

# Namangan Region Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship Development Retrospective Analysis

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**Abstract:** Small business and private entrepreneurship are the main locomotives of the modern economy. Their organization and development is one of the main issues facing the government. This article provides a retrospective analysis of the formation and development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the Namangan region over the years, as well as its role in the development of sectors and industries.

**Keywords:** Small business, private entrepreneurship, retrospective analysis, industry, sector, newly established enterprises.

**Introduction:** The development of small businesses is a necessary condition for the existence and functioning of a modern competitive model of a market economy. World experience shows that without the entrepreneurial sector of the economy, the harmonious development of the economy as a whole is impossible, since it determines the rates of economic growth, the structure and quality of up to 40-50 percent of the gross national product.

The formation of market relations, the qualitative improvement of the business environment, the emergence of a new approach to the development of entrepreneurship require a new interpretation of the concept of "entrepreneurial activity". Uncertainty in the definition of this concept arises from differences in the culture, politics and traditions of countries, as well as in the practice of entrepreneurship development.

When considering the evolution of entrepreneurial concepts, it is necessary to connect it, firstly, with the development of economic thinking in general; secondly, with science, technology, and the scientific worldview; thirdly, with the self-creation of various forms of entrepreneurship as forms of subjectivity of social movement; and fourthly, with the understanding of the unity of the subject-material and ideal-creative principles of entrepreneurial activity.

## Literature review

The concepts of "entrepreneur" and

"entrepreneurship" were first used by the French economist R. Cantillon, one of the first "wave" researchers. In his opinion, the mismatch between supply and demand in the market allows individual subjects of market relations to buy goods cheaper and sell them more expensively than others. A slightly different point of view on this concept was held by A. Smith, one of the founders of the classical school of political economy. By entrepreneur, he meant, first of all, the owner of the enterprise. Accordingly, he interpreted the goal of entrepreneurial activity as receiving entrepreneurial income. This understanding of these categories was historically justified, since the main form of property operating at that time was a small and medium-sized family firm, in which capital was, as a rule, reproduced by the owner of production, his relatives and friends. K. Marx, completing Smith's research, proposed his own point of view. In his opinion, entrepreneurship is a truly antisocial mechanism for the exploitation of the working class, which leads to the polarization of labor and capital, poverty and wealth. That is why K. Marx recognizes that a prosperous society can only be achieved through his own labor, when the entrepreneur is given the opportunity to accumulate capital and ensure economic growth. J.B. Say (late 18th - early 19th centuries), a representative of the French school of physiocrats, emphasized the difference between capital income and entrepreneurial income. He believed that the functions of an entrepreneur consist

in the ability to combine and integrate the factors of production.

## METHODOLOGY

Statistical analysis of changes in periods was carried out by selecting data. Comparative analysis of the average indicators of variables was carried out. In Excel and graphs and diagrams using demonstrative analysis done increased.

## RESULTS

The population of Namangan region has always been considered a highly entrepreneurial population. Each region within the region has its own types of entrepreneurship, developed according to its specific characteristics. For example, in Namangan city, services, gardening in Yangikurgan, Chartok and Kasonsoy districts, and agricultural production in Chust, Pop and Mingbulak districts are more developed than in other sectors and areas. During the years of independence, special attention began to be paid to the continuation of professions and crafts passed down from ancestors by generations. Chust hat-making and knife-making, Shahand halva and wool, Uychi dried fruits, and crafts and crafts of Namangan city now form the basis of entrepreneurial areas.

The formation of small businesses and private entrepreneurship in the Namangan region is closely related to the conditions created in the region and the rational policy pursued by the government. President Sh. Mirziyoyev, at a meeting with entrepreneurs in the Namangan region on February 3, 2023, noted that "...Namangan has become, without any exaggeration, a country of entrepreneurs, a center of small and medium businesses" If we look directly at the analysis of the formation of entrepreneurial activity in the Namangan region, we can see the following data.

Retrospective analysis period The economic activities of small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities in Namangan region for 2010-2024 were selected. First, the process of registration of small

businesses and private entrepreneurship entities in the selected period was analyzed. The data show that in 2010, a total of 11,872 small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities were registered in Namangan region. The main part of these registered small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities, namely 4,953 (41.7%) were registered in Namangan city. After Namangan city, Chust, Namangan and Kosansay districts were the next in terms of registration of small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities. Their share in the regional indicator is 21 percent. For 2015 arrived in the region small business and private entrepreneurship of subjects r list for 2010 increased by 3250 (27%). Among the most active districts after Namangan city in the share of registered small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities, the share of Namangan, Chust and Pop districts also increased significantly. The share of registered small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities in these regions in the regional indicator reached 22.8%. By 2015, it can be seen that the registration of small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities has also increased significantly in Turakurgan and Ukurgan districts. (Table 2.1.1).

As a result of the reforms being implemented in our country and a radical change in people's entrepreneurial skills, in 2020 the number of registered small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities in Namangan region almost doubled compared to 2010. By 2024, this indicator had increased by more than 3 times compared to 2010. According to the data obtained at the end of 2024, it can be seen that compared to 2010, the number of registered small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities increased by 4 times in Mingblok district, 5 times in Naryn district, 4 times in Uychi district, 4 times in Chortok district, and 4 times in Yangikurgan district. In terms of indicators after Namangan city, Chust, Uchkurgan, and Uychi districts accounted for 21.4% of the regional indicator in total (Table 2.1.1).

**Table 2.1.1.**

### **Small business and private business entities registered in Namangan region**

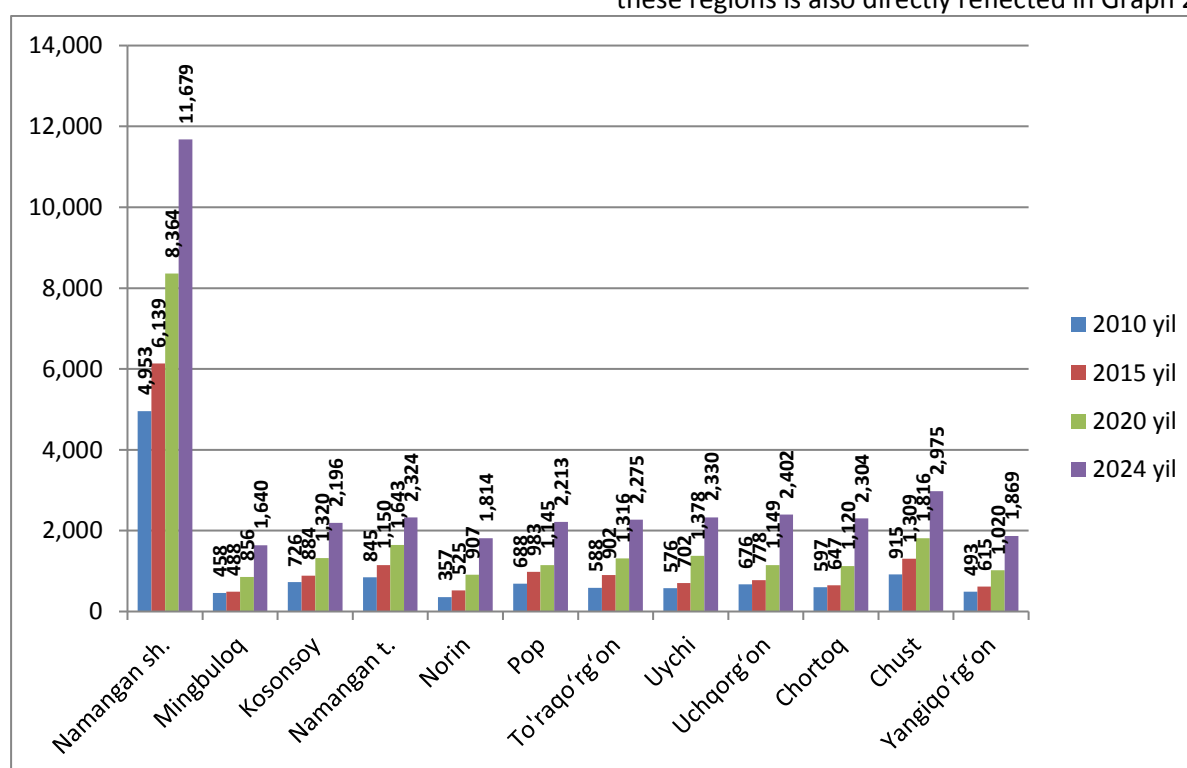
|                        | <b>2010</b>   | <b>2015</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2024</b>   |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Namangan region</b> | <b>11,872</b> | <b>15 122</b> | <b>22,034</b> | <b>36,021</b> |
| Namangan sh .          | 4,953         | 6 139         | 8 364         | 11,679        |
| Mingbulak              | 458           | 488           | 856           | 1,640         |
| Kasonsoy               | 726           | 884           | 1 320         | 2 196         |
| Namangan city.         | 845           | 1 150         | 1,643         | 2 324         |
| Narin                  | 357           | 525           | 907           | 1,814         |

|             |     |       |       |       |
|-------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| Pop         | 688 | 983   | 1 145 | 2 213 |
| Turaqurgan  | 588 | 902   | 1,316 | 2 275 |
| Uychi       | 576 | 702   | 1,378 | 2 330 |
| Uchkurgan   | 676 | 778   | 1 149 | 2 402 |
| Chartak     | 597 | 647   | 1 120 | 2 304 |
| Chust       | 915 | 1,309 | 1,816 | 2,975 |
| Yangikurgan | 493 | 615   | 1,020 | 1,869 |

Source: Compiled by the author based on the data of the Namangan Regional Statistics Office.

The above analysis shows that, as a result of the increase in the forms and types of entrepreneurial activity, the consistent reforms carried out in the country, and the increasing peculiarities of the socio-economic development of the regions, Namangan city has consistently had a high indicator in the registration

of small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities in the Namangan region, while in place of Namangan and Kosansoy districts, which are in second place, by 2024 we may see Chust, Uchkurgan, and Uychi districts. The increase in the number of small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities in these regions is also directly reflected in Graph 2.1.1.



**Graph 2.1.1. Dynamics of registered small business and private business entities in Namangan region.**

If we turn to the next part of the analysis, which is directly related to the data on small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities, it can be seen that in 2010, 9,904 (83.4%) of the registered small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities in the region were active. This indicator was 88.2% in Uchkurgan district, and 74.8% in Chust district. The regions with the highest activity in 2010 were Namangan city, Namangan, Chust and Uchkurgan districts. In 2015, the number of small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities operating was significant in Chust, Namangan and Turakurgan districts. In general, 86.5% of registered small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities in Namangan region were

active. This year, the share of small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities operating in Yangikurgan district was 95.1 percent, while in Chartok district this figure was 81.0 percent. Despite the pandemic conditions in 2020, 97.4 percent of registered entrepreneurs in the cities and districts of Namangan region were operating. In Mingbuloq district, 2 small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities were not operating, and this figure was 99.8 percent. In Namangan city and Chust districts, 96.6 percent of small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities were operating. According to 2024 data, the share of small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities operating in the region has

decreased sharply. Of the 36,021 small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities registered in the region, only 23,136 (64.2%) were operating. In Naryn district, 74.4 percent of registered small businesses and

private entrepreneurship entities were active, while in Uychi district, 59.4 percent of small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities were active (Tables 2.1.1 and 2.1.2).

**Table 2.1.2 .**

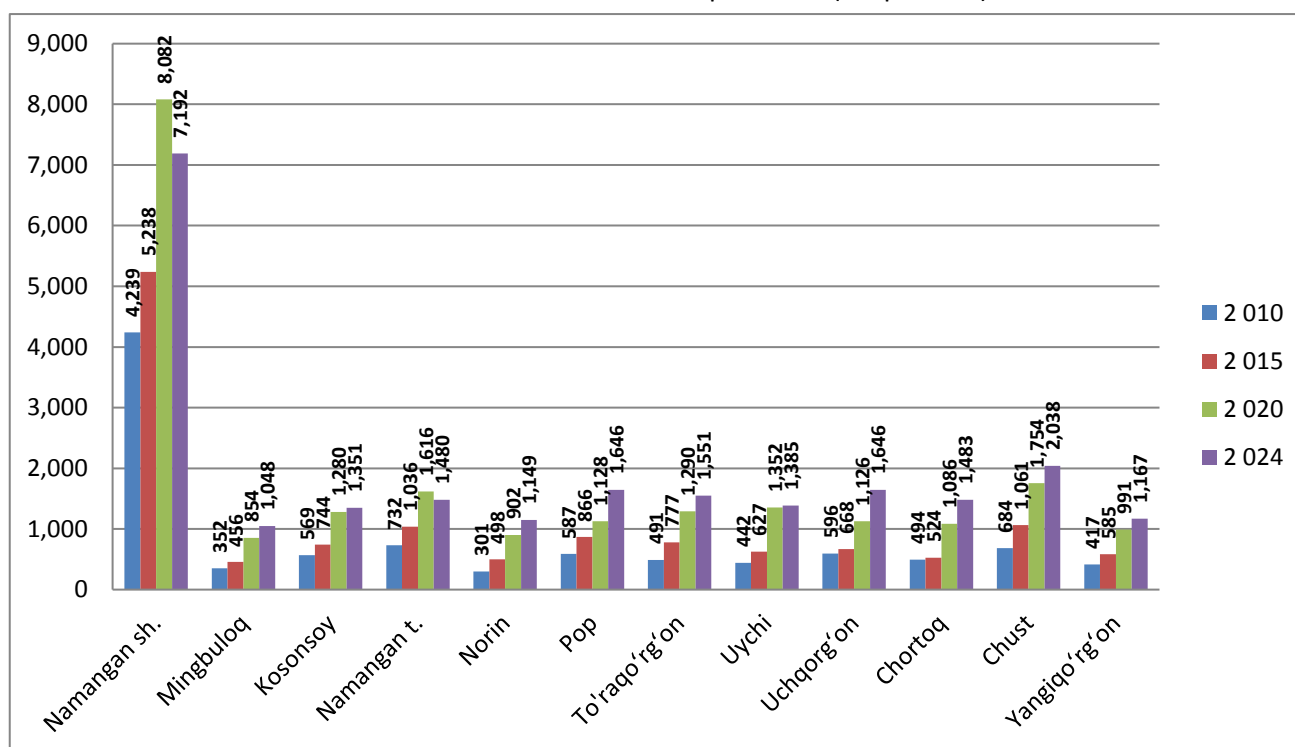
**Small business and private business entities operating in Namangan region**

|                        | 2010         | 2015          | 2020          | 2024          |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Namangan region</b> | <b>9,904</b> | <b>13,080</b> | <b>21,461</b> | <b>23 136</b> |
| Namangan city          | 4 239        | 5 238         | 8,082         | 7 192         |
| Mingbulak              | 352          | 456           | 854           | 1,048         |
| Kasonsoy               | 569          | 744           | 1 280         | 1 351         |
| Namangan               | 732          | 1,036         | 1,616         | 1 480         |
| Narin                  | 301          | 498           | 902           | 1 149         |
| Pop                    | 587          | 866           | 1 128         | 1,646         |
| Turaqurgan             | 491          | 777           | 1 290         | 1,551         |
| Uychi                  | 442          | 627           | 1,352         | 1,385         |
| Uchkurgan              | 596          | 668           | 1 126         | 1,646         |
| Chartak                | 494          | 524           | 1,086         | 1,483         |
| Chust                  | 684          | 1,061         | 1,754         | 2,038         |
| Yangikurgan            | 417          | 585           | 991           | 1 167         |

**Source: Compiled by the author based on the data of the Namangan Regional Statistics Office.**

If we look at the dynamics of small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities operating in the Namangan region, we can see that in 2020, the city of Namangan had the largest number of small businesses

and private entrepreneurship entities. In the following places, it is indicated that in 2024, 2038 small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities operated in Chust district, and 1646 in Uchkurgan and Pop districts (Graph 2.1.2).



**Chart 2.1.2. Dynamics of small business and private business entities operating in Namangan region**

The number of new small business and private entrepreneurship entities in the regions of Namangan region is one of the constantly growing indicators. In particular, in 2010 alone, 2,187 new small business and private entrepreneurship entities were established in the region, which is 22.1 percent of the total number of newly established small business and private entrepreneurship entities. This year, the share of new small business and private entrepreneurship entities in Namangan city, Namangan and Uchkurgan districts was high. The share of these regions in relation to the regional indicator is 49.7 percent (Table 2.1.3).

By 2015, the number of newly established small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities had decreased significantly compared to 2010. Although the number of new small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities decreased significantly in many regions this year, in Chust district this situation remained almost the same as in 2010. Only 11.6 percent of small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities operating in Namangan region started their activities in this year. In terms of districts, the share of new small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities in Naryn, Chartok, and Uychi districts was higher than in other regions (Table 2.1.3).

By 2020, it can be seen that the number of newly established small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities in Namangan region has

doubled compared to 2010. In general, 25.4 percent of the operating small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities in Namangan region are newly established small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities. In Mingbulak, Pop and Naryn districts, the share of newly established small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities in the total number of operating small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities is more than 35%. In the city of Namangan alone, the indicator of newly established small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities was equal to 29.2 percent of the regional indicator.

According to the results of 2024, the share of newly established small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities in Namangan region decreased slightly compared to 2020. In particular, while the regional indicator was equal to 100% compared to 2020, the creation of small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities in Namangan city, Kosonsoy, Namangan, Norin, Pop, Uychi, Chust and Yangikurgan districts also significantly decreased compared to the base period. 20 percent of small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities operating in Namangan region are newly established small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities in 2024. It can be seen that this indicator was 30.7 percent in Mingbulak district, and 16.2 percent in Chust district directly from the regions (Table 2.1.3).

**Table 2.1.3.**  
**Newly established small businesses and private entrepreneurship entities in Namangan region**

|                        | <b>2010</b>  | <b>2015</b>  | <b>2020</b>  | <b>2024</b>  |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>Namangan region</b> | <b>2 187</b> | <b>1,521</b> | <b>5 447</b> | <b>4 636</b> |
| Namangan city          | 758          | 620          | 1,589        | 1 211        |
| Mingbulak              | 123          | 51           | 303          | 322          |
| Kasonsoy               | 126          | 67           | 341          | 261          |
| Namangan               | 182          | 113          | 392          | 242          |
| Narin                  | 106          | 91           | 319          | 247          |
| Pop                    | 146          | 75           | 400          | 312          |
| Turaqurgan             | 129          | 102          | 347          | 370          |
| Uychi                  | 120          | 83           | 362          | 283          |
| Uchkurgan              | 147          | 57           | 386          | 449          |
| Chartak                | 102          | 80           | 306          | 377          |
| Chust                  | 146          | 137          | 434          | 331          |
| Yangikurgan            | 102          | 45           | 268          | 231          |

## CONCLUSION

Namangan region has wide economic opportunities for

organizing small business and private entrepreneurship. Compared to other regions of the

republic, the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in the production and service sectors is high. Among the regions within Namangan region, along with the city of Namangan and the adjacent Namangan and Uychi districts, the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in Chust district is higher than in other regions. In general, small business and private entrepreneurship play a locomotive role in the development of the regional economy.

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