

ASPECTS OF PRIVATIZATION PROCESSES IMPLEMENTED IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: *This article describes some aspects of the privatization processes carried out in the years of independence in the Republic of Uzbekistan. It states that the privatization process in Uzbekistan was carried out taking into account the level of readiness of the regions for privatization, that the state took additional measures for the gradual privatization of privatization and the development of the economic potential of the regions during the implementation of economic reforms.*

Key words: *Uzbekistan, market, reform, small business and entrepreneurship, privatization, gross domestic product*

INTRODUCTION

From the first days of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, wide-scale economic reforms aimed at launching a socially oriented market economy began to be implemented. Economic reforms, which made the provision of freedom of entrepreneurship one of the strategic goals, were directed to the creation of socio-economic conditions for market relations and entrepreneurship. The experience of the developed countries of the world has proven that they cannot develop the economy by means of administration and command.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Historical-comparative and statistical research methods were used in the research.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The process of privatization in Uzbekistan was carried out in a small way. It took into account the socio-economic characteristics of the regions, the level of preparation for privatization and the interests of various parties. The state has developed the main principles of economic reforms. Buildings and structures were provided for free and tax benefits were created for such enterprises. As a result of expropriation and privatization of property, in 1992-1993, more than 54,000 trade, public catering, household service facilities, local industry and manufacturing enterprises, more than 20,000 enterprises in various branches of industry and construction were converted into other forms of ownership. After the end of the small privatization stage in Uzbekistan, the next stage, i.e., the period of transition to a new form of ownership based on the stockization of medium and large production enterprises, began. In 2016, the privatization process and the establishment of a joint-stock company reached 56.9%. However, in 2003, this figure was 35 percent. Such a result is, first of all, the result of the constant support of the state for small business and private entrepreneurship.

At the new stage of the country's development, a wide range of innovations are being carried out in all areas. As a result of consistently implemented reforms, the procedure for state registration and accounting of business entities in New Uzbekistan was radically improved, and through the widespread introduction of modern information and communication technologies, their use of forms that do not directly communicate with state bodies was actively encouraged. From April 1, 2017, it was introduced to transfer business entities from the state register to the unified portal of the State Interactive Services of the Republic of Uzbekistan through an integrated internet system. According to the World Bank's Doing Business-2017: evaluation of management quality and efficiency report, Uzbekistan took 87th place among 190 countries of the world and maintained its position in 2016. World Bank experts improved the position of Uzbekistan in five of the 10 indicators of the report.

In the socio-economic reforms implemented in Uzbekistan in recent years, special attention is paid to the further development of small business and private entrepreneurship. The current stage of market reforms in Uzbekistan is the process of economic liberalization, in which the development of entrepreneurship is one of the priority tasks. **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, it can be said that small business and private entrepreneurship has become an important garden that provides employment for the population and is its main source of income. Fundamental changes in the structure of the economy and the establishment of new enterprises gave fruitful results in the field of industrial production. The deepening of economic reforms in the country, the development of small and private entrepreneurship, the increase in the efficiency of enterprises, the development of production and export, the production of high-quality and cheap consumer goods based on the economical use of existing reserves serve to increase the well-being of the people.

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