The Main Directions of Structural Changes in Small Business in the Implementation of Economic Reforms in Uzbekistan

Mamura Muxiddinovna Ibragimova
PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Management, Namangan Engineering and Construction Institute, Uzbekistan

http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v8i7.2721

Abstract

The article outlines the main goals and directions of structural changes in the implementation of economic reforms, scientific proposals and recommendations for the further development of small businesses in the country.

Keywords: National Economy; Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship; Structural Changes; Structural Shifts; Network; Industry; Diversification; Import; Production; Main Directions

Introduction

After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, special attention was paid to the provision of food, social protection and welfare. To this end, first of all, the development of the country's economy, the organization of production and employment have become one of the important tasks facing the government.

During the period of independence, various structural changes have been made in order to develop the country's economy and ensure its competitiveness in the world market with social protection, and we can conditionally divide them into 5 areas (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Objectives of structural reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan.
The implementation of structural changes in small business in the country is carried out on the basis of step-by-step measures to achieve the goals.

In order to provide employment and increase the welfare of the population of Uzbekistan, the Law "On Entrepreneurship" was adopted. This law plays an important role in ensuring the economic and legal independence of entrepreneurs, defining their rights and responsibilities, regulating the interaction of entrepreneurs with each other and other enterprises and organizations, all government agencies on the basis of forms of ownership enshrined in the Constitution of Uzbekistan did.

The adoption of this law was the first step towards structural changes in the economy of Uzbekistan. Because in the former administrative-command system, our country was an agrarian republic specializing only in the cultivation of agricultural raw materials. In it the development of industrial production was very low, and almost all industrial products were imported from other republics. All enterprises were state-owned and business opportunities were not provided. This has hampered the normal exchange and movement of activities and products between sectors in the country, leading to problems that have serious consequences after the collapse of the old system.

The second step in the structural transformation of the country's economy is the enactment of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On denationalization and privatization", which played an important role in creating a multi-sectoral economy, overcoming the decline in production and stabilizing the financial situation. This is because the structure of production in state-owned enterprises due to economic reforms is associated with structural changes. Structural changes are carried out in different directions, including measures such as the construction of new networks, the expansion of some, the reduction of some ineffective prospects (Figure 2).

---

**Figure 2. The main directions of structural changes in the implementation of economic reforms in Uzbekistan**

- Continuous development of industries in which scientific achievements are widely introduced and radically increase their role;
- Accelerated development of industries and complexes that ensure energy and food independence of the republic;
- Restructuring the sectoral structure of the economy and prioritizing the development of the most important core sectors;
- Achieving deep progressive shifts in agriculture and agro-industrial complex;
- Development of agricultural machinery based on the production of machinery and equipment for the cotton complex;
- Development of the automotive industry, radio electronics, electrical engineering;
- Strengthening the material base of production and social structure and services.
After gaining independence, one of the main economic tasks to be solved in the first place was to ensure the optimal balance between agriculture and industry. To this end, priority was given to the development of the industrial sector, especially its agricultural processing industries. The structural changes in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan are confirmed by the fact that the agrarian republic is gradually transforming into a modern state with developed industry.

In the process of further liberalization and deepening of economic reforms in our country, the development of small business and private entrepreneurship on the basis of structural changes is of great importance. The reason for this is:

- Is the basis of the state economy, along with small business and private entrepreneurship;
- The well-being of the country largely depends on the results of small business and private entrepreneurship, timely and prompt attention to demand, the ability to produce the necessary and quality products;
- In the period of gradual transition to a market economy, small business and private entrepreneurship are the locomotive that creates favorable conditions for the development of a market economy.

Conclusion

In short, it is important to ensure the rapid and balanced development of our economy, deep structural reforms, continue to modernize and diversify the leading sectors of the economy, create a more favorable investment and business environment for business, produce high value-added technological, competitive products. Reaches. In addition, the development of export-oriented industries based on the deep processing of existing natural resources of the country and the use of other competitive advantages of our economy are strategic priorities for the modern development of Uzbekistan.

References

Adashev A.U. “Models of transition to market economy, their commonwealth and differences”. Экономика и социум, 8-11.


www.Lex.uz.


Ибрагимова М. М. Кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик субъектларининг ташкилий-иктисодий ривожланиш йўналишлари (Наманган вилояти мисолида) // Иктисодиёт ва таълим №3/2017 йил. 124-130- бетлар.

Ибрагимова М. М. Кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорликни ривожлантиришда ҳудудий бошқарувнинг аҳамияти // Иктисодиёт ва инновацион tecnologíaлар №3, май-июнь, 2016 йил.1-7 бетлар.

Ободець Р. В. Теоретичны аспекти ресурсного забезпеченная господарской системи региону. // Наук.Праць Дон ДУУ; 2006, С 122-129.).


Хизрич Р., Питерс М. Предпринимательство или как завести собственное дело и добиться успеха. Перевод с английского, Москва, Прогресс, 2009 г.

Эгамбердиев Р. И., Махмудова Н. Укрепления крепление макроэкономической стабильности стране поддержание высоких темпов экономического роста является одним из важнейших направлений его стратегии //Теория и практика современной науки. 2018. – №. 1. С. 805-808.

Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).