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Article

Regional Factors, Principles and Directions of Small Business Development

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Abstract: This article examines the regional factors and principles pivotal for the development of small businesses, with a focus on the Namangan region. It describes the grouping and content of these principles, highlighting the significance of territorial factors in economic development. The study analyzes various elements such as natural resources, labor force capabilities, and geographic features, and their influence on small business success in the region. By employing a range of data-driven approaches, the article identifies critical factors and challenges that affect small business operations and provides strategic recommendations for enhancing the sector. The findings underline the importance of leveraging regional strengths and overcoming development disparities to foster sustainable economic growth and entrepreneurial success.

Keywords: region, integral local territory, interdependence, specific direction of development of productive forces, combination of natural and economic factors, general landscape, principles.

1. Introduction

In the context of globalization, competition is intensifying. In such conditions, it is small business and private entrepreneurship that, thanks to their mobility, easy and rapid modernization of production with the involvement of small capital funds, can quickly update the range of products produced and provide consumers with competitive products [1]. Supporting and developing small business is one of the priorities of our state. Market reforms being implemented in Uzbekistan are aimed at increasing the well-being of the population by ensuring sustainable economic growth.

The main focus of the economic reforms being carried out in our republic is on the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, on its comprehensive support [2]. Over the past 34 years since our independence, hundreds of laws, decrees, resolutions and other regulatory documents have been adopted in our republic aimed at promoting the development of small business and private entrepreneurship.

In his speech at the joint session of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the President emphasized: "Another important task of ours is to support and encourage the small business and entrepreneurship sector, to strengthen the economic power of our country, peace and stability, social harmony in our country, and to create favorable conditions for further increasing the share of this sector. After all, an entrepreneur feeds not only himself and his family, but also the people and the state [3], [4]. I will never tire of saying this, even if I repeat it, that is, "When the people are rich, the state will also be rich and powerful" [5].

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The appropriate and effective use of material, financial and labor resources available in the regions is one of the most important factors ensuring the success of the ongoing economic reforms. Territorial factors directly affect the nature and direction of economic reforms, the pace and proportions of the development of production factors, the process of structural changes in the economy, including the development of small businesses [6].

Despite the many measures being taken and the effective use of existing factors, there are a number of problems in the development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship, which negatively affect the effectiveness of small businesses.

In addition to the above, the level of socio-economic development of our region, as well as the development of small businesses, depends on factors such as their geographical location, availability of natural and economic resources, location of production forces, knowledge and skills of labor resources. These factors differ from each other due to objective and subjective reasons [7], [8]. Therefore, eliminating and ensuring the differences between the levels of development of regions is one of the main tasks facing economic reforms.

Literature review. In the current environment, the development of industry often depends on the level of development of small businesses.

Despite the wide scope of the study of regional problems, the isolation of each of them is manifested only in the study of a certain component of the regions. This often limits the possibilities of practical actions in the direction of the development of certain processes due to the interconnectedness of various parts of economic life and the lack of relevant information [9].

In research, the two terms "region" and "district" are often used, and as a rule, no strict boundary is drawn between them. E.B. Alayev states that a region is "a local territory that has unity, interconnectedness, and integrity, and this integrity is an objective condition and natural result of the development of this territory"[10].

Based on the territorial, geographical concept, there are other interpretations of the concept of "region": a region means a union republic, region, territory, and autonomies.

A.G.Granberg, a well-known researcher of regional economic problems, gives a more general definition of a region as “a territory that differs from other territories in a number of respects and has a certain integrity and interdependence of its constituent elements.” At the same time, he rightly relies on the meaning of the word “region” translated from Latin as “country”, “shore (border)”, “province” [11].

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Adding to the sufficiently generalized definition of A.G. Granberg, Professor Ye.A. Chernysh noted that there are many more interpretations of the concept of “region”. Chernysh stated that “a region is a part of a territory with more or less uniform natural conditions, an industrial complex in which a certain production and social infrastructure operate under certain economic, demographic, and historical conditions [13].

A more extensive territorial definition of the concept of "region" was provided by M.V. Stepanov, who defined a region as "a large territory of a country with uniform natural conditions and a specific direction of development of productive forces" [5].

I.A. Rodionova, having studied the differences between these concepts in more detail, believes that in scientific literature and periodicals on the problems of geography and regional economics, the term "region" is gradually replacing the term "district". In explaining this, it is probably stated that the term "district" is more closely associated with the concepts of "economic region" and "administrative region", while the term "region" is more flexible [14].

American professors P. James and J. Martin, recognizing the confusion in defining the concepts of "district" and "region", write: "Usually the word "region" is understood as an integral part of the territory, characterized by a certain uniformity at its core, but without clear boundaries".

Professor W. Jones of the University of Chicago explains: “A region is an area within which there is one or more similarities or relationships.”

Professor Woofter of North Carolina: “A region is an area in which a combination of natural and economic factors has created a uniformity of economic and social structure”.

Another Chicago scholar, R. Platt, defines the concept of “region” as “an area distinguished by a general uniformity of land character and a general uniformity of its use” [15].

Based on the above approaches, we can say that a “region” is a territory, a region, which has uniformity in one or more economic and social relations.

2. Materials and Methods

In the course of the research, the usability of the concept of territory within the framework of the terms "region", "district", and the scientific approaches of scientists to the concepts of territorial factors were studied. Also, the existing factors in the development of small businesses in the regions of Namangan region were analyzed. Based on the data studied, observation, logical approach, analysis and synthesis, and generalization methods were used.

3. Results and Discussion

The region should be considered simultaneously as an element of the territorial organization of sectors and industries, and as an element of the system of settlements, and as an element of the social organization of society - as a place for ensuring human life and all spheres of its activity.

Based on the above, we can consider the region as a territory within the administrative boundaries of the entities included in it, which - in terms of complexity, integrity, specialization and control, that is, the presence of political and administrative management bodies - can be characterized by:

The development of small business in the conditions of market economy relations, ensuring its growth in efficiency, ensures the improvement of the social and economic conditions of the workforce employed in these entities.

Based on the results of the research conducted within the framework of the topic, we can note that there are sufficient conditions for the development of small business in the Namangan region and the resources necessary for production. At the same time, ensuring the socio-economic stability of the development of small business in the region is associated with its own development features:

1. The districts of Namangan region differ from each other in their natural production material and labor resources, demographic growth and location of the population, and their intellectual level;
2. Improving socio-economic relations between small businesses and local government organizations, taking into account the internal and external environment;
3. Organizing the production activities of small businesses primarily based on the requirements of the domestic market of the regions;
4. Using leasing and consulting services in the economic development of small businesses.

The principles of the location of productive forces in the development of small businesses express the need for the development of elements of production resources in accordance with the established development goals. Three groups of principles of the location of productive forces can be distinguished

The principles of the first group in the development of small businesses include:

1. The principle of bringing it closer to sources of energy raw materials, and a number of industries to the areas of production of finished products, to consumption centers;
2. The principle of concentration of industrial production complexes and production-territorial complexes, as well as industrial districts, zones; their

correspondence to the main specialization of the territory in which they are located;

3. The principle of transport cooperation with the maximum comprehensive development of the economy of the regions in which they are located, with the maximum reduction of irrationality in production between different enterprises.

These principles, as well as various factors of the location of individual industries and production, are reflected in the indicators of general and comparative economic efficiency by determining the minimum reduced costs for the production of products and their transportation to the consumer.

The principles of the second group are determined by the rational harmony of nature and economy. When placing production, it is necessary to take into account such principles as ecological (prevention of the harmful effects of production on the environment), urban planning (linking urban development plans with general principles), prevention of excessive concentration of industry and the negative social consequences that this entails. The principles of the third group are formed by the foundations arising from the rational organization of the country's territory.

Factors of the distribution of productive forces are understood as specific causes and conditions that influence the distribution of industries and mediate the effects of the laws and principles of the distribution of productive forces.

In the production sectors, which seem to be the most difficult to locate, various factors operate simultaneously. The role of most of them is characterized by specific indicators (the share of raw materials, fuel, electricity, water consumption per unit of finished product and product, labor, raw materials, fuel costs in the cost of industrial products and capital investments). However, the meaning of these indicators changes significantly under the influence of scientific and technical progress, changes in technology and production technology, affecting the costs of living labor and various resources.

The energy factor is considered the most important due to the shortage of energy resources and the need to implement an energy conservation policy.

The water factor plays a decisive role in the location of small business enterprises in the chemical, pulp and paper, textile, and electric power industries.

The labor factor (the cost of living labor for the production of products) remains important in the location of enterprises in the automotive repair, maintenance, household services, and sewing industries, as well as in all other sectors.

The land factor is of particular importance in the development of the economy of our region. It is especially acute in areas of intensive agricultural production and in the context of limited land resources and high costs of urban communications and engineering structures when allocating land for industrial construction. In this regard, it is necessary to group small enterprises in the form of industrial centers.

The land area of Namangan region is 7.44 thousand sq. km., and although 48 percent is considered unfavorable for agriculture, the geographical location of the region significantly facilitates its socio-economic development. Agroclimatic factors are the basis for the specialization of agricultural production in the region. In particular, land and water resources play an important role in the development and specialization of agriculture among natural factors. Irrigated agriculture is mainly developed in Namangan region, and cotton, grain, vegetable, horticultural and melon growing sectors are considered priority. At the same time, sheep and goat breeding, cattle breeding, and poultry farming play a significant role in the livestock sector. During the years of independence, significant changes were observed in the composition of agricultural arable land and productivity indicators.

Food processing enterprises are of great importance in ensuring food safety, improving consumer diets, and producing the required amount of food.

Table 1. Regional indicators of the development of food processing enterprises in Namangan region

Name of cities and districts	The existing opportunity based on the characteristics of the region
Namangan city	Additional value created - 5.0 billion soums. Including: - fruit and vegetable processing capacity - 25 thousand tons; - milk processing capacity - 46.5 thousand tons; Based on the above, attract foreign investors in the drying, processing, canning, jam, confectionery production of fruit and vegetable products.
Kosansoy district	Attracting foreign investors in the drying, processing, canning, jam, and confectionery production of fruits and vegetables.
Naryn district	It is necessary to attract investors in fruit and vegetable processing.
Pop district	1. There is an opportunity to attract foreign investors to establish canning and processing of fish products. 2. It is advisable to establish the production of sunflower and various vegetable oils, dried and semi-finished products in the district.
Turakurgan district	A small-scale fruit and vegetable drying and processing enterprise could be launched in the district.
Uychi district	Launching a fruit and vegetable processing enterprise in the district, processing tomato products into aseptic boxes.
Uchkurgan district	The district has the potential for innovative development of the fishing industry and the creation of fish processing capacities.
Chartak district	In some areas of the district, it is possible to create natural production and processing capacities of up to 3,000 tons of sorghum per year.
Chust district	There is a possibility of processing fruits and vegetables.
Yangikurgan district	1. Establish wine production; 2. Establish alcohol production from potatoes; 3. It is possible to attract investment in fruit and vegetable processing.

In the development of small milk processing enterprises, there is an opportunity to purchase milk from local residents in the district on an annual contract basis and by paying in cash. Through milk processing, it is possible to produce several different products at the same time, and the quality of the products will also be at a high level by introducing new and modern technologies.(Table 1)

It is worth noting that livestock farming is one of the important sources of income for the population of rural areas of Namangan region. In the development of small businesses, it is appropriate to provide access to advanced technologies, educational and advisory services from socially disadvantaged sections of the population, which will serve to increase the number and share of employed women in this sector.

Soil and climatic conditions are of great importance in agriculture and play a decisive role. Therefore, it is advisable to develop small businesses in the floriculture sector in the region. Development of the floriculture sector, including establishing cooperative relations with the population in flower growing, improving the skills of specialists in the sector, providing comprehensive assistance to entrepreneurs in introducing scientific developments into production processes, attracting business entities to engage in floriculture and seedling cultivation, training them to acquire knowledge and skills, including training in foreign countries, as well as attracting qualified specialists from foreign countries to this process; organizing seminars, conferences, fairs and exhibitions related to the floriculture sector, as well as ensuring participation in fairs and exhibitions held in foreign countries; There is an opportunity to develop the industry by providing close practical assistance in importing export-oriented flower varieties from foreign countries for cultivation and localizing them, as well as organizing the export of cultivated flowers.

Table 2. Development of the floriculture business in Namangan region

Name of cities and districts	The existing opportunity based on the characteristics of the region
Namangan city	There is a possibility of establishing joint projects with South Korea, Turkey, the Netherlands and Bulgaria. By establishing small greenhouses in households, there is a possibility of growing 8-10 million flower seedlings needed for urban beautification.

In the floriculture sector, it is possible to develop programs for the development of small businesses and entrepreneurship in each region, hold presentations and seminars on floriculture projects in neighborhoods; organize large wholesale and retail flower markets; establish nurseries for growing indoor, garden, shrub, ornamental and gift flowers that are suitable for soil and climatic conditions.(Table 2)

Also, the more sustainable development of the viticulture sector in agriculture, the establishment of breeding and cultivation of new promising industrial grape varieties, strengthening the supply of raw materials and financial support to processing enterprises, training qualified specialists, as well as increasing the volume of exports of viticulture products through the development of small businesses are of significant importance in the regional economy. In particular, viticulture can be developed in 3 regions of the region based on natural geographical features.

Farms specializing in melon growing, horticulture, and viticulture have the opportunity to position agricultural crops based on the requirements of the world market, increase the competitiveness and export potential of these products, and increase production volumes taking into account the capacities of processing enterprises in the regions, domestic and foreign market demand, and product quality indicators.

Table 3. Regional indicators of melon growing development in Namangan region

Name of cities and districts	Hudud hususiyatidan kelib chiqib mavjud imkoniyat
Mingbulak district	There is an opportunity to introduce drip irrigation systems in water-scarce areas in the district, where land is not used for grain and cotton.
Turakurgan district	56.7 thousand tons of these products are sufficient for the needs of the district's population, and there is a railway infrastructure to establish a logistics service with the ability to store, process and dry fruits and vegetables in order to export the remaining 43.8 thousand tons.

It is possible to expand the cultivation of seeds of export-oriented and competitive crops that are suitable for the soil and climatic conditions of the regions. There are opportunities to implement targeted complex programs aimed at ensuring the development of the activity of horticultural and viticultural farms; develop proposals aimed at the widespread introduction of scientific achievements, advanced scientific developments and intensive agrotechnologies in horticultural and viticultural farms; develop small businesses through the cultivation, processing, preparation and storage of competitive agricultural products, as well as by assisting in attracting investments, including foreign investments, in order to increase the country's export potential.(Table 3)

Table 4. Regional indicators of horticulture development in Namangan region

Name of cities and districts	Hudud hususiyatidan kelib chiqib mavjud imkoniyat
Pop district	There is an opportunity to establish walnut, almond and pistachio plantations on 8,000 hectares of land in mountainous and foothill areas not used for agriculture in the Chodak, Chorkesar, and Gurumsaroy estates. 77 hectares of land have been allocated to

	the ROOD STEM PE for the construction of a seedling biolaboratory and a greenhouse for growing seedlings.
Chortok district	There is a possibility of establishing an intensive walnut plantation on an area of 100 hectares in the territory of the Bogu-Boston agrofirma of the district, if drip irrigation technology is introduced.

The raw material factor determines the density of the material, that is, the consumption of raw materials and basic materials per unit of finished product

(Table 4).

Enterprises located far from the sources of raw material supply and enterprises supplied with products require special attention. When placing them, it is necessary to correctly take into account the areas of consumption of finished products and their costs, taking into account their transportation, that is, the transport factor.

In the development of small enterprises, the availability of a construction organization with the necessary capacity for the location of industrial construction and a number of other aspects are also taken into account.

Changes in the location of production occur here, usually in agricultural zones. At the same time, the task of improving the specialization and location of agricultural production in rural production organizations in each of them in order to maximize the use of land use and soil cover characteristics remains.

The availability of labor resources, the density of consumption in the area (level of concentration), and the transport conditions for the delivery of perishable products should be taken into account.

In small businesses, it is also important to consider the appropriate location of resources when placing cattle farms, greenhouses, and poultry farms.

Table 5. Territorial characteristics of tourism development in Namangan region

Name of cities and districts	**Hudud hususiyatidan kelib chiqib mavjud imkoniyat**
Namangan city	Increase the number of tourists by restoring the city's 39 existing cultural heritage sites.
Mingbulak district	Increase the number of tourists by restoring 6 existing cultural heritage sites. There is a possibility of creating recreation areas, swimming pools, sanatoriums and health centers for tourists on a total area of 30.0 hectares in the Syrdarya river region, as well as a cable car to the Akhsikent archaeological monument complex
Kosansoy district	The district has the opportunity to organize ecotourism resorts along the river, as well as health resorts, pilgrimages and ecotourism around the "Mug'tepa" archaeological monument complex.
Namangan district	Increase the number of tourists by restoring 15 existing cultural heritage sites. To develop the sector, there is an opportunity to develop ecotourism in the area of the headwaters of the Syrdarya (including the Naryn and Karadarya rivers) and create the necessary infrastructure for tourists.
Naryn district	Increase the number of tourists by restoring 24 existing cultural heritage sites. To develop the sector, there is an opportunity to create an ecotourism corridor in the Naryn River area (on the Uchkurgan-Joja coast), implement the Turbaza project, children's recreation camps, and organize a fishing type of tourism.
Pop district	Increasing the number of tourists by restoring 33 existing cultural heritage sites. There is an opportunity to create a modern "Mountain Cable Car" and build modern hotels on the mountain slope area in the Chodak tourism zone, and organize pilgrimage and ecotourism around the "Munchoktepa" archaeological monument complex.
Turakurgan district	Increasing the number of tourists by restoring 17 existing cultural heritage sites. There is a possibility of organizing pilgrimage and ecotourism around the "Akhsikent" archaeological monument complex

Uychi district	Increase the number of tourists by restoring 25 existing cultural heritage sites. To develop the sector, develop ecotourism in the Naryn River corridor (Uchkurgan-Jiydakapa along the coast), restore the activities of the "Turbaza", organize a fishing type of tourism
Uchkurgan district	Increase the number of tourists by restoring 27 existing cultural heritage sites. There is an opportunity to develop ecotourism around the Naryn River and organize tourism in forestry.
Chartak district	Increasing the number of tourists by restoring 12 existing cultural heritage sites. There is an opportunity to develop medical tourism by upgrading 5 large sanatoriums from the republican scale to the international level, ecotourism in the area of the "Chortoq" reservoir, and pilgrimage tourism in the "Balyk Kul" recreation area.
Chust district	Increasing the number of tourists by restoring 34 existing cultural heritage sites. There is an opportunity to develop ecotourism in the Gova small tourist zone and the Rezaksoy reservoir, organize a pilgrimage tourism route combining 9 major pilgrimage sites, and include the Chust Culture and Recreation Park in national crafts (headgear, popopantik, knife making, etc.) and gastronomic (national dishes) tourism routes.
Yangikurgan district	Increase the number of tourists by restoring 28 existing cultural heritage sites. There is an opportunity to develop ecotourism in the Nanay small tourist zone and the "Old Land" reservoir, and organize an agrotourism destination under the "Namangan apple" brand.

The development of small business in regional economic regions ensures the employment of the population and the growth of their socio-economic well-being.

This sector of the economy serves as the main source of employment for the working population and the growth of their income.

In an economy developing on the basis of market competition, the development of small business in regional markets ensures the formation of a production structure and product types in line with consumer demand by spending less on investment in production.

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the reserves for the development of small businesses and the process of their prospecting, we have come to the following conclusions. The effectiveness of entrepreneurial activity depends on the correct choice of production direction, the identification of the most efficient and cost-effective production, and the correct determination of prices for goods produced for consumers. To this end, the economic policy for conducting entrepreneurial activity should be based on the following:

1. Entrepreneurial activity is based on a high level of scientific and technological processes;
2. Entrepreneurial activity is achieved through a system of free movement of capital (this is achieved, first of all, through the stock market);
3. Entrepreneurial activity in a liberalized market economy is constantly carried out under risk. Therefore, in order to prevent risk, an entrepreneur must study the main causes of its occurrence on the basis of scientific and economic analysis;
4. The state plays a significant role in preventing the risks of entrepreneurial activity.
5. For the effective development of small business in the region and the effective use of existing regional factors, we recommend the following:
6. For the development of small business, the optimal placement of sectors and industries, taking into account the characteristics of each economic region and the consumer demands of the population;
7. To activate state support measures for regions that cannot independently solve their socio-economic problems;

8. To develop leasing services to provide small businesses with the necessary production equipment and technologies;
9. To organize the effective use of local raw material resources, explore and expand new opportunities in the supply market;
10. To provide small businesses with qualified specialists and professional production workers with a wide range of skills;
11. Develop the traditions of master-discipleship, regional specialization, the development of the production of ancient handicrafts of generations based on their traditions, the development of the market for local handicrafts, the development of economic relations with foreign investors;
12. Take measures to open up new competitive advantages of backward regions and take measures to expand their use;
13. Open recreation areas in mountainous, cool regions, direct investments to this area; provide tax benefits, provide preferential loans;
14. Establish fruit and vegetable processing plants in regions based on agricultural specialization, develop agro-industry; develop entrepreneurship in the agricultural sector, etc.

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