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Analysis Of The Activity Index Of Small Business And Private Entrepreneurship In The Industrial Sector Across The Districts Of Namangan Region

Malikov Ulugbek Kholdorboevich

Independent Researcher, Namangan State University, Uzbekistan

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Abstract: In the economies of countries, the industrial sector is considered an industry that always plays a leading role. In particular, this sector is highly significant for the development of regions. This article discusses the distribution of the industrial sector across the districts within Namangan region. Scientific conclusions are provided regarding the development of this sector in the territories.

Keywords: Industry, region, coefficient, average production, gross production.

Introduction: Today, in our country, the need for developing scientifically grounded proposals for the growth of small business and private entrepreneurship—by analyzing the structure of sectors and industries—is increasing. The development of sectors and industries is determined not only by internal factors but also by external factors. Continuous modernization of the economy, as well as the diversification of products and services, is achieved through consistent research of sectoral economics.

State support for small business and private entrepreneurship has a beneficial impact not only on the national economy but also on society. Through various measures aimed at supporting small businesses and private enterprises, the government can enhance the overall level of financial and legal literacy in the country. According to researchers, the development of small business and private entrepreneurship contributes to economic growth, modernization, GDP growth, and the formation of the middle class.

Supporting small business and private entrepreneurship enables the following:

- Diversifying the national economy, modernizing it with attention to developing its innovative components, and increasing competitiveness;
- Developing self-employment and creating new jobs;
- Increasing tax revenues to the gross domestic product and local budgets;
- Forming representatives of the middle class who can become a strong force in regional and national economic development.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Research on the spatial distribution of production forces across regions through small business and private entrepreneurship has been conducted by scholars of our country such as X. Abulkosimov, F. Murodkhodjaeva, and B. Mullaboev. Their studies highlight the characteristics of sectoral development within regions. However, the assessment of regional capacities and the aspects of territorial specialization of sectors have not been fully addressed.

RESULTS

The active participation of small business and private entrepreneurship in the economy makes it possible to systematically solve a range of problems from the micro level to the macro level. Since the development indicators of small business and private entrepreneurship differ across regions, this section identifies indicators that determine their economic activity in selected sectors based on the volume of production and services provided by small business and private entrepreneurship entities.

Although the districts within Namangan region do not differ sharply from one another in natural or economic terms, the development of sectors and industries varies depending on the specific characteristics of each district. In some areas, agriculture is highly developed, while in others, service or industrial sectors are more advanced.

In analyzing the activity index of small business and private entrepreneurship across the districts of Namangan region, it was decided to determine it on a selective basis through the analysis of industrial, service sectors, and the external trade data of the entities.

The industrial sector is considered one of the leading sectors not only in Namangan region but also in the national economy.

Table 1.

The volume of industrial products produced (in million soms) by small business and private entrepreneurship entities in the cities and districts of Namangan region during 2020–2024.

№	District	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Namangan city	3875109,5	5892220,0	7118625,7	4506800,2	5998320,7
2	Mingbuloq	123940,2	655812,7	758743,9	309657,5	427953,9
3	Kosonsoy	355474,7	590366,3	959098,0	464342,7	918095,1
4	Namangan	893080,8	921691,6	1063849,1	900611,9	1523220,0
5	Norin	371287,8	455425,2	245195,1	279795,6	593678,2
6	Pop	348777,7	450048,9	523827,2	459315,0	693817,6
7	To’raqo’rg’on	926651,4	2480931,3	3247304,7	374166,1	458172,1
8	Uychi	832668,7	930346,3	1045463,5	788078,4	1102563,4
9	Uchqo’rg’on	818499,4	911615,8	1079608,2	247605,9	385686,9
10	Chortoq	118253,1	293539,4	375358,0	493014,3	299956,2
11	Chust	290647,3	753859,7	1523665,9	693157,9	573553,1
12	Yangiqo’rg’on	138046,0	248981,5	301053,7	314421,2	484798,1
	By region	**9092436,5**	**14584838,7**	**18241793,1**	**9830966,6**	**15970304,2**
	Average production volume by region	**757703**	**1215403**	**1520149**	**819247,2**	**1330859**

In the districts of Namangan region, the volume of industrial products produced by small business and private entrepreneurship entities has been increasing year by year over the past five years. In industrial enterprises operating in Namangan city, the production volume has accounted for more than 40% of the region’s total. Over this period, in Namangan, Uychi, and To‘raqo‘rg‘on districts, the volume of industrial products produced by small business and private entrepreneurship entities was significantly higher compared to other districts.

In the table below (Table 2), the coefficients of the share of small business and private entrepreneurship entities in the industrial production volume of the region are calculated for the industrial sector operating in Namangan region.

Table 2.

The coefficient of the share of industrial products produced by small business and private entrepreneurship entities in the cities and districts of Namangan region during 2020–2024.

№	Districts	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	5 year total
1	Namangan city	0,426	0,404	0,390	0,458	0,376	2,054
2	Mingbuloq	0,014	0,045	0,042	0,031	0,027	0,158
3	Kosonsoy	0,039	0,040	0,053	0,047	0,057	0,237
4	Namangan	0,098	0,063	0,058	0,092	0,095	0,407
5	Norin	0,041	0,031	0,013	0,028	0,037	0,151
6	Pop	0,038	0,031	0,029	0,047	0,043	0,188
7	To'raqo'rg'on	0,102	0,170	0,178	0,038	0,029	0,517
8	Uychi	0,092	0,064	0,057	0,080	0,069	0,362
9	Uchqo'rg'on	0,090	0,063	0,059	0,025	0,024	0,261
10	Chortoq	0,013	0,020	0,021	0,050	0,019	0,123
11	Chust	0,032	0,052	0,084	0,071	0,036	0,274
12	Yangiqo'rg'on	0,015	0,017	0,017	0,032	0,030	0,111
	By region	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Average coefficient by region	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,4

To determine the average coefficient by region, we divide the total volume of industrial products produced by the number of districts. The result represents the average value of industrial products produced by small business and private entrepreneurship entities in the districts.

The next step is to calculate the ratio of this average value to the total value of industrial products produced by small business and private entrepreneurship entities across the region. As a result, the average share coefficient for the region can be determined. The following formula can be used to calculate the coefficient:

$$AK_v=(TR/r)/TR$$

Here, AKv (average coefficient) is the average production coefficient, TR is the volume of industrial production, and r is the number of districts. Using this formula, it is also possible to calculate the average coefficients of small business and private entrepreneurship entities in selected service and foreign trade sectors.

As a result of the calculations, since the number of districts in Namangan region did not change, the average district coefficient for the region was 0.08.

To calculate the share coefficients of industrial production volumes in the districts of Namangan region during the study period, we take the ratio of the industrial products produced by small business and private entrepreneurship entities in the district to the regional indicator for the current period.

$$AK_h=TR_h/TR_v$$

Here, AKh is the coefficient of the district's share in the regional production, TRh is the total production volume of the district, and TRv is the total production volume of the region.

Based on the formula above, the coefficients of districts in industrial production over the past five years were determined. Data analysis shows that when the total share of small business and private entrepreneurship in the industrial enterprises of Namangan region is analyzed by district, the indicators in Namangan city, Namangan, To'raqo'rg'on, Uychi, and Uchqo'rg'on districts were higher than the regional indicator throughout the periods. In Chust district, this indicator exceeded the regional indicator only in 2022. In other districts, the development of small business in industrial enterprises was not satisfactory.

CONCLUSION

The development of industrial enterprises in the districts of Namangan region has mainly been successful in the regional center and in the areas adjacent to it. In districts located far from the regional center, the development of the industrial sector by small business and private entrepreneurship entities is not satisfactory. As a solution to this issue, it is necessary to assess the level of organization of logistics

services in the districts and to conduct an in-depth study of the composition of industrial products and the market demand for them.

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