrepreneur as an innovator (a person who creates innovations) (Schumpeter, 1982) [2]. The Australian economist Friedrich von Hein

(1989) took a different approach to the concept of entrepreneurship. In his opinion, entrepreneurship is not an activity, but rather the search for new economic opportunities, the provision of actions [3]. American scientist Hirsch (1991) emphasizes that “Entrepreneurship is the process of creating something new that has its own value, and an entrepreneur is a person who spends all the necessary time and money for this, takes all the financial, psychological and social risks, and is satisfied with the money and achievements achieved as a reward” [4]. One of the economists of our republic, A. Ulmasov (1995), defined entrepreneurship as “an economic activity aimed at generating income by practically putting people’s material and financial resources into economic circulation” [5].

Researchers from our country, such as N. Sadullaeva and F. Yuldashev (2023), have studied the meaning of the Digital Uzbekistan 2030 strategy. Their study emphasizes the state's role in monitoring accounting literacy among small businesses and entrepreneurs, providing comprehensive assistance to accounting information. Service delivery is sending online platforms for self-service marketing. The integration of digital use into the development of personal business is increasingly recognized as a key factor in ensuring security management and security.[8]

### **Research methodology**

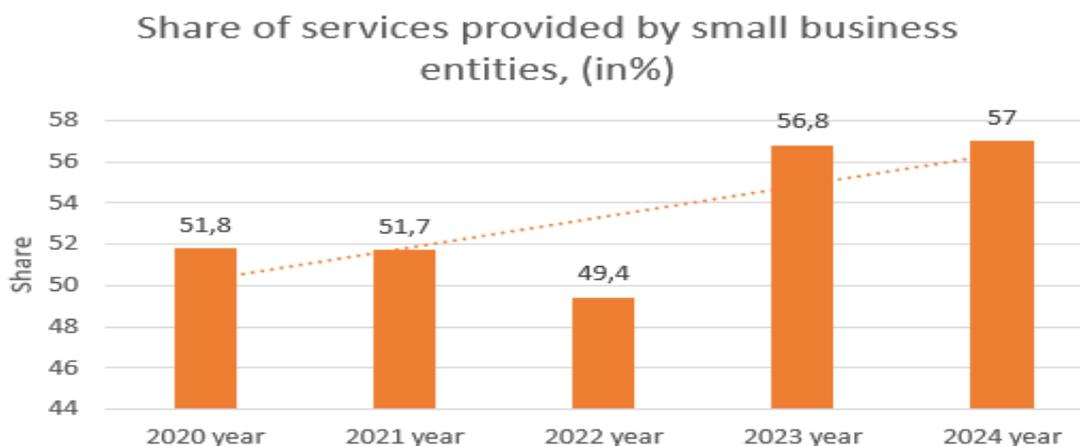
The research methodology uses scientific observation, comparative analysis, economic and statistical analysis, and forecasting methods.

### **Analysis and results**

Entrepreneurial activity (small entrepreneurship) is an initiative activity carried out by business entities in accordance with the legislation, aimed at obtaining income (profit) at their own risk and under their own property responsibility. As of January 1, 2025, the number of operating small enterprises and microfirms amounted to 358.1 thousand. The number of small business entities was 12.1 units per 1,000 population. As of January 1, 2025, the total number of operating small enterprises and microfirms (excluding farmers and peasant farms) was 358,116, of which 77,046 were newly established. As of January 1, 2025, the largest number of small enterprises and

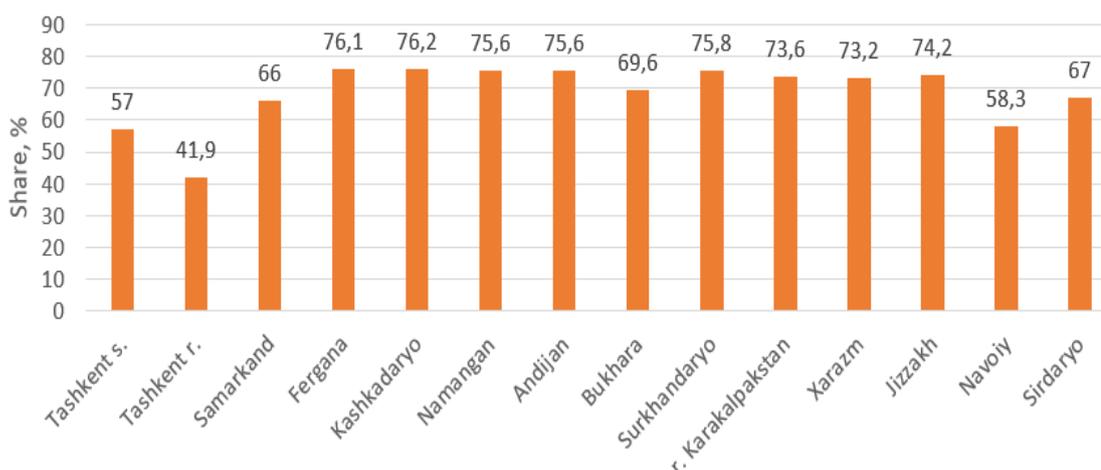
microfirms operating in the regions was 84,453 in Tashkent city or 23.6% of the total, 34,389 in Tashkent region or 9.6% of the total, and 31,470 in Samarkand region or 8.8%.

In January-December 2024, the share of small business entities in the total volume of services provided was 57.0%. By region, the largest share of small business entities in the volume of services fell on Kashkadarya (76.2%), Fergana (76.1%), Surkhandarya (75.8%), and Namangan (75.6%) regions.



By region, the largest volume of services provided by small businesses was in Tashkent city (125,152.7 billion UZS), Fergana (41,981.9 billion UZS), Tashkent (41,479.0 billion UZS), Samarkand (38,853.7 billion UZS), Kashkadarya (32,958.6 billion UZS), Namangan (32,595.9 billion UZS), Andijan (31,591.9 billion UZS), Bukhara (23,993.9 billion UZS), and Surkhandarya (21,604.3 billion UZS) regions.

**The share of service provision in small business entities by region  
(in January-December 2024)**



According to the data in the diagram above, the highest share of small businesses in the services sector was in accommodation and catering services - 32.6% (152,120.0 billion UZS), in trade services - 26.5% (123,382.0 billion UZS), in transport services - 15.9% (74,221.9 billion UZS), and in other services - 4.7% (22,122.1 billion UZS).

Information consists of a set of data and messages necessary for managing business activities. Information is a form of communication between manufacturers, sellers of goods and buyers. Businessmen work with various types of information: statistical, financial, operational, organizational information, order-type information, accounting, marketing information, supply, personnel, and information-related information. Information, in turn, is divided into internal and external, program and regulatory information. Internal information consists of internal materials of a small enterprise or trade organization and reflects the activities of the enterprise, its technical and economic indicators, the volume of material and labor costs, cash flow, receivables and payables. External information represents relations with manufacturers and consumers, authorities, banks, competitors and other organizations. It consists of messages from the external environment about the conditions for the sale and purchase of goods. Information by time of use is divided into operational, periodic and long-term, and by the degree of change into primary and secondary information. Economic information plays a leading role in entrepreneurship, as it reflects the relations in the process of production of goods, distribution, exchange and consumption of material wealth. The role of scientific and technical information is also important for small enterprises, which reflects the development of production on the basis of scientific and technical progress. By the degree of permanence, information is permanent, conditionally permanent and variable. Permanent information does not change its meaning for a long time (information about the names of cities, enterprises, trade organizations, types of goods, etc.). Conditionally permanent information retains its meaning for a certain period of time. It includes technical conditions for the manufacture of products,

standards, tariff rates, positions, salaries, etc. Variable information reflects the growth of purchases and sales. They always require rapid processing for decision-making, otherwise there is no point in receiving them. Any information is reflected in documents. A document is a means of disseminating information. The labor costs of not only businessmen, but also people who read, use, process and store these documents depend on the forms of the document. There can be no unnecessary documents in business. The flow of information provides the necessary connections for a successful business. Such connections are necessary between producers of goods and their consumers, sellers and buyers of products, and various institutions. Information exchange is one of the most complex problems of small business activities and private entrepreneurship. Effective businessmen are those who effectively use communication and information media in their place. They understand the essence of communication and information processes, are able to manage oral and written communication. The main goal of generalizing positive changes in the economic life of a developing country is to solve the problems of the social sphere. The solution of these problems will contribute to the formation of a market economy in Uzbekistan and the development of democratic governance and private entrepreneurship. The main goal of developing small business in our republic is to increase production and meet the needs of the population. Methods of analyzing current economic indicators are used to study the activities of enterprises. Like phenomena in nature and society, economic phenomena cannot be understood economically without studying their components. Analysis means comparing and studying indicators based on dividing and separating complex phenomena and objects into components. Analysis is a method of application, with the help of which causal relationships and interdependencies are studied. Analysis is a scientific study of various relationships and interdependencies between objects and phenomena. The task of the analysis is to determine the purpose of the work in practice, to assess its suitability for the natural and economic conditions of production, to determine ways to study it more deeply in order to increase the economic efficiency of production.

The purpose of the analysis is to search for reserves, determine ways to use them correctly and to study the activity of productive forces, voluntary laws in the national economy in order to increase the efficiency of social production. The main purpose of the analysis is to clarify the study of certain issues through economic analysis of the activities of certain sectors of small business enterprises. Business sectors are classified according to their nature.

### **Conclusion**

A market economy is an economic system based on various forms of ownership, freedom of entrepreneurship, the main driving force of self-interest, competition, a free price system, and limited state intervention in the economy. One of these principles, entrepreneurship, is the freedom of economic entities to organize and conduct their activities. They have the opportunity to make decisions that ensure economic efficiency in a free market. Entrepreneurship is a type of business that represents economic relations that occur in the production of goods and services based on the use of capital and other economic resources for the purpose of making a profit. In this case, the entrepreneur operates based on the effective use of limited resources and available opportunities to produce goods and services in order to make a profit.

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## **SHAHARSOZLIKDA LANDSHAFT ARXITEKTURASINING O‘RNI**

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### **Annotatsiya**

Hozirgi paytda landshaft tushunchasi geografiyada keng va tor ma’noda ishlatiladi. Keng ma’noda landshaft deganda tabiiy hududiy kompleks tushuniladi. Masalan, tayga zonasi, botqoq, tundra, so‘l va h.k. Tor ma’noda landshaft — yer yuzasidagi tabiiy chegaralari bilan ajralib turuvchi joydir. Landshaft hududiy yaxlitligi, vujudga kelishiga ko‘ra bir butunligi, geografik tuzilishi, reliefi, iqlimi, tuproqlari, u‘simlik va hayvonot dunyosining bir xilligi bilan ajralib turadigan tabiiy hududiy kompleksdir. Masalan, Qizilqumdagi qumli, gilli, taqirli, shu‘rxokli landshaftlar, tog‘lardagi yaylov, u‘rmon, vodiy landshaftlari shular jumlasidandir. Masalan, CHotqol biosfera qu‘riqxonasidagi archazorlar shular jumlasiga kiradi. Antropogen landshafti — tabiiy va antropogen omillar ta’sirida shakllangan va shakllanayotgan landshaftdir. Bunga inson faoliyati ta’sirida vujudga kelgan landshaftlar kiradi. Tabiatning barcha komponentlari va landshaftlar u yoki bu darajada inson ta’sirida bu‘ladi. Fan-texnika inqilobi sharoitida insonning tabiatga ta’siri tobora kuchaymoqda.

### **Аннотация**

В настоящее время понятие ландшафта используется в географии в широком и узком смысле. В широком смысле под ландшафтом понимается природно-территориальный комплекс. Например, таежная зона, болото, тундра, макро и др.к. В узком смысле ландшафт — это место на поверхности Земли, характеризующееся своими естественными границами. настоящее время