

**Perspektiven für die entwicklung des familienunternehmens in den regionen
unter den bedingungen der wirtschaftlichen modernisierung**

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Abstrakt: Unter den Bedingungen der Modernisierung der Wirtschaft ist die Anhebung des Lebensstandards der Bevölkerung und die Sicherung ihrer Beschäftigung eines der wichtigsten Themen. In unserem Land spielen Kleinunternehmen und privates Unternehmertum, insbesondere das Familienunternehmen, eine wichtige Rolle bei der Beschäftigung von vorübergehend Arbeitslosen, der Versorgung der Bevölkerung mit Konsumgütern und Dienstleistungen. Die Einführung moderner Formen des Familienunternehmertums ist heute eine dringende Aufgabe.

Schlüsselwörter: Geschäft, Familienunternehmen, Arbeitskraft, Wirtschaftlichkeit, Effizienz, Investition.

**Prospects for the development of family entrepreneurship in the regions in the
conditions of economic modernization**

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Abstract: In the conditions of modernization of the economy, raising the living standards of the population, ensuring its employment is one of the important issues. In our country, small business and private entrepreneurship, especially family entrepreneurship, play an important role in the employment of the temporarily unemployed, the supply of consumer goods and services needed by the population. Today, the introduction of modern forms of family entrepreneurship is an urgent task.

Keywords: Business, family business, a manpower, economy, efficiency, the investment.

INTRODUCTION

In his Address to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, President Sh. Mirziyoyev stressed the importance of entrepreneurship in 2021 and beyond, including family entrepreneurship: “In order to continue the work on financial support of entrepreneurship, 6 trillion sums will be allocated next year under family business programs”¹. UZS will be allocated for soft loans. Ensuring more rapid economic development, realizing the country's GDP growth, creating jobs for the temporarily unemployed, increasing the efficiency of innovative activities are among the most pressing issues today.

Analysis of the relevant literature

At different levels and periods of economic development, many scientists and researchers have been engaged in the issues of entrepreneurship and its efficiency. The scientific and methodological aspects of small business and private entrepreneurship development have been studied by many economists. Many scholars have tried to describe entrepreneurship in the world and the issues of ownership that underlie it.

The English economist Richard Cantillon was one of the first to try to define the concept of “entrepreneurship” in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. In his opinion, an entrepreneur is a person who works in a risky environment². R.Cantillon connects entrepreneurship only with risk, pays little attention to innovative, creative activities.

The famous French Economist J.B.Sey (1766-1832) in his book "Treatise on Political Economy" (1803) describes the three classic factors of production of entrepreneurial activity - the connection of land, capital and labor³. The entrepreneur operates and achieves his goal by organizing the combined action of these three factors.

U.S. business scholars K.R. McConnell and S.L. Brainerd conducted the research. They focused on freedom of entrepreneurial activity. In their book "Economics: Principles, Problems and Politics", they noted the following about freedom of entrepreneurship:

Entrepreneurship freedom and choice are closely linked to private property. Freedom of Entrepreneurship Private enterprises have the freedom to purchase economic resources, organize production through these resources, produce goods and services according to their choices, and sell goods and products in the markets of their choice. No restrictions from higher organizations or the government can prevent entrepreneurs from entering or exiting any network. Freedom of choice means that owners of material resources and capital can use these resources at their own

discretion. They engage in the labor activity they want within their capabilities and level of ability⁴.

However, consumers buy the goods and services they need. No one can force them to buy any goods or services. The limit of freedom of producers of goods and services is limited by consumer choice. This means that entrepreneurs are forced to produce the goods and services that the consumer wants, not the goods and services that they want. At the same time, entrepreneurs should respect the customs and traditions of the people, refrain from producing products that do not suit them, and not engage in activities that are prohibited in society.

In his book *Management*, Richard L. Dalf defines entrepreneurship as follows: “Entrepreneurship is the process of creating a business organization, finding the resources needed to carry out its operations, and accepting the risks and rewards associated with that activity. We call people who are engaged in this activity entrepreneurs. An entrepreneur is a person who has the ability to produce commercial products or create services, and he realizes this idea, that ability. In this way, he searches for the necessary resources (money, people, tools and building), organizes labor processes and makes sales. As a business owner, he takes the risk and absorbs the wealth he has acquired in a successful state.⁵ Richard L. Dalf defines entrepreneurship as an activity in a risky environment, and points out that they make a profit as a result of that risk. The results obtained are assimilated not only by the entrepreneur, but also by the employees involved in the entrepreneur's work. At the same time, entrepreneurs also invest in social areas. This means that employees, their families, and residents of the area where the business is located will also benefit from the entrepreneurial risk.

In our country, too many scientists are also engaged in entrepreneurial activity and related theoretical foundations. After the independence of our country, our scientists and researchers have paid more attention to the study of entrepreneurship, who dealt with the basics of this activity. Z. Ya. Khudoiberdiev describes entrepreneurship as follows:

“Entrepreneurship is a multidimensional socio-economic situation, which is based on independent economic activity. It is for profit and arises from the combination of all material, financial and labor resources”.⁶ Profit is the internal goal of any activity. In our opinion, it would be better to show entrepreneurship not only as a for-profit activity, but also as an activity that has a positive impact on the population and the region, to achieve profit by meeting some of their needs.

The encyclopedic dictionary of entrepreneurship defines entrepreneurship as follows: “Entrepreneurship is an independent type of activity carried out on its own behalf, within the framework of its property liability or on behalf of a legal entity and

with the aim of obtaining profit or personal income on the basis of legal responsibility, liability. An entrepreneur may carry out all types of economic activities not prohibited by law. In particular, they can be engaged in trade, brokerage, trade, purchase and sale, supply of products, agricultural activities, computer services, communication services and other similar activities".⁷

Summarizing the above definitions and concepts, we found it necessary to define the concept of entrepreneurship as follows: Entrepreneurship is a special type of activity that meets and meets market needs with products and services, despite various risks, competition and uncertainty within the property and resources it owns. As a result of such activity, the entrepreneur may gain or lose.

Research methodology

The study used economic, comparative, analytical and sampling observations, statistical analysis methods, and other methods.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Along with various sectors of the economy, family business is developing in Fergana region. In this direction, the region and its territories produce mainly national handicrafts. At the same time, food, various sweets, dried fruits and similar products are produced through the family business. The leadership of the regions has been providing great practical assistance to the population and families who want to start a family business. All the necessary conditions are being created for them. In addition to the production of the above-mentioned products in the region, a lot of work is being done in the field of processing of agricultural and livestock products through family business.

According to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as of January 1, 2021, 45,954 family businesses were registered in the country. 43122 of them are operating. Information on these family businesses is distributed across the country as follows:

Samarkand region - 6553

Fergana -5337

Surxondaryo -4831

Tashkent region - 3901

Navoi -3673

Khorezm - 3578

Tashkent city - 3258

Buxoro -2857

Andijon - 2560

Qashqadaryo -2306

Among other forms of entrepreneurship in Fergana region, family business is developing faster than in other regions and territories of the country. They make a significant contribution to the development of the regional economy, producing a large part of the industrial and agricultural products grown in the region. Entrepreneurial activity in the region is developing in various fields and industries. They are mainly engaged in the production of textiles and light industry, trade and services.

Table1

**In the Fergana region
information on labor resources and its composition,⁸ thousand people**

№	Indicators	2010 y	2015 y	2016 y	2017 y	2018 y	2019 y	2020 y
1.	Permanent average population	3 151,9	3 475,1	3 535,0	3 592,5	3 651,8	3 717,6	3819,9
2.	Number of labor resources	1 824,2	1 996,5	2 016,4	2 031,1	2 043,1	2 058,0	2066,3
3.	Economically active population	1 421,2	1 570,9	1 596,6	1 630,5	1 606,6	1 614,7	1628,3
4	Employment of the population - total	1 340,4	1 485,3	1 508,3	1 525,7	1 451,0	1 492,5	1545,0
	Including:							
5.	In state enterprises and organizations	229,0	227,6	226,5	223,8	238,5	242,4	263,0
6.	In non-governmental enterprises and organizations	1 111,4	1 257,7	1 281,8	1 301,9	1 212,5	1 250,1	1282,2
7.	In small business	1 031,8	1 192,5	1 214,4	1 229,3	1 144,5	1 181,7	1222,4

8.	Number of citizens working abroad	28,2	121,9	140,9	168,2	283,7	297,4	313,2
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The labor force in the region is growing both in quantity and quality. Table 1 provides information on the number and composition of labor resources in the region. The permanent population increased from 3151.9 thousand in 2010 to 3819.9 thousand in 2020, or an increase of 21.0%. During the same period, the number of labor resources reached 2,066.3 thousand people, an increase of 113.0% compared to 2010. Its 1628.3 thousand people are economically active. 1545.0 thousand of them were employed. 1222.4 percent of the employed population are engaged in entrepreneurship. The population engaged in entrepreneurship makes up 79.0% of the total employed population.

Table 2 shows the distribution of the population engaged in entrepreneurial activities in the region by type of activity. In 2010, out of 1031.8 thousand people engaged in entrepreneurial activities, 85.6 thousand were engaged in small enterprises and micro-firms, 766.1 thousand in individual entrepreneurship, and 743.7 thousand people were registered without registration. By 2019, the situation has changed for the better. Out of 1181.7 thousand people engaged in entrepreneurial activity, 102.5 thousand were engaged in small enterprises and micro-firms, and 927.1 thousand people were engaged in individual entrepreneurship. The number of people operating without registration has declined slightly in percentage terms. In 2020, as a result of the measures taken, a number of benefits provided to entrepreneurs, the number of registered business entities has increased.

Table 2

**In the Fergana region
employed population and their distribution by type of activity,⁹ thousand people**

№	Indicators	2010 y	2015 y	2016 y	2017 y	2018 y	2019 y	2020 y
1.	In business activities	1 031,8	1 192,5	1 214,4	1 229,3	1 144,5	1 181,7	1222,4
2.	Small business and micro firm (without farms)	85,6	86,3	87,3	95,6	95,5	102,5	107,8
3.	On the farm	180,1	187,8	192,0	191,7	146,2	152,1	170,4
4.	In individual entrepreneurship	766,1	918,4	935,1	942,0	902,8	927,1	944,2

5.	Those operating on the basis of a patent	22,4	27,0	30,1	32,0	38,6	39,4	40,4
6.	Those who operate without registration	743,7	891,4	905,0	910,0	864,2	887,7	912,3
7.	The number of people employed in the service	626,5	706,9	719,0	730,0	678,6	707,7	720,2

At the beginning of 2020, 5,134 or 96% of the 5,337 family businesses established in Fergana region continue to operate. 203 family businesses or 4% of total family businesses ceased operations. In creating the prospects for the future development of family businesses, it is necessary to pay special attention to the use of economic resources. Among economic resources, along with technological, material and labor resources, financial resources play an important role. When financial resources are scarce, most family businesses attract investment. When attracting investments, it is important to make effective use of each sum or unit of investment. Today, the benefits of investing in the vast majority of family businesses are enormous. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the investment activities of family businesses. At present, investment activities in this area do not meet the requirements of the changing times and the conditions of the crisis. Entrepreneurs and citizens who want to start a family business will be able to set up and operate a family business using this guide.

At the beginning of 2020, a total of 5,337 family businesses were established in Fergana region. They operate in various sectors and industries of the economy. Established family businesses make up the majority in industry and commerce. Of the family enterprises established in the region, 2,240 or 41.0% are engaged in industry and 1,367 or 25% in trade. There are 768 family enterprises in the field of accommodation and catering. There are very few family businesses in the areas of information and communication, as well as health and social services. The number of family businesses in modern forms of business is very low. For example, family enterprises are rarely established in the field of intellectual services, education, telecommunications, as well as in the field of national crafts. Extensive explanatory work among the population on the advantages and benefits of establishing a family business will lead to the establishment of many family businesses in these areas and

sectors. As a result, a large part of the population will be self-employed and provided with additional jobs.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Great attention should also be paid to the introduction of modern forms of family business. Not every family entrepreneur has the same potential. In determining their innovative potential, special attention should be paid to:

1. Incentives. Encourage the family entrepreneur to take risks on the path of innovation.

2. Opportunities. Opportunity for a family entrepreneur to innovate.

3. Restrictions. Limits and slows down the innovative activity of the family entrepreneur.

Based on the analysis and observations, we propose priorities for improving the efficiency of family businesses:

-cost reduction, optimization;

-efficient use of labor resources;

-ensuring compliance with standards;

-development and implementation of measures to increase labor productivity;

-organizational and economic factors:

-scientific organization of labor;

-management improvement;

-formation of an effective management structure;

-effective marketing activities;

-effective use of existing equipment, prevention of their downtime, ensuring that they are in regular operation at all times;

-establish planning and adopt effective and optimal plans.

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