American Journal of Alternative Education
ISSN 2997-3953(Online)
Vol. 2, No. 10, Oct 2025,
Available online at: https://scientificbulletin.com/index.php/AJAE

History of The Development of Family Entrepreneurship in The Administrative-Territorial Units of Uzbekistan

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Article information:
Manuscript received: 13 September 2025; **Accepted:**29 September 2025; **Published:** 13 October 2025

Abstract: The article highlights the policy of the government of Uzbekistan aimed at the development of family business and its practical implementation in the Bukhara and Navoi regions. Implementation of programs for the revival of folk crafts, tourism activities, dean's economy, home-based work, as well as solving the problems of employment of the population, especially in remote villages and regions.

Keywords: family business, pottery, gold embroidery, entrepreneurship, tourism, hotel business, dekhkan work.

Introduction

Family business in the developed economy is about 80-90 percent of the total number of small and medium-sized businesses. In countries such as Italy, France, South Korea and Germany, family businesses are represented by corporations and monopolies. In the United States, the largest share of taxes, approximately 89 percent, comes from family businesses, their contribution to the country's GDP is 64 percent .

The place and role of family business in the economy of Uzbekistan is determined by socio-political and economic circumstances and forms the stability, material and spiritual progress of the nation. The basis of the economic society is medium business, including family entrepreneurs. In Uzbekistan, the family business began to take shape from the mentality of our people, historical traditions. Reforms focused on family business began to be carried out in the first days of independence. The methodological basis of the family business is considered to be the "Uzbek model". When forming the foundations of the family business, world criteria were taken into account, but at the same time national characteristics were taken into account.

Literature Review

The development of family business in rural areas, the government begins with the stimulation and development of dekhkan farming. The law "On dekhkan farming", adopted in 1992, provided for the transformation of personal household plots into dekhkan farms. In the Bukhara region in the first years of independence, 2447 , in Navoi - 1513 dekhkan farms . According to the Law, Dekhkan farms could independently carry out their activities on their land plots, set prices for their products, sell them, receive income (profit) in unlimited amounts. The process of reform in the countryside set the task of reviving the true owner of the land. In the development of free economic relations, the construction of mini-banks serving dekhkan and farm enterprises was of great importance. Leasing equipment began to be issued to improve the efficiency of agricultural production. Representatives of the family business began their activities in rice cultivation, viticulture, vegetable growing, melon growing, and animal husbandry.

In 2010, at a joint meeting of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis, the legal framework for organizing a family business was determined. In the face of ever-growing economic and social problems, 2011 was

declared the Year of Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship. In order to create a favorable environment, in accordance with the State Program, comprehensive measures were taken aimed at:

- simplification of state registration of business entities and family business members, simplification of the procedure for connecting to utility networks;

- reduction of the state duty rate for registration for small enterprises with an average annual number of employees up to 100 people and family businesses;

- large-scale involvement of small businesses and small businesses in the public procurement process.

Research Methodology

In March 2012, the Law "On Family Business" was adopted, which provides for the independent organization of activities for the production of goods (works, services), the conclusion of contracts for the purchase and sale of goods, income generation, the formation of financial resources, obtaining loans, etc. . As of January 1, 2014, the total number of small businesses was 11,907 people, and they produced 66.8 percent of gross domestic . 6,800 people worked in the family business. The development of the family business contributed to the revival of national crafts - pottery, gold embroidery art of Bukhara, known since the Middle Ages, revived during the years of independence and became the leading family business in the region, producing products that are in demand both in the domestic and foreign markets. The revival of national crafts has had a positive role in the employment of women, improving their financial situation. Not a single wedding took place without caftans embroidered with gold threads.

Analysis And Results

In 2016, the government of the country revised the possibilities of tourism activities, which opened up new opportunities for the implementation of national brands. The ancient cities of Uzbekistan Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva have become centers of pilgrimage tourism, opening up opportunities for the development of family businesses, especially hotels. Large hotels were built, catering for up to 200 visitors. But the most common are small guest houses that provide services for up to 10 visitors in their own homes. .

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 7, 2018 No. PP-3777 to promote family entrepreneurship, handicrafts, home-based work and other types of entrepreneurial activities, expand agricultural production based on the efficient use of sown areas in each district and city of the country, primarily in remote regions and areas with severe natural and climatic conditions, the program "Every Family is an Entrepreneur" began to be implemented, aimed at ensuring a radical improvement in material conditions, significant positive changes in the quality and level of lifestyle of individual families. Mini-clusters began to be created to help families with business skills and who have achieved positive results in this industry, taking into account the specialization of rural areas and mahallas (handicraft, clothing production, growing certain types of agricultural products, organizing compact greenhouses, etc.). In the Bukhara region, such clusters were created in the clothing industry, handicrafts, and in the creation of greenhouses. In the Navoi region, mainly in the production of astrakhan sheep, in the cultivation of lemons, grapes, pomegranates, etc. Loans in the amount of 168.7 billion soums for 8870 projects in the direction of production, 245.0 billion soums - for 2056 projects in the direction of agriculture were allocated under the program "Every family is an entrepreneur" .

Conclusion/Recommendations

Thus, to date, the scope of services provided by family business entities in the field has been radically expanded, market infrastructure facilities, service and service points have been created to organize trade in products produced by family entrepreneurs. At the same time, the results of the analysis show that the work on the ground to involve the population in family business, those who wish to receive income from labor activity, and the rational use of labor resources are not at the proper level.

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