

Analysis of the State of State-Owned Enterprises in the Development of the National Economy

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Abstract: In recent years, the country has been actively working to reduce the share of state-owned enterprises. This article describes the current state of state-owned enterprises in our country, which is analyzed on the basis of statistical data on the share of industries.

Keywords: state assets, business entities, state-owned enterprises, property, national economy, market mechanisms, macroeconomic stability, urbanization.

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The national economy¹ - the form of existence of the social economy; The system of spheres, branches, organizations, enterprises, territories and regions of economic activity, conditioned by them, and also having local features, historically formed or radically renewed, changing and developing property and other socio-economic relations of the nation living in the territory of the state. A national economic system that is as free from foreign market influence as possible. The national economy was formed primarily in England in connection with the emergence and establishment of capitalism. At present, there are such types of national economy as capitalist, socialist, post-socialist and capitalist in less developed countries. At the same time, each particular type of economy has its own national models and forms. For example, there are American, European, and Japanese types of capitalist national economy, national models, and their modern form of what is called a "mixed economy". The "mixed economy" in developed countries is a capitalist national economy based on private and public capital and in which the market and the state are regulated, governed, and all democratic principles are decided. The modern socialist national economy exists in China, Vietnam, and Cuba, opening up a wide range of private property, commodity-based economies, and market relations, while preserving socialist state property and enterprises in the most important sectors.

The first results of the large-scale reforms carried out on the basis of the Action Strategy are being reflected in the lives of the people of our country. This is an important factor in strengthening their social activism and confidence in the future².

The third of the policy documents sets specific tasks for the implementation of the priorities of economic development and liberalization.

As a result, much attention is being paid today to further liberalizing the economy, especially to paving the way for entrepreneurship. Consequently, the liberalization of the economy means the decentralization of the state, the transfer of its functions in economic management to self-governing organizations, the private sector. In this process, two important strategic tasks need to be addressed. First of all, the property to be privatized must be transferred to the real owners. Because the creation of real conditions for a radical change in economic relations will lead to the growth of national consciousness and the development of thinking. The next step is to end the state's monopoly on property by creating a multi-sectoral and competitive environment in the economy, and to establish enterprises of various forms of private ownership. This, in turn, has a direct impact on the living conditions of society, changing people's attitudes towards private property and contributing to the formation of social consciousness. Most importantly, the privatization of state property and the promotion of small business will create a new layer of ownership in society. In this sense, it is gratifying that at the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in the new stage of reforms, the state's participation in the economy is gradually reduced.

It is known that the decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically improve the system of implementation of state policy in the field of economic development" and "On measures to radically improve the process of urbanization" were adopted. Accordingly, the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan was reorganized into the Ministry of Economy and Industry. Competitiveness of enterprises operating in the field of

¹ https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milliy_iqtisodiyot

² <https://xs.uz/uz/post/iqtisodiyotni-rivozhlantirishda-zamonaviy-yondashuvlar-muhim>

services means the breadth and prospects of their activities in comparison with competing entities, the strength of the ability to make more profit by targeting costs.³

At a new stage of reforms based on the principles of liberalization of the economy and the widespread introduction of market mechanisms, reducing the role of the state in the economy and increasing the effectiveness of the private sector requires the development of a clear, transparent and results-oriented mechanism.

At the same time, the task of improving the living standards and quality of life in the regions, in particular poverty reduction, is directly linked to the creation of new and sustainable jobs by increasing the competitiveness of all sectors and industries and creating fundamental conditions for entrepreneurship.

This, in turn, requires the coordination of ministries and agencies involved in the structural reform and development of the economy, the introduction of a modern and inclusive institutional system based on the rapid identification and elimination of existing problems and obstacles. In particular⁴:

first, the process of ensuring consistency between macroeconomic stability, economic growth goals and structural reforms, as well as the introduction of effective systems and mechanisms based on modern forecasting models for managing economic cycles under the influence of external and internal factors is delayed;

secondly, the lack of an integrated system and coordinating government body, regulatory framework, criteria and assessment methodology for the development and implementation of poverty reduction measures, as well as social support in this area. the effectiveness of work with the relevant population groups remains low due to the lack of a clear separation of support and entrepreneurial responsibilities;

thirdly, the clear approach and principles of socio-economic development of the regions are not fully formed, without ensuring the interdependence between regional and sectoral development of the economy and the rational use of existing capacity and "relative superiority" criteria in regional development and human capital and demographic factors are not taken into account in the placement of productive forces;

fourth, to identify specific approaches to the development of small and medium-sized businesses in the country, to systematize the targeted financial and non-financial support of entrepreneurship, in particular, the systematization of entrepreneurship training and vocational training, including all programs There are shortcomings in the organization of work to assess the effectiveness of the use of funds allocated from the account;

Fifth, there is no single industrial policy and strategy based on clear mechanisms and support to increase labor productivity, increase the competitiveness of the industry in areas that are fundamental drivers of industrial development, as well as to update and effectively use technical regulations in line with modern requirements. not focused.

³ <https://eprajournals.com/viewjournal.php?jid=4863>

⁴ <https://lex.uz/docs/-4776669>

Government assets sold and controlled by investment obligations
Summary of information (16.04.2021)⁵

№	Area	Number of contracts	Investment liabilities (thousand US dollars)	Investment liabilities (million soums)	Jobs created
1	Karakaloakstan	94	694	36,834	0
2	Andijon	130	31,099	265,243	1,925
3	Bukhoro	87	85,148	101,603	237
4	Jizzakh	101	0	234,848	975
5	Kashkadarya	133	3,911	102,264	259
6	Navoiy	44	250	592,488	185
7	Namangan	56	21,976	69,838	1,019
8	Samarkand	84	58,282	63,339	380
9	Surkhondarya	54	5,312	32,718	90
10	Syrdarya	46	561	26,917	39
11	Tashkent region	220	64,282	231,919	0
12	Ferghana	190	48,374	55,098	169
13	Khorezm	40	12,767	92,587	280
14	Tashkenr city	23	12,447	281,478	91

According to the table, the largest number of contracts by region was in the Tashkent region - 220, and the lowest - in the city of Tashkent. In terms of investment obligations, the largest share was in Bukhara region - 85,148 (thousand US dollars), and the lowest - in Jizzakh region. The largest number of jobs was created in Andijan region - 1925, and the lowest - in Tashkent region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (0).

According to the information on state-owned enterprises and their founders in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, there are a total of 2,769 enterprises, of which 1,018 are LLCs, 250 are JSCs and 1,501 are state-owned enterprises.⁶ In terms of sectors, 800 enterprises in transport, trade and services, 470 enterprises in the construction industry, 295 in agriculture and food, 241 in ICT, 341 in the social sphere. , market and trade companies 545, others 77 enterprises.

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⁵ <https://www.davaktiv.uz/oz/menu/reestr-gosudarstvennyh-predpriyatij>

⁶ <https://www.davaktiv.uz/oz/menu/reestr-gosudarstvennyh-predpriyatij>