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PROBLEMS IN THE ORGANIZATION OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

Abstract: The article is about the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the manufacturing sector. The problems of small business entities in production are analyzed. Considerations for their elimination are also given.

Key words: production, industry, small business, private entrepreneurship, gross regional product.

Language: English

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Introduction

In Uzbekistan, small business and private entrepreneurship are developing in all sectors of the national economy. It is safe to say that today the state has accumulated positive experience in the development and management of small and private businesses. Nevertheless, a deeper application of measures for the development, management, further improvement and improvement of the efficiency of entrepreneurial activity is becoming a requirement of the time.

In particular, in Namangan region, the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in the gross regional product in January-March 2021 amounted to 62.8 percent, an increase of 0.4 points compared to the same period in 2020.

Figure 1 shows that in January-March 2021, the share of small enterprises operating in Namangan region in GRP was 17.8 points higher than the national average.

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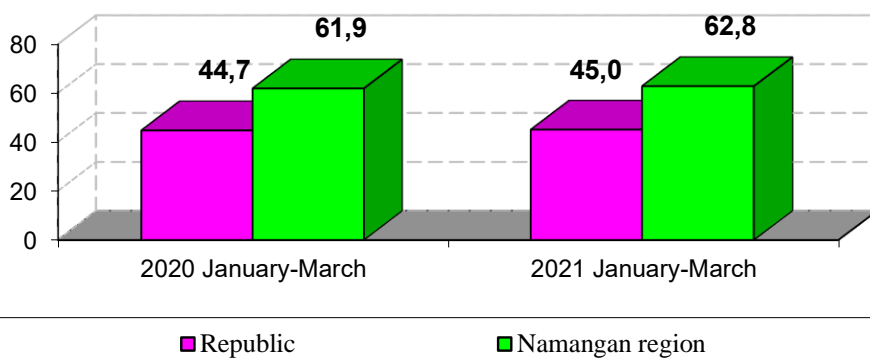


Figure 1. The share of small business and private entrepreneurship in GRP (as a percentage)

The development of industrial production in Namangan region was influenced by the implementation of the localization program for the production of finished products, components and materials. According to 99 projects included in this program, 101.0 billion worth of products were produced. soums.

In the Namangan region in January-March 2021, small businesses produced industrial products worth 1096.3 billion soums, its share in total production

amounted to 38.8 percent. The largest share of small business and private entrepreneurship in the production of industrial products in the districts (and cities) of the region was noted in Yangikurgan, Chartak (share in the total production of industrial products 100.0%) and Kasansai (71.7%) districts. At the same time, the smallest share was observed in Turakurgan (11.3%), Uchkurgan (11.4%), Mingbulak (25.3%) and Chust (25.9%) districts (Fig.2).

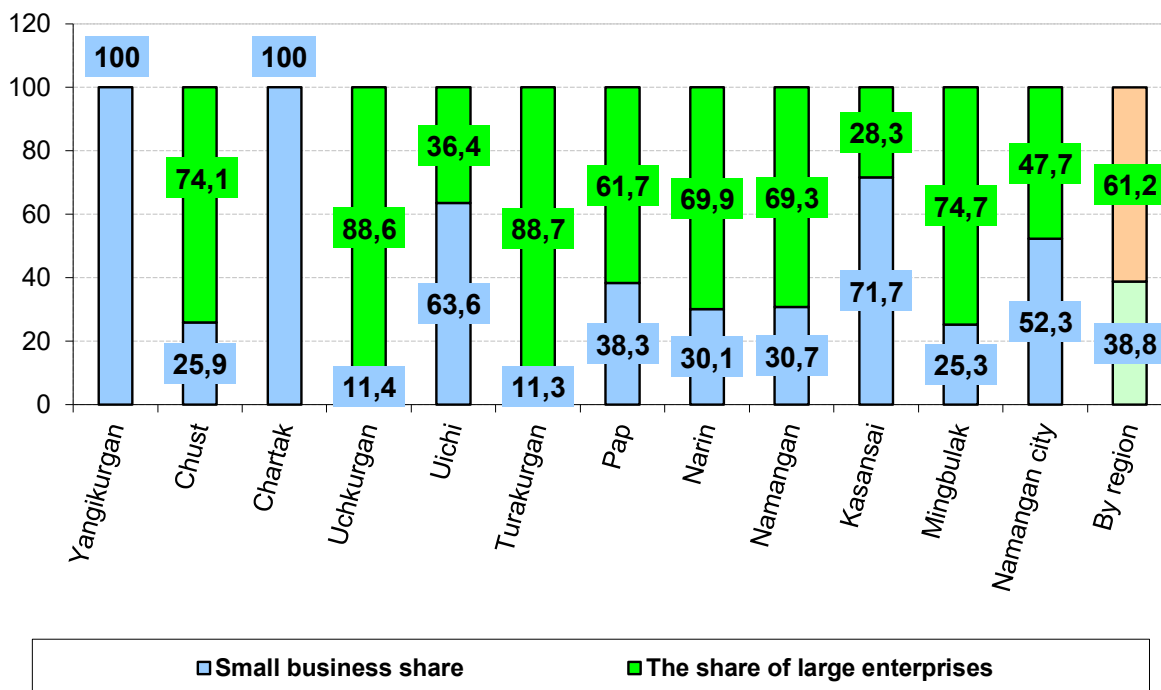


Figure 2. The share of districts (and cities) of Namangan region in small business and private entrepreneurship (in%)

Therefore, it is necessary to intensify efforts to produce industrial products in Turakurgan, Uchkurgan, Mingbulak and Chust districts. It is in these areas that it is necessary to take additional measures to increase the activity of small businesses and private entrepreneurship.

The share of small businesses and private entrepreneurship in the creation of industrial products remains low compared to various sectors of the economy.

For example, in Namangan region, the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in such

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industries as passenger transportation (97.8%), production of gross agricultural product (97.3%), freight transportation (93.4%), construction work (91.3%), trade turnover (90.4%) is especially high in certain sectors of the economy. The share of small business and private entrepreneurship in capital investments (73.9%), gross regional product (73.7%), consumer goods (72.2%) is also growing rapidly. However, the share of small business and private

entrepreneurship in such sectors as general services (65.8%) and industrial products (50.0%) is lower than in such sectors as indicated above (Figure 3).

If we analyze the situation related to January-March 2021, the stimulation of production and the expansion of the range of finished products affected the increase in the output of consumer goods compared to January-March 2020 (by 112.4%), while their share in total industrial production was 51.5%.

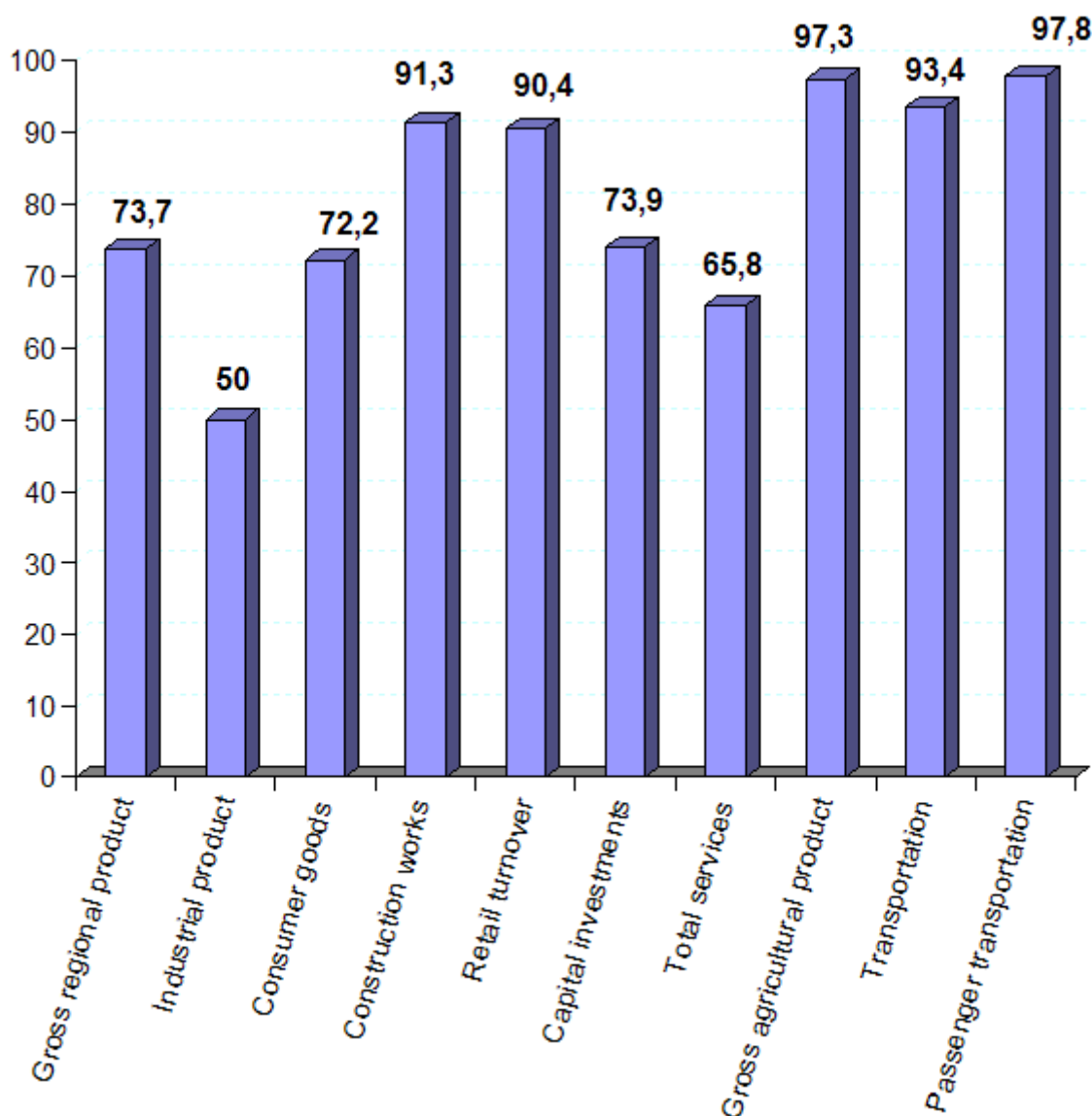


Figure 3. The share of small businesses in economic sectors, in % (As of January 1, 2021)

If we continue the analysis by region, then in Naryn (28.5%), Mingbulak (19.9%), Uchkurgan (18.9%) and Turakurgan (18.8%) districts, the share of small businesses in the production of industrial products remains at a very low level. While the

average situation is observed in Namangan (61.4%), Uychinsky (69.5%), Chust (58.1%) districts. Also, in Namangan (45.4%) and Popsky (48.9%) districts, the share of small businesses in the production of industrial products remains relatively low. In the

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Chartak and Yangikurgan districts, the share of small businesses in the creation of industrial products is 100 percent. In Kasansai district, this figure is 98.3 percent. Thus, in seven districts of the region, the

share of small businesses in the creation of industrial products remains low. It is in these areas that problems arise when carrying out reforms characteristic of market relations.

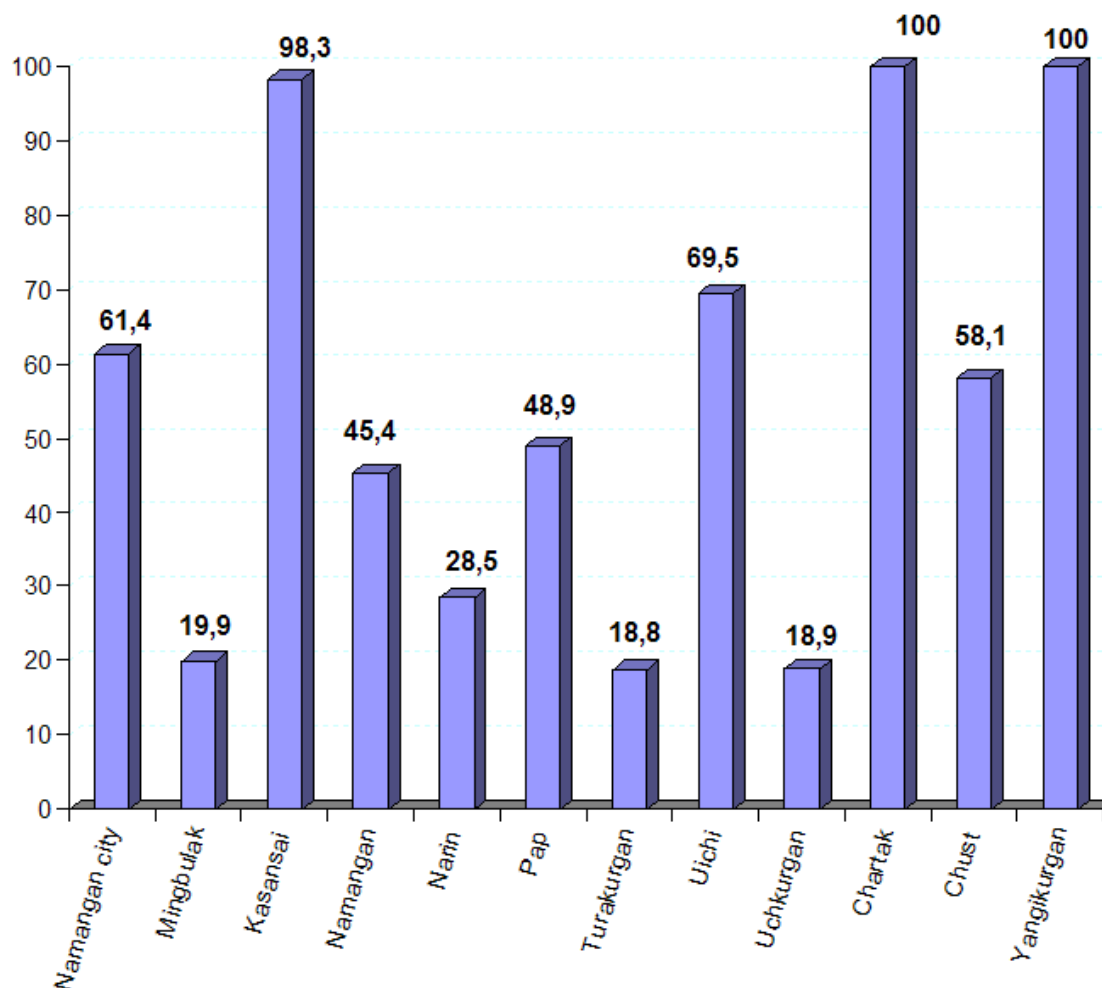


Figure 4. The share of small business in industrial production by region, in %

In our opinion, in a market economy, it is necessary to take measures to increase the competitiveness of products or services produced by industrial enterprises. At the same time, the organization of effective use and effective management of labor resources operating specifically in industry should become one of the most important tasks. Based on the effective management of human resources and the involvement of qualified specialists in the improvement of production, we will have the opportunity to increase production efficiency, increase labor productivity.

Summing up, increasing the share of industry in the gross regional product of Namangan region and the broad involvement of small businesses is a priority. To do this, first of all, we should pay attention to the creation of enterprises for the processing of agricultural products (production of various food

products, woodworking, furniture production, etc.), based on our own capabilities. The availability of sufficient raw materials, labor and potential available in the region to create these enterprises will increase the productivity of enterprises. Such material and technical support of production provides for the solution of issues in the following areas:

- ensuring the smooth operation of industrial enterprises;
- efficient use of minimum stocks and strengthening of relations with suppliers;
- ensuring the production process based on the principles of compact organization and implementation of the established plan;
- providing financing for all types of activities, such as scientific equipment, production, sale;
- providing the production process with the necessary number of qualified specialists.

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In general, any new form of production will be strengthened if it ensures high labor productivity. Accordingly, the level of labor productivity characterizes the form of a high organization. The efficiency index is the best criterion for the development of management methods.

The conclusion suggests itself that today all legal conditions have been created in the country for the development of small business and private

entrepreneurship, and measures to increase the share of small business in industry are accelerating. However, due to the weakness of the new economic thinking, non-compliance with the law, disorder, "circumvention" of the law negatively affect the development of small business and the economy as a whole. Such a situation may indicate an imperfect appearance of the market system.

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