Financial support for agricultural business subjects in the innovative development of the economy

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Abstract. In the general system, the structure of the economy manifests itself as a stable, natural interdependence between its elements. When combining financial elements into an integral system, system relations describe the internal characteristics of its constituent financial elements, subject to the general law of the system's functioning. The stability of these relations ensures the effective functioning of the mechanism of financial regulation. In turn, the forms and methods of state regulation of the economy play an important role in achieving these goals and ensuring the fulfillment of the tasks set. At the same time, the quality of the financial mechanism for regulating the activities of economic entities is, firstly, the sum of a complex of regulatory mechanisms, i.e., the totality of legislative, financial, budgetary and tax, monetary, etc., and is determined by the influence on the levels. This article provides information that the purpose of state regulation of the activities of business entities is to protect the interests of the state, society, business entities and employees, as well as ensuring the rights and freedoms of the individual, creating conditions for the development of independent entrepreneurship and healthy competition, which is the basis of the state.

1 Introduction

During the official meeting of developing countries, the parties expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation between Tajikistan and China. A mechanism developed for financial reasons, allowing the use of a detailed analysis method, a financial mechanism that is essential to the research profession [1, 2].

Competitive Crisis Specialist Robin Cooper focuses on the three main elements of a competitor: quality, quality, and functionality. During the conversation, the parties expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation between Tajikistan and China [3].

Financial planning measures for a complex object require careful study, each time financial efforts are made, and the mechanism is to make it hierarchically compatible [4]. All levels of the system are interconnected. Each financial has its own set, no matter what, to the diversity of elements, the types of connections have a certain integrity, all common elements serve the purpose of the system [5]. Therefore, as a measure of the development of financial

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and economic development of structural problems; and other thoughtful problem solving. A criminal case has been initiated on this fact, the investigation is ongoing. Issues of cooperation between Tajikistan and China were discussed in Dushanbe. In this regard, it is necessary to know what is the structure of the system, its main composition, reciprocity and mutual influence [6, 7].

The national economy is considered a material industry and includes technologically backward and energy-intensive industries, a technologically undeveloped agricultural sector, an infrastructure sector (transport, communications, trade, etc.), construction and related, including building materials, furniture, housing - production household goods and other, investment, financial, payment and other sectors, including blocks.

2 Materials and methods

If the goals and objectives set for economic entities are complex, broader, large-scale and diverse, then the mechanism of financial regulation will be just as complex and diverse. Thus, the goals and objectives facing entrepreneurs are interrelated with their economic status in their interaction with other relevant actors at the international level [8].

Historical experience has shown the need for state regulation of the process of creating normal conditions for the development of entrepreneurship [9]. From the point of view of preventing the consequences of the crisis, the choice of one or another theoretical model of development is inappropriate. Instead, it is better to create a fairly accurate, but synthesized design. Each of the scientific schools reflects certain practical needs in its ideas and chosen methods.

Under the state regulation of the activities of business entities, we understand the legislative, executive and control system, carried out by the relevant state authorities in order to stabilize the existing socio-economic system in a changing environment. In this regard, we consider it expedient to think about practical measures aimed at stimulating the activities of business entities [10].

It should be noted that the main regulatory force at the micro level is the market based on the "invisible hand" of profit - self-interest associated with the desire for profit.

One of the main objectives of the regulation is to identify problems that violate the integrity of the balance of relations, and develop measures aimed at their solution.

Determination of the main factors influencing the activities of economic entities is an objective process and at a certain stage of economic development plays an important role in making decisions on financial regulation and management of economic entities in conditions of diversity and complexity. Therefore, when analyzing the financial mechanism of regulation as a set of interrelated goals and objectives, it is necessary to determine the relationship between factors. Because the implementation of each of the main factors is achieved only through the connection and interaction of all other factors. For example, the course for the maximum possible reduction of financial support by the state to economic entities necessary during the period of stabilization, countries should reform and modernize their activities. The expediency of such a change is obvious, because the successful operation of business entities in the domestic market is impossible without ensuring a normal level of solvency. At the same time, modernization, an increase in the base of technical and technological equipment can be achieved through the use of effective financial and economic levers and incentives, by reducing the tax rate. There are all sorts of factors involved in solving social problems. Otherwise, technical, economic, legal and other factors may prevail.

Therefore, the implementation of each main factor presupposes their existing unity and interrelation in the course of action. However, the financial mechanism of regulation may be different in its target orientation.
From the foregoing, we can conclude that the sectors of the economy and its subsystems, that is, the factors associated with the orientation of economic entities towards a common goal, show their content for each object of regulation. This is the objectivity and the need for a factorial assessment of the financial mechanism of regulation [8-10].

3 Results

The purpose of state regulation of the activities of business entities is to protect the interests of the state, society, business entities and employees, as well as ensuring the rights and freedoms of the individual. In general, the state creates conditions for the development of independent entrepreneurship and healthy competition, which are the basis of economic management.

In developed countries, the intensification of state regulation of the activities of economic entities is clearly manifested in the increase in the share of government spending in the gross domestic product (See Table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>40.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>42.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the data presented in Table 1, it can be seen that the level of government spending in relation to gross domestic product in developed countries tended to increase in 2000-2022 (Figure 1).

![Fig. 1. Government spending relative to GDP.](image_url)
In the conditions of strategic development, the quality of relations largely depends on the mechanism of state regulation, among which a wide network of self-regulation mechanisms in the form of “functional economic systems” occupies a special place. In a single national system, as well as at the level of independent business entities (firms) operating at the international level, the sustainability of their activities is determined by the system of state regulation and financial regulation (Figure 2).

Fig. 2. Government spending relative to GDP.

The priorities, nature and methods of using the financial mechanism of regulation should differ depending on the stages of economic development and their goals. For example, increased attention to entrepreneurship, its improvement, directing it to a strong social policy, along with large-scale decisions at the level of the entire economy, require the use of new forms and methods of state participation in its economic life. Here we are talking mainly about methods of regulation, taking into account the specifics of individual industries, industries and even sectors. Such regulatory bodies can act as mechanisms that determine growth rates, the nature and methods of formation of economic coefficients in financial and economic systems.

The activities of economic entities depend on various factors. In the classical definition, a factor is a phenomenon, an active force of an ongoing process, or one of its main conditions. On the other hand, a clear vision of the goals of business entities depends on the content of the quality of various economic, financial and other factors, as well as on the specifics and content of economic systems.

So, if the nature and content of factors determine the goals and objectives of the economic subsystem, then the level of influence of factors on economic entities is directly related to regulatory processes and the financial mechanism. In a broad sense, regulation is a purposeful process based on the wide use of financial and economic mechanisms, which ensures the change of economic phenomena and their proportionality or ensures changes. Ensuring the purposeful movement of the system, determining in the process of regulation the main factors affecting the economy and its components, plays an important role in ensuring the effectiveness of the financial mechanism.

The implementation of each goal is ensured by the implementation of a set of relevant organizational measures, activities and activities, which are determined by the size and duration of the financial program for collecting quality and quantity. At the same time, ensuring the solution of problems by a specific financial program is based on the regulation of the overall financial activities of economic entities or the activities of individual industries,
blocks. It takes into account all economic, organizational, financial and other interactions, which are considered as a single object, and the sum of all factors and goals is subordinated to the achievement of its ultimate goal.

From the above opinions, we can conclude that the composition and interaction of factors directly depends on economic entities. From here, it will be necessary to scientifically substantiate the composition of factors and determine the relationship between the scope of one and several levels of regulation, determine groups of functions and solutions for the implementation of a particular task. In practice, all of them create the need to determine a set of relatively independent tasks, the solution of which is necessary to ensure the financial results of the activities of economic entities. The uniformity of the problem means that their general content and activities of economic entities are economic, organizational, social, scientific and technical, economic, informational, etc., related to each of them. At the same time, we can talk about the relative independence of the problems of financial regulation, since they are interrelated to one degree or another.

Depending on the scale of implementation, the factors may have a separate (specialized), mixed or temporary content. An example is the creation of favorable conditions for attracting short-term and long-term investments in projects of individual industries. The time factor in the economy, benefits and costs should be considered in different periods. This base makes it possible to evaluate their dynamics under constant conditions.

Factors can be objective and subjective, depending on the nature and strength of their influence. In addition, the same factors can have a positive and negative impact on subjects in different situations. In the first case, the main priorities are the factors of economic growth, and in the second - the factors that reveal failures and weaknesses in the production process.

The factors that derail the activities of economic entities are, in most cases, probabilistic in nature. The impact of such factors causes cardinal changes in the system.

**4 Discussion**

The global financial and economic crisis of 2007-2008 had a negative impact on the activities of business entities. In particular, the decline in world prices for oil and metals led to a decrease in the cost of exports and a decrease in budget revenues. This crisis also affected the general situation in the field of foreign trade. Cheap imports could not compete with many types of domestic products in the domestic market. At the same time, due to the crisis in their imports, the possibility of exporting to the markets of Central Asia and Russia has decreased. Michael Porter called these factors competitive advantages, and another well-known pricing expert, John Daly, rightly stated that efficient pricing is a key competitive advantage. There are examples of small businesses operating and sometimes succeeding by focusing on and dominating a small market. In addition, a seemingly insignificant factor becomes a differentiating and special factor, which can sometimes provide a long-term competitive advantage.

As we can see, the factors differ in structure and qualitative characteristics, as well as in the scale of their impact on the economy. And, of course, the question arises about the appropriateness of the classification of factors.

A characteristic feature of the composition of the regulatory financial mechanism is the differentiation and division of the main factors or groups into relatively independent subsystems, interconnected, but not similar to each other. These subsystems are based on the complex regulation of the entire system as a whole object, but are aimed at achieving their specific goals.

The main conditions for the composition of the financial mechanism of entrepreneurial activity are:
- the importance of strengthening targeted initiatives in financial regulation and management of business entities;
- a variety of financial factors affecting the activities of economic entities;
- the proper quality of the work of economic systems;
- expediency of considering economic entities as integrated and dynamic programs.

Structurally, the financial mechanism of regulation is a unit of interaction of financial relations. From this point of view, it is necessary to distinguish target areas, different elements of the financial mechanism in terms of the level of influence, characteristic of different levels and stages of development of economic entities.

The study of interrelations at the macro level between the state and economic entities, economic entities of a single reproduction process; economic entities of the internal and external economic systems associated with the production of the final product; based on the system of relations between economic entities and the country's financial system. Dependencies unite individual blocks and sectors of the economy, individual regions, free economic zones and governments, etc. Thus, they are divided into groups vertically and horizontally and systematized. This means that business entities exist only in market conditions, and its formation, in turn, is the main task. The first task to be solved in this way is to limit unprofitability and monopolization as much as possible. This not only eliminates the factors leading to crisis and inflationary phenomena, but also means certain guarantees of the stability of the entire national economy. Entrepreneurship in all its forms serves to combat the crisis.

5 Conclusions

Business entities can compete with large enterprises. In our opinion, in order to have such a sufficient level of competitiveness, it is necessary to have a sufficient number of business entities that are independent and free from monopoly enterprises. First, a balanced growth policy works best in countries whose economies are made up of small private firms with a high degree of flexibility. Such firms require small capital investments for the implementation of projects, are able to significantly change the range of production and technologies, and have a direct impact on improving the general economic situation. Secondly, a country whose economic structure is hypertrophied, unbalanced, characterized by outdated equipment, technologies and low product quality indicators, has little chance. Thirdly, countries that do not have such funds to ensure the structural transformation of all sectors of the economy.

Under such conditions, the path of modernization is a reasonable option for the consistent development of our economy, chosen by our republic. The main and necessary tasks of this stage should be the balance of budgets at all levels and the consistent implementation of a balanced financial and credit policy that ensures low inflation, a strong national currency and a high savings rate. To solve these problems, it is necessary to integrate the mechanisms of financial and payment stabilization. It should be noted that in the new economic conditions, macroeconomic stability in our country has become synonymous with financial stability. Achieving financial stability mainly through foreign aid may have a negative impact on the solution of social problems and structural modernization of the economy. In this regard, it is necessary to change the direction of business development, as well as the forms and methods of its state regulation.
References