



"PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN NAMANGAN REGION DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE (1991–2021)"

Bakhodir Khabibillayev

Teacher at Turan international university, PhD

baxodirxabibillayev@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.22039254>

Annotation

This article presents information on the issues of private entrepreneurship in the Namangan region during the years of independence, the history of the concept of entrepreneurship, and the degree to which these issues have been studied. It also offers insights and perspectives on entrepreneurial activity and private entrepreneurship, noting that this direction possesses unique global concepts that lay the foundation for economic development and the creation of new jobs. The core essence of the reforms being implemented in our country is to stabilize economic development. Furthermore, the article discusses the large-scale reforms carried out by our state in recent years, which encompass all spheres of our country's life, including private entrepreneurship.

Index Terms: business, economics, concept, subjects, stage, development, research, strategy, resource, responsibility, private, concepts.

Relevance of the Topic:

Entrepreneurship and its component—small business—are of paramount importance for the Republic of Uzbekistan in the process of creating an efficient market economy, significantly influencing economic, social, and political transformation processes. Entrepreneurship is a special type of economic activity based on independent initiative, responsibility, entrepreneurial ideas oriented toward profit, and purposeful actions. It is a unique form of economic activity whose initial stage is typically associated with mental activity or its result, only subsequently taking on a material form. Although the concept of "entrepreneurship" emerged as early as the 18th century, its evolution continues to this day. This concept was shaped through scientific research into entrepreneurial activity conducted by prominent economists of that era, such as F. Quesnay, A. Smith [1], J. B. Say, and others [2]. Despite being used in theory and practice for nearly three centuries, a universal definition of entrepreneurship has never been established, and many of its meanings persist. The primary reason for this is that entrepreneurship is a multifaceted, multi-profile, multi-industry, and complex activity.

Private entrepreneurship holds a special place in the global economy and regions as one of the most developed and vital forms of efficient economic activity.





In developed countries, private entrepreneurship accounts for 60% of the gross domestic product and more than 50% of the employed population. It also serves as a barrier against monopolistic processes in the economy, gives impetus to the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, and drives structural changes in the national economy and its regions.

In the conditions of a developed market economy in countries around the world, we encounter the concept of "private entrepreneurship" in everyday life. Private entrepreneurship plays a key role in creating new jobs nationwide and regionally, reducing unemployment, and addressing the training of qualified specialists. The large-scale reforms implemented in our country in recent years have encompassed all aspects of our nation's life, including private entrepreneurship.

This study is based on and serves to fulfill the tasks defined in several normative legal documents in this field [3], including the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022, "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026"; the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6097 dated October 29, 2020, "On Approving the Concept of Science Development until 2030"; Decree No. PF-5490 dated July 27, 2018, "On Measures to Further Improve the System of Protecting the Rights and Legitimate Interests of Business Entities"; and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 69-II dated May 25, 2000, "On Guarantees of Freedom of Entrepreneurial Activity."

Methods and Degree of Investigation:

Literature reflecting research in this direction can appropriately be divided into two groups: literature created during the years of independence and works by foreign authors.

In the first group, theoretical aspects of the development of private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan and its regions, alongside certain regional characteristics, have been explored in the scientific works of scholars such as N. K. Kulmatov, N. K. Muradova, and N. Turabaeva [4].

The works of M. Abdusalyomov, A. A. Gayumov, Sh. Sh. Shodmonov, and T. T. Zhoraev thoroughly investigate the theoretical foundations of private entrepreneurship during the period of economic liberalization [5], its essence, development features, the natural resource potential of regions, regional production complexes, and prospects for the development of productive forces. However, at present, the regional features of the development of private





entrepreneurship as an independent topic using the example of the Namangan region have not been deeply researched.

The second group includes works published abroad. The theoretical foundations of private entrepreneurship and its economic nature are highlighted in the works of A. Hosking, J. Schumpeter, R. Hisrich, M. Peters, and others. In their writings, these scholars elucidated the scientific and practical definitions of the essence and role of entrepreneurs in economic activity, along with economic, organizational, and psychological classifications of entrepreneurship.

Russian scientists such as A. G. Granberg [6], V. M. Vlasova, A. M. Samozkin, S. F. Borisov, T. G. Kupriyanova, and others have conducted scientific research into the essence, theoretical foundations, and regional features of private entrepreneurship. These scholars examine the concept of entrepreneurship from a historical-economic perspective, providing the first historical analysis of the history of entrepreneurship, introducing new historical facts, and highlighting previously unstudied periods in the development of the foreign entrepreneurial institution. They also analyze innovative processes influencing entrepreneurial dynamics, proving that adaptation is an important indicator of a society's intellectual potential.

The necessity of developing scientific proposals and practical recommendations aimed at improving and increasing the efficiency of the economic mechanism of state regulation and support of private entrepreneurship in the regions—including the Namangan region—under the conditions of implementing the "Anti-Crisis Program" in our country served as the basis for selecting this topic.

Analysis and Results:

The practical results of the research consist of the following: during the years of independence, based on the analysis of archival materials, historical sources, regulatory documents, and periodicals, proposals and recommendations were developed regarding the history of the development of private entrepreneurship in the Namangan region. Through a thorough study of archival documents, primary sources, and scientific literature, the establishment and development of entrepreneurship in the Namangan region—highlighting both achievements and problems—were investigated. Furthermore, the conclusions and materials of the dissertation research can be utilized in drafting educational programs and textbooks for higher education students, alongside proposals and recommendations developed for introducing innovative ideas into the educational process.





Conclusions:

Important characteristics of entrepreneurship are its mobility and enthusiasm. An entrepreneur is constantly seeking new methods of action, types of products and technologies, and ways to improve the consumer base and the quality of their products and services, which, in their view, will lead to success. An entrepreneur is a person who combines resources, materials, and labor to create a new product, a new business, a new production process, or an improved method of organizing production. The entrepreneur asserts their presence by implementing modern business practices based on mobility, enthusiasm, flexibility, and innovation. They gather information, guide people, make decisions, organize work, develop new types of products, or seek ways to improve existing ones. They operate at the intersection of economics, politics, engineering and technology, law, psychology, and ethics, and must possess knowledge in all of these fields.

References:

1. Смит А. Исследование о природе и причинах богатства народов. – М., 1976; Шумпетер Й. Теория экономического развития. – М., 1982; Хизрич Р., Питерс М. Предпринимательство. Вып 1. – М., 1998. (Smith A. Research on the nature and causes of the wealth of nations. – М., 1976; Schumpeter J. Theory of economic development. – М., 1982; Hisrich R., Peters M. Entrepreneurship. Issue 1. – М., 1998.)
2. Сей Ж.Б. Трактат политической экономии – М.: Экономика, 1980; Хоскин А. Курс предпринимательства.- М.: Международные отношения, 1993 ва бошқ. (Sey Zh.B. Treatise of Political Economy - М.: Economics, 1980; Hoskin A. Entrepreneurship course. - М.: International relations, 1993 va boshk.)
3. Послание Президента Республики Узбекистан Шавката Мирзиёева Олий Мажлису от 28.12.2018. URL: <http://uza.uz/ru/politics/poslanie-prezidenta-respubliki-uzbekistan-shavkata-mirziyeevas-28-12-2018>. (Message from the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis dated December 28, 2018. URL: <http://uza.uz/ru/politics/poslanie-prezidenta-respubliki-uzbekistan-shavkata-mirziyeevas-28-12-2018>.); Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 13.08.2019 г. № УП-5780 «О дополнительных мерах по усилению защиты частной собственности и гарантий прав собственников, коренному совершенствованию системы организации работ по поддержке предпринимательских инициатив, а также расширению доступа субъектов предпринимательства к финансовым ресурсам и производственной инфраструктуре» // Народное слово. 14 августа 2019 г. (Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 13, 2019 No.



UP-5780 "On additional measures to strengthen the protection of private property and guarantees of the rights of owners, radically improve the system of organizing work to support entrepreneurial initiatives, as well as expanding access of business entities to financial resources and production infrastructure" // People's Word. August 14, 2019).

4. Кулматов А.А. Ўзбекистонда кичик тадбиркорлик фаолиятини ривожлантиришнинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий муаммолари. Иқт.фан.ном. илмий даражасини олиш учун ёзилган диссертация автореферати. – Тошкент, 2004;(Kulmatov A.A. Socio economic problems of small business development in Uzbekistan. Iqt.fan.nom. Dissertation ABSTRACT written for obtaining a scientific degree. - Tashkent, 2004); Муродова Н.К. Кичик бизнес субъектларининг тадбиркорлик фаоллигини оширишнинг асосий йўналишлари. Иқт.фан.ном. илмий даражасини олиш учун ёзилган диссертация автореферати. – Тошкент, 2008; (Murodova N.K. The main directions of increasing entrepreneurial activity of small business entities. Iqt.fan.nom. Dissertation ABSTRACT written for obtaining a scientific degree. - Tashkent, 2008.); Турабоева Н. Хусусий тадбиркорликни ривожлантиришнинг минтақавий хусусиятлари. Иқт.фан.ном. илмий даражасини олиш учун ёзилган диссертация автореферати. – Тошкент, 2010 ва бошқ.(Turaboeva N. Regional features of private entrepreneurship development. Iqt.fan.nom. Dissertation ABSTRACT written for obtaining a scientific degree. - Tashkent, 2010 and others).

5. Абдусаломов М. Производительные силы и совершенствование экономических связей Узбекистана.-Тошкент: Фан, 1990.(Abdusalyamov M. Proizvotelnye sily i sovershenstvovanie ekonomicheskikh svyazey Uzbekistana.- Tashkent: Fan, 1990).

6. Гранберг А.Г. Основы региональной экономики. - М.: ГУ.ВШЭ, 2004; Гутман В.Г. Управление региональной экономикой. - М.: Финансы и статистика, 2002. (Granberg A.G. Basic regional economy. - М.: GU.VShE, 2004; Gutman V.G. Regional economic management. - М.: Finance and statistics, 2002).

7. Хамроев Х. Тадбиркорлик асослари. – Тошкент: Янги нашр, 2010.(Khamroev Kh. Basics of entrepreneurship. - Tashkent: New edition, 2010).

8. Бобоев А.Ч. Тадбиркорлик фаолияти ривожланишининг назарий жиҳатлари ва устувор йўналишлари Иқтисод фанлари номзоди илмий даражасини олиш учун ёзилган дисс. – Тошкент, 2012. (Boboev A.Ch. Theoretical aspects and priority directions of the development of entrepreneurial activity. Diss. - Tashkent, 2012).



9. Абдуллаев Ёркин. Малый бизнес и предпринимательство: Учебник для студентов высших учебных заведений, обучающихся по экономическим направлениям и специальностям. / Ё.Абдуллаев, Ш. А. Юлдашев; -Ташкент. «IQTISOD-MOLIYA», 2008. (Abdullaev Yorkin. Financial business and entrepreneurship: Uchebnik dlya studentsov vysshikh uchebnykh zadeniy, obuchayushchikhsya po ekonomicheskim napravleniyam i spetsialnostyam. / Yo. Abdullaev, Sh. A. Yuldashev; - Tashkent. "ECONOMY-FINANCE", 2008.)

