

Improving the Role of Financial and Business Activity of Enterprises

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the study and characterization of the problems of financial and business activity of enterprises, as well as the search for measures related to improving the efficiency of resource use.

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The financial and business activity of enterprises is one of the main factors in ensuring structural transformations. Ensuring structural transformations depends on financial and business activity, unfortunately, the topics, financial and business activity of enterprises in the broad sense of words in our literature are completely insufficient, works that describe foreign experience and almost the content of specific conclusions and recommendations in relation to the promotion of financial business activity. In the past, proper clarity in assessing its role and prospects for evolution is also lacking in the most developed countries: in the context of liberalization in globalization, pessimism about the effectiveness of this business activity at the same time determines the real opportunities for enterprises.

In recent years, positive changes have been observed in the financial and business activity of enterprises. The amount of funds in fixed capital from all sources of financing increased compared to the level of other years. At the same time, despite the positive dynamics of financial and business activity that has developed at this time, the growth of services as a whole lag behind the growth of the economy.

The financial and business activity of the subjects and its level have a significant impact on the volume of the national income of the country, and the dynamics of their formation - on the activities of all subjects.

The main factor in the growth of the role of the financial and business activity of the enterprise should be internal resources - the savings of the population and savings. For their effective use, it is necessary to further develop the financial infrastructure - the banking system, the stock market and the insurance services market.

It should be noted that in countries with developed market economies, depreciation is the most important source of investment, it accounts for about 40% of the total costs of enterprises. In Uzbekistan, depreciation deductions amounted to no more than 100% of the level of own funds allocated for the development of the enterprise. An increase in the subjects' own funds becomes possible with a revision of the size.

Currently, the financial and business activity of enterprises and economic growth in a large number of countries (developed and developing) are supported and strengthened by the participation of foreign capital. Enterprises form production capital on a new innovative base of enterprises and predetermine their competitive position in the market.

Experience shows that countries that do not adequately take into account the requirements and innovative development of its rapid stage of information development are doomed to economic lags with all the negative consequences.

However, there are a number of problems that enterprises in general have to face, and in particular it is associated with investing. Firstly, entrepreneurial capital is invested in the national economy one-time (when buying or creating a service sector entity), while the repatriation of profits occurs constantly, and sooner or later the moment of control of imported and exported capital comes.

Secondly, entrepreneurial capital comes, as a rule, to those entities where the maximum profit is possible, which can cause a disproportionate development of the enterprise from the point of view of the interests.

Thirdly, the scale of attracting capital intended to ensure the investment development of enterprises is limited.

In the republic, the aging of fixed assets is observed, a large amount of equipment is accumulating, which has long worked out the normative terms. Not updating them, relying on the own resources of economic entities, may in the future slow down the production of competitiveness of products, both in the foreign and domestic markets.

Taking into account all of the above, a typical approach for almost all enterprises can be singled out, including the approach of enterprises that prevent obtaining results from the development of business activity. In this regard, it is necessary to develop a model of financial business activity, taking into account the interests and real financial resources of economic entities in general and as a potential indicator.

For a guaranteed solution to the problem under consideration, it is necessary, first of all, to evaluate:

- the scale of financial resources of enterprises;
- the readiness of enterprises to concentrate changes in the monetary resources of the population to strengthen the financial indicator;
- the effectiveness of the use of financial indicators (that is, the assessment of the achievement of the goals set).

Deserves special consideration, the problem of the expediency and procedure for keeping records of an indicator that is able to characterize the financial and business activity of enterprises, as well as capable of providing positive results.

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