

## **Achieving Efficiency in Small Business and Entrepreneurship by Improving Food Security**

**Khuramova Khadicha Mamadovna**

Teacher Namangan Institute of Engineering Technology, Namangan Uzbekistan

**ABSTRACT:** This article outlines ways to achieve efficiency in small business and entrepreneurship by ensuring food security. It is through the efficiency of small business and entrepreneurship that GDP and GDP growth, as well as GDP growth per capita, have been analysed. Creating the right conditions for the sustainable development of small business and entrepreneurship is an important condition for the formation of effective market relations in society, support for the property class and the establishment of new, democratic institutions of civil society. This is an important task and the whole complexity of its solution, due to the specificity of each country, requires an unconventional, non-standard approach to the support and development of small business and entrepreneurship.

**KEYWORDS:** Food security, GDP, small business, entrepreneurship, gross domestic product, raw materials, needs, investment, innovation, income, brand, production, foreign exchange, tax.

In the development of any society, small business and private entrepreneurship are the most important factors of economic, political and social change. This trend is particularly pronounced in countries with different levels of market reform during the transition period, particularly in the CIS. In this context, small business and private entrepreneurship perform a number of functions in social life. Creating the right conditions for the sustainable development of small business and entrepreneurship is an important condition for the formation of effective market relations in society, support for the property class and the establishment of new, democratic institutions of civil society. This is an important task and the whole complexity of its solution, due to the specificity of each country, requires an unconventional, non-standard approach to the support and development of small business and entrepreneurship.

Clearly, all members of society need to understand the importance of this issue, its full support by the state, and the establishment of a stable partnership between the public and private sectors of the economy. In the development of any society, small business and private entrepreneurship are the most important factors of economic, political and social change. This trend is particularly pronounced in countries with different levels of market reform during the transition period, particularly in the CIS. In this context, small business and private entrepreneurship perform a number of functions in social life. Creating the necessary conditions for the sustainable development of small business and entrepreneurship is an important condition for the formation of effective market relations in society, support for the property class and the establishment of new, democratic institutions of civil society. This is an important task and the whole complexity of its solution, due to the specificity of each country, requires an unconventional, non-standard approach to the support and development of small business and entrepreneurship. Clearly, all members of society need to understand

the importance of this issue, its full support by the state, and the establishment of a stable partnership between the public and private sectors of the economy.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a key macroeconomic indicator of a country's economic potential. It reflects the value of final goods and services created by residents and non-residents in the country at market prices over a period of time.

Gross domestic product is also an indicator that describes the overall results of a country's economic activity over a given period (month, quarter, year). It is the market value of goods and services produced by all enterprises in the country (including foreign and joint ventures) with the total factors of production, the amount of which is calculated on the basis of the system of national accounts. It is used to describe and analyse the development of the country's economy at the macro level.

According to the International Monetary Fund, Uzbekistan's GDP in 2021 will reach \$ 69.0 billion. GDP or gross national product (GNP) or even gross national income (GNI) can be taken as the main macroeconomic indicator in national statistics. In the United States and Japan, for example, GDP is the main macroeconomic indicator, not GNP. However, in the UN system of national accounts, GDP is the primary economic indicator. Quantitatively, the difference between these indicators is small: in developed countries, the difference does not exceed one percent. In countries with high incomes from migrant workers, the gap may be even greater.

The increase in GDP will have a positive impact on living standards.

- First, an increase in GDP will lead to an increase in income. For example, if last year 1 ton of tomatoes was grown and sold for 1,500 sums per kilogram, the total income will be 1.5 million sums. This year, if 1.5 tons of tomatoes are grown and sold on the same land using modern tomato growing technologies, the total income will be 2.25 million sums (assuming that the price of tomatoes has not changed).
- Second, as a result of the increase in GDP, the amount of tax revenues to the budget will increase. This will further expand the opportunities for social protection by the state.
- Third, the increase in GDP will create new jobs and increase employment.
- Fourth, an increase in GDP will fill domestic markets and stabilize product prices.

It is known that the food industry is a broad sector of the national economy producing food products, which includes meat, milk, milk fat, fats, fish products, flour, cereals, pasta, fruits. Enterprises producing canned vegetables, juices, various beverages, sugar, confectionery, bread and other delicacies. It is no secret that the issue of growing and supplying food in the world today is a global problem. This problem is equally important for developed countries and now developing countries.

In this sense, it is important to meet the demand of the population of the republic for food products with quality products. I think there is no need to overstate today that the gap between the limited swelling opportunities is the main reason why the issue of addressing the food program is getting worse every year.

Simply put, the growth of food production is lagging behind the growth of the population and the needs of the population.

This is the first time that environmental degradation is still on-going, with unpredictable consequences of climate change, frequent droughts and water scarcity, including the lack of groundwater for irrigation. is declining, and there is a lack of investment in irrigation, land reclamation and land reclamation.

Land degradation is exacerbated by the constant use of chemicals, fertilizers and pesticides. These include the problems of urbanization, ie the process of urbanization, the migration of the population from rural to urban areas. As a result, the area under crops for food production is significantly reduced, and the needs of the population are not fully met. It should also be noted that in a number of Asian countries, such as China and India, incomes are growing rapidly and food consumption is rising accordingly.

One of the negative factors is the huge losses in the delivery of food from the field to the table. From the very first days of independence, the main focus was on increasing food production that is, ensuring food security, uninterrupted and adequate supply of food to the population was identified as one of the vital tasks.

In particular, the volume of agricultural production has more than doubled. Despite the fact that the population of our country has increased by about 10 million people or more than 30%, the per capita consumption of meat has increased 1.3 times, milk and dairy products 1.6 times, potatoes 1.7 times, vegetables, more than 2 times, fruits almost 4 times, about 16 million tons of fruits and vegetables are grown in our country every year.

The population consumes about 300 kilograms of vegetables, 75 kilograms of potatoes and 44 kilograms of grapes per capita. This is three times the optimal consumption. Currently, the Food Association unites about 200 enterprises in the processing of fruits and vegetables, meat, dairy, oil and other industries, and has no system of interaction with them, both horizontally and vertically.

If three years ago the oil and tobacco industry accounted for a significant share of the food industry, now due to structural changes more than 60% of products are processed into fruits and vegetables, meat and dairy, confectionery. and other food products. The doubling of the average annual number of employees in small businesses has also allowed furthering developing the activities of enterprises. In the three years since the establishment of the Food Association, 121 projects have been implemented by the enterprises of the association, amounting to 198.4 mln. dollars of investment. Therefore, if we analyse the level of food supply of the population by local producers in 2021, meat and meat products will be 98.6%, milk and dairy products 99.8%, percent, pasta - 95.4%, margarine - 77.7%, sugar - 92.9%, confectionery - 68.5%. Today, food security in the country is fully ensured and more than 90% of the population's food needs are met by local producers. it is required to increase the number of enterprises producing quality and world-class food products in the country without importing or to implement innovative projects in existing enterprises. At the same time, in our opinion, it is necessary to improve cooperation with the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan and research institutions.

Innovative projects also provide tax incentives to enterprises that organize the production of quality products, and the saved funds can be used to develop the enterprise. In addition, it is necessary to increase the full use of the capacity of agricultural processing enterprises. This will require the formation of a raw material base, ie the supply of enterprises with raw materials.

In short, the food industry is a sector that meets the basic needs of the population. Today, it is important to ensure the country's sustainable economic growth, welfare, social protection and the provision of the necessary primary products. To solve this problem, it is necessary to further strengthen the attraction of foreign investment in order to effectively use available resources, improve, modernize and diversify the food industry. As a result, it will be possible to improve food production technologies and accelerate the production process, introduce new production lines, increase the range and quality of products, and fully meet the needs of the population in consumer goods.

In today's world economy, the level of capital mobility between countries is very high. As a result, some part of a country's capital is used abroad. At the same time, some of the country's assets are owned by businesses, real estate, and securities owned by foreign nationals and non-residents.

As a result of non-residents transferring part of their income from their property to their home countries, the amount of gross domestic product (GDP) at the disposal of the country is not equal to the amount of gross domestic product (GDP). Therefore, in order to accurately determine the size of GDP, it is necessary to add to the GDP the difference between the income of the country from the property of its citizens abroad and the income of foreigners leaving the country. If the balance of income from foreign property is positive, the GDP will be higher than the gross domestic product, and vice versa.

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