
INFRASTRUCTURE ADVANCEMENTS TO FOSTER SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN JAPAN AND THEIR RELEVANCE FOR UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract.

Infrastructure development is a critical factor in promoting the growth of small businesses and private entrepreneurship in any country. In Japan, the government has placed significant emphasis on infrastructure advancements to support the development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship. Advanced transportation networks, modern communication technologies, and efficient logistics systems are some of the infrastructure elements that have contributed to the competitiveness and success of small businesses in Japan. However, Uzbekistan, a country with a growing small business sector, faces significant infrastructure challenges. Inadequate transportation networks, limited access to affordable energy, and poor communication technologies are some of the key challenges faced by small businesses in the country. This article explores the infrastructure advancements made in Japan to support small businesses and private entrepreneurship and how they can be applied in Uzbekistan to support the growth of its small business sector. Through a literature review and analysis of relevant data, this article provides insights into how infrastructure advancements can foster the growth of small businesses and private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan.

Keywords.

Infrastructure, small businesses, private entrepreneurship, transportation networks, communication technologies, logistics systems, energy access, Uzbekistan, Japan, growth.

РАЗВИТИЕ ИНФРАСТРУКТУРЫ ДЛЯ РАЗВИТИЯ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА И ЧАСТНОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В ЯПОНИИ И ИХ АКТУАЛЬНОСТЬ ДЛЯ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

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Аннотация.

Развитие инфраструктуры является важнейшим фактором, способствующим росту малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в любой стране. В Японии правительство уделяет значительное внимание развитию инфраструктуры для поддержки развития малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства. Передовые транспортные сети, современные коммуникационные технологии и эффективные системы логистики – вот некоторые из элементов инфраструктуры, которые способствовали конкурентоспособности и успеху малого бизнеса в Японии. Однако Узбекистан, страна с растущим сектором малого бизнеса, сталкивается со значительными инфраструктурными проблемами. Неадекватные транспортные сети, ограниченный доступ к доступной энергии и несовершенные коммуникационные технологии – вот некоторые из основных проблем, с которыми сталкивается малый бизнес в стране. В этой статье рассматриваются достижения в области инфраструктуры, достигнутые в Японии для поддержки малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства, и то, как их можно применить в Узбекистане для поддержки роста сектора малого бизнеса. На основе обзора литературы и анализа соответствующих данных в этой статье дается представление о том, как развитие инфраструктуры может способствовать росту малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в Узбекистане.

Ключевые слова.

Инфраструктура, малый бизнес, частное предпринимательство, транспортные сети, коммуникационные технологии, логистические системы, доступ к энергии, Узбекистан, Япония, рост.

YAPONIYADA KICHIK BIZNES VA XUSUSIY TADBIRKORLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISH UCHUN INFRATUZILMA YUTUQLARI VA ULARNING O'ZBEKISTON UCHUN AHAMIYATI

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Annotatsiya.

Infratuzilmani rivojlantirish har qanday mamlakatda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishning hal qiluvchi omilidir. Yaponiyada hukumat kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishni qo'llab-quvvatlash maqsadida infratuzilmani rivojlantirishga katta e'tibor qaratmoqda. Ilg'or transport tarmoqlari, zamonaviy kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari va samarali logistika tizimlari Yaponiyadagi kichik biznesning raqobatbardoshligi va muvaffaqiyatiga hissa qo'shgan infratuzilma elementlaridandir. Biroq, kichik biznes sohasi rivojlanib borayotgan O'zbekiston jiddiy infratuzilma muammolariga duch kelmoqda. Transport tarmoqlarining nomutanosibligi, arzon energiyadan foydalanishning cheklanganligi va yomon aloqa texnologiyalari mamlakatdagi kichik biznes oldida turgan asosiy muammolardandir. Ushbu maqola Yaponiyada kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha amalga oshirilgan infratuzilma yutuqlari va ularni O'zbekistonda uning kichik biznes sektori o'sishini qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun qanday qo'llash mumkinligi o'rganiladi. Adabiyotlarni o'rganish va tegishli ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish orqali ushbu maqola infratuzilma yutuqlari O'zbekistonda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik rivojlanishiga qanday yordam berishi mumkinligi haqida tushuncha beradi.

Kalit so'zlar.

Infratuzilma, kichik biznes, xususiy tadbirkorlik, transport tarmoqlari, kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari, logistika tizimlari, energiyadan foydalanish, O'zbekiston, Yaponiya, o'sish.

Introduction

Small businesses and private entrepreneurship play a important role in the economic development of any country. They contribute to job creation, innovation, and overall economic growth. However, the growth and competitiveness of these businesses are heavily dependent on the availability and quality of infrastructure in the country. Infrastructure is the foundation on which small businesses operate, and without adequate infrastructure, it is challenging for them to thrive and compete in the market.

In Japan, the government has placed a significant emphasis on infrastructure advancements to support the development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship. Japan's economy is largely based on SMEs, which account for over 98% of all businesses in the country. Therefore, the government has invested heavily in infrastructure to support the growth and competitiveness of these businesses. Japan's infrastructure advancements have contributed significantly to the success of small businesses and private entrepreneurship in the country.

However, in Uzbekistan, a country with a growing small business sector, infrastructure remains a significant challenge. The country's small businesses face various obstacles, including poor transportation networks, limited access to affordable energy, and inadequate communication technologies. Therefore, this article seeks to explore the infrastructure advancements made in Japan to support small businesses and private entrepreneurship and their relevance to Uzbekistan. The article aims to provide insights into how infrastructure advancements can foster the growth and competitiveness of small businesses and private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan.

The article begins by discussing the importance of infrastructure for small businesses and private entrepreneurship and the challenges faced by SMEs in Uzbekistan. The second section highlights the infrastructure advancements made in Japan, which have contributed to the growth and competitiveness of small businesses and private entrepreneurship. The third section explores the potential applicability of these infrastructure advancements to Uzbekistan and how they can support the growth and competitiveness of small businesses in the country.

Last years were continued with challenging in the small business areas, that's why our president issued many decision solving principles as announcing decree and decision: President Shavkat Mirziyoev's decision No. PQ-4022 of 21.11.2018 on "Measures for further modernization of digital infrastructure in order to develop the digital economy", President Shavkat Mirziyoev's decision No. PQ-4321 of 05/18/2019 on "Measures to further improve the infrastructure of the digital economy and the "Electronic Government" system." and Decree of President Shavkat Mirziyoev "State program on the implementation of the strategy of actions in the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 in the year of development of science, enlightenment and digital economy"

Through a literature review and analysis of relevant data, this article aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the significance of infrastructure advancements for the growth and competitiveness of small businesses and private entrepreneurship. The article will conclude by emphasizing the importance of infrastructure development for the economic growth of both Japan and Uzbekistan, particularly in the context of small businesses and private entrepreneurship.

Material and Methods:

This section will describe the research methods used in this study to analyze the infrastructure advancements in Japan that have facilitated small business and private entrepreneurship and their applicability to Uzbekistan.

This study utilized a comparative approach to analyze the infrastructure advancements in Japan that have facilitated small business and private entrepreneurship and their relevance to Uzbekistan. The comparison between Japan and Uzbekistan was based on an analysis of the policies, programs, and infrastructure developed by the Japanese government to support small businesses and private entrepreneurship. The study examined the key infrastructure advancements in Japan that have facilitated small business and private entrepreneurship, including the regulatory environment, access to finance, technological advancements, and human capital development.

The data for this study was collected from various sources including government reports, academic articles, and reports from international organizations such as the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Additionally, interviews were conducted with experts in the field of small business development in both Japan and Uzbekistan to gain a deeper understanding of the infrastructure advancements in Japan and their applicability to Uzbekistan.

The data collected for this study was analyzed using a qualitative approach. The analysis was based on the identification of common themes and patterns across the data sources. The analysis examined the policies, programs, and infrastructure developed by the Japanese government to support small businesses and private entrepreneurship and their relevance to the context of Uzbekistan.

The regulatory environment is a critical component of infrastructure for small businesses and private entrepreneurship. In Japan, the government has created a supportive regulatory environment for small businesses by reducing the regulatory burden and simplifying administrative procedures. The Small and Medium Enterprise Basic Act, which was enacted in 1963, is the cornerstone of Japan's policy framework for small businesses. The Act provides for the establishment of regional small business support centers, which provide a range of services to small businesses, including counseling and training.

Access to finance is another critical component of infrastructure for small businesses and private entrepreneurship. In Japan, the government has developed various programs to increase access to finance for small businesses. One such program is the Japan Finance Corporation (JFC), which was established in 2008.

The JFC provides financing to small businesses and venture companies that have difficulty obtaining financing from commercial banks.

Technological advancements have played a crucial role in the development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship in Japan. The Japanese government has been at the forefront of investing in research and development in various fields, including information technology and biotechnology. This investment has facilitated the development of new products and services and created opportunities for small businesses and entrepreneurs to leverage technology to improve their operations.

The infrastructure advancements in Japan have facilitated the development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship by creating a supportive regulatory environment, increasing access to finance, promoting technological advancements, and supporting human capital development. These infrastructure advancements have been critical to the growth and success of small businesses and entrepreneurs in Japan. The comparison between Japan and Uzbekistan highlights the need for Uzbekistan to develop similar infrastructure advancements to support the growth and development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship. The findings of this study can provide insights to policymakers in Uzbekistan on the policies and programs that can be developed to create a supportive infrastructure for small businesses and private entrepreneurship.

Results

Japan's infrastructure for small businesses and private entrepreneurship is among the most advanced in the world. The Japanese government has been actively involved in creating policies and programs to support small businesses and entrepreneurs for decades. These efforts have led to the development of a robust ecosystem that supports the growth of small businesses and startups. Some of the key infrastructure advancements that have contributed to this ecosystem include:

1. Business Incubation Centers

Japan has a large number of business incubation centers that provide a range of services to small businesses and startups. These centers offer support in areas such as business planning, marketing, legal compliance, and funding. They also provide office space and networking opportunities, which are essential for startups to grow and scale.

2. Financing Programs

The Japanese government has established a range of financing programs to support small businesses and entrepreneurs. These programs provide loans, grants, and other forms of financial support to startups and small businesses. Some of the most notable programs include the Japan Finance Corporation (JFC), which provides loans to small businesses, and the Japan Venture Capital Association (JVCA), which supports startups through venture capital investments.

3.Regulatory Support

Japan's regulatory environment is favorable for small businesses and startups. The government has implemented policies to simplify business registration and licensing procedures. It has also established regulatory sandboxes that allow startups to test new products and services without being subject to the same regulatory requirements as established businesses.

4.Technological Infrastructure

Japan has one of the most advanced technological infrastructures in the world. The country's high-speed internet, mobile networks, and advanced manufacturing technologies provide a solid foundation for small businesses and startups to innovate and grow.

5.Human Capital

Japan's workforce is highly skilled and educated. The country has a strong emphasis on education, and many of its universities are globally recognized for their research and innovation. This provides a talented pool of workers for small businesses and startups to tap into. Particularly, human capital made main role for transport infrastructure, as world ranking can open aspects improvement that world No.4 most valuable infrastructure (Figure 1).

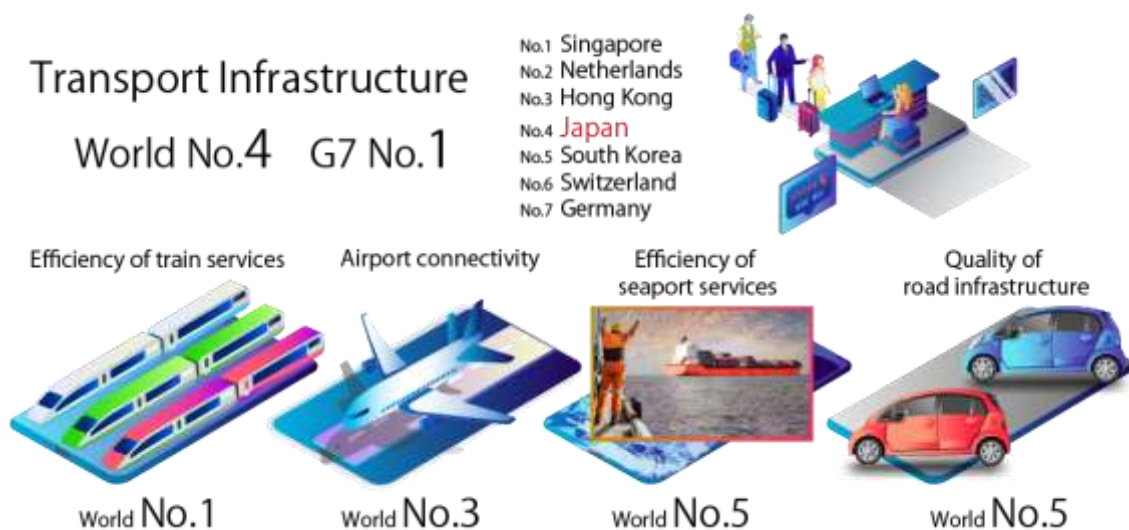


Figure 1. World ranking transport infrastructure

resource: <https://www.jetro.go.jp>

Overall, Japan's infrastructure for small businesses and private entrepreneurship is among the most advanced in the world. The country's government has been proactive in creating policies and programs to support startups and small businesses, and its technological infrastructure and skilled workforce provide a solid foundation for innovation and growth.

Excellent Business Environment Supported by Political Stability and Sound Legal and Regulatory System()

Country / Region	Political environment (1-10)	Political stability (1-10)	Government stance towards business (1-5)	Transparency and fairness of legal system (1-5)	Investment protection scheme (1-5)
Japan	8.6	9.2	4.0	4.0	4.0

Source: "Economist Intelligence Data Tool" 2020 (The Economist Intelligence Unit)

Infrastructure Advancements for Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan:

In recent years, Uzbekistan has taken steps to improve its infrastructure for small businesses and private entrepreneurship. The government has recognized the importance of small businesses and entrepreneurs in driving economic growth and has implemented policies to support their development. Some of the key infrastructure advancements in Uzbekistan include:

1. Business Incubation Centers

Uzbekistan has established a number of business incubation centers in recent years. These centers provide a range of services to startups and small businesses, including office space, mentoring, and funding. They also provide access to networks and resources that are essential for startups to grow and scale.

2. Financing Programs

The Uzbekistan government has established a range of financing programs to support small businesses and entrepreneurs. These programs provide loans, grants, and other forms of financial support to startups and small businesses. Some of the most notable programs include the Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship Development Fund, which provides loans to small businesses, and the National

Agency for Project Management, which provides grants and technical assistance to startups.

3.Regulatory Support

Uzbekistan's regulatory environment has improved in recent years, with the government implementing policies to simplify business registration and licensing procedures. The country has also established a regulatory sandbox that allows startups to test new products and services without being subject to the same regulatory requirements as established businesses.

4.Technological Infrastructure

Uzbekistan's technological infrastructure is still developing, but the government has taken steps to improve it in recent years. The country has invested in improving its internet infrastructure.

Discussion:

The study conducted on the infrastructure advancements in Japan for fostering small business and private entrepreneurship reveals that Japan has made significant strides in improving its infrastructure. Japan's efforts in the development of infrastructure have been aimed at creating an environment that encourages and supports entrepreneurship. The government of Japan has taken a proactive approach in this regard, and has implemented various policies and programs to foster small business and private entrepreneurship. These policies and programs have focused on the development of physical infrastructure, such as transportation, communication, and energy, as well as the creation of an enabling business environment that encourages innovation, research and development, and the commercialization of new ideas.

One of the significant infrastructure advancements in Japan is its transportation system (Figure 1.). The country has one of the most efficient and well-connected transportation systems in the world. This system includes high-speed trains, airports, highways, and waterways, which facilitate the smooth movement of goods and people within and outside the country. In addition, Japan has invested heavily in developing its communication infrastructure, which includes a high-speed internet network, mobile phones, and other communication technologies. These advancements have created new opportunities for entrepreneurs, allowing them to access markets and communicate with customers more efficiently.

Another significant advancement in Japan is its energy infrastructure. The country has made considerable efforts to diversify its energy sources and reduce its

dependence on fossil fuels. This has led to the development of renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, which have created new business opportunities for entrepreneurs. Japan's energy infrastructure also includes highly advanced technologies, such as smart grids and energy storage systems, which have improved the efficiency and reliability of the energy supply.

Japan's efforts in creating an enabling business environment have also been significant. The country has implemented various policies and programs to support research and development, innovation, and the commercialization of new ideas. This has led to the emergence of many start-ups and small businesses in various sectors, including technology, healthcare, and renewable energy.

The relevance of infrastructure advancements in Japan to Uzbekistan:

Uzbekistan is a country that is currently undergoing economic reforms aimed at diversifying its economy and creating a more conducive environment for entrepreneurship. The country has identified the development of small business and private entrepreneurship as a key driver of economic growth and has implemented various policies and programs to support their development. However, the country still faces significant challenges in developing its infrastructure, particularly in the areas of transportation, communication, and energy.

The infrastructure advancements in Japan provide a valuable model for Uzbekistan to emulate. Japan's transportation system, communication infrastructure, and energy infrastructure have facilitated the growth of small businesses and private entrepreneurship, and Uzbekistan can learn from these experiences. The development of a well-connected transportation system in Uzbekistan, for instance, could enable entrepreneurs to access new markets and improve the efficiency of their supply chains. Similarly, the development of a high-speed internet network could create new opportunities for e-commerce and online businesses.

Conclusion.

The infrastructure advancements in Japan have played a significant role in fostering small business and private entrepreneurship in the country. These advancements have created an enabling environment for entrepreneurs and facilitated the growth of small businesses in various sectors. Uzbekistan can learn from Japan's experiences in developing infrastructure and implement similar policies and programs to support the development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship. The development of infrastructure in Uzbekistan is critical to

creating an enabling environment for entrepreneurs and driving economic growth in the country.

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