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METHODS OF ASSESSING THE ROLE OF FAMILY BUSINESS IN THE SERVICE FIELD

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Abstract - The article explores the "neighborhood" approach to assessing the development of family business. It analyzes the development of family entrepreneurship on the example of CGs of Narpay district. Based on this, the activities of CGs are categorized and classified according to "green", "yellow" and "red" colors. Also, scientific and practical recommendations on supporting family entrepreneurship within the framework of the program and increasing their role in the neighborhood system were proposed.

Keywords - Region, Regional Development, Neighborhood, Sectorbay, Family Business, Category Of CGs, Classification Of CGs, Assessment, Methodology.

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of the service sector is one of the most important issues in the socio-economic reforms implemented to build a new Uzbekistan, because the service sector is gaining special importance in the national economy as an important driver of economic growth. Therefore, the service sector is the main criterion for evaluating the socio-economic development of regions. In this regard, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 16, 2020 "On measures to support the service sector" PQ-4752- In the resolution of the number important tasks are defined. Based on the defined tasks, special attention was paid to the evaluation of the trends in the field of service in the socio-economic development of the regions and the role of family business in these processes. Because the issues of increasing the role of family entrepreneurship in the development of the service sector have not yet been studied as an object of research. However, scientific and practical study of the role of monthly entrepreneurship in this field is also an important component of the ongoing reforms. In this regard, this research is a special method of researching the service industry, and it is important in the development of effective measures aimed at the development of family entrepreneurship in this field.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Several problems and factors of socio-economic development of regions have been studied, including:

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- assessment of self-development opportunities of regions, as well as issues of ensuring complex sustainable socio-economic development; [1,2,3,4,]
 - problems of innovative development of regions; [5, 6,7]
 - assessment of the role of small businesses in the development of regions and their development based on an integral index, as well as rating indicators, etc. [8,9,10,11,12,13,14]

These studies show that there is no one-size-fits-all approach to regional development. The research conducted in this regard is aimed at solving various aspects of regional development. However, the role of family business was not taken into account in these approaches. Therefore, the questions of the integrated use of the above research results in practice remain unclear.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The assessment of the development of the service sector in the regions covers such activities as trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food services, information and communication, health and social services. The final result of the activity of the service sector is determined by the volume of the provided services. Therefore, in determining the role of the service sector in the economy, in particular, in the development of regions, the indicator of the volume of services indicated by the population is used. Based on this, it is possible to evaluate the role of family business in the development of this industry. The volume of services provided by family enterprises operating in the regions was analyzed.

Assessment of the development of the service sector in the economy of our country is important in the development of important measures in this regard. Therefore, in this study, the main goal was to assess the development of the service sector in the cross-section of regions. In this, the place of regions was determined by the volume of services per capita and was calculated using the following indicators:

- average annual number of permanent residents during the reporting period (thousands of people);
- volume of services rendered during the reporting period (billion soums).

Private indicators describing the development of the service sector of the regions were determined on the basis of official statistical data. In this case, the volume of services per capita was calculated using the following formula:

$$VSPC = \frac{VSP}{AC};(1)$$

here,

AJXH - avolume of services per capita, (billion soums);

KXH - volume of services provided during the reporting period (million soums);

AP - average annual number of permanent residents during the reporting period (thousand people).

IV. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The development of the service sector is important for the structural renewal of the national economy, ensuring the well-being and employment of the population. Therefore, as a result of paying serious attention to the development of the industry in recent years, changes are being observed in its place in

the economy of our country. At this point, if we focus on the state of development of the services sector in our country, as of January 1, 2020, the volume of GDP is 511838.1 bln. amounted to 165,053.2 billion soums. Or its share in GDP was 35.5 percent, which increased by 105.1 percent compared to last year.¹The volume of provided market services is 16,272.5 billion soums (an increase of 111.6%), the volume of provided market services per capita is 484,600 soums (an increase of 109.5%), those employed in the sector are 50.7% of those employed in the economy, in this sector the share of operating enterprises and organizations was 65.9 percent (20.6 percent increase).²If during this period the number of small enterprises and micro-enterprises operating in our country was 334.8 thousand, the largest share of their number was in the trade sector 30.0%, in the industrial sectors 20.9%, in construction 10.8%, in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. 8.6%, 7.6% in accommodation and food, 4.5% in transportation and storage³.As can be seen from these data, in general, a growth trend was observed in the main indicators of the service sector in the economy. However, the role and share of huds in such growth is different.

The highest indicator of the volume of services provided by business entities in the regions is the city of Tashkent (25785.4 billion soums), Tashkent (3289.3 billion soums), Samarkand (2430.5 billion soums), Fergana (2242.8 billion soums)), Bukhara (1750.4 billion soums), Andijan (1524.8 billion soums) and Kashkadarya (1514.3 billion soums) regions. Relatively less Namangan (1227.6 billion soums), Surkhandarya (1216.3 billion soums), Khorezm (1104.0 billion soums), Republic of Karakalpakstan (973.2 billion soums), Navoi (837.1 billion soums) . soums), Jizzakh (790.8 billion soums) and Syrdarya (720.5 billion soums) regions were observed. If these figures are compared to 2018, it can be observed that the volume of services provided by business entities has increased in all regions except Surkhandarya region (Table 1).

Analysis showed that rIn the development of the service sector in the regions of our republic, there are differences in terms of services per capita. For example, as of January 1, 2020, the average indicator of the republic was 5668.6 thousand soums, while the highest percentage by region was Tashkent city (25703.0 thousand soums), Navoi (4904.9 thousand soums), Tashkent (4705.7 thousand soums). and Bukhara (4275.4 thousand soums) regions. Samarkand (3196.9 thousand soums), Andijan (3141.6 thousand soums), Sirdarya (3128.1 thousand soums), Khorezm (3065.0 thousand soums), Jizzakh (3058.6 thousand soums) and Fergana (3034.2 thousand soums)) average indicator was recorded in the regions. In the regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan (2964.0 thousand soums), Surkhandarya (2873.2 thousand soums), Kashkadarya (2691.1 thousand soums) and Namangan (2675.5 thousand soums), the volume of services provided per capita is low compared to other regions (Table 1).

Table 1

¹https://stat.uz/uploads/docs/yalpi_ichki_mahsulot_dekabr_uz.pdf

²https://stat.uz/uploads/docs/khizmatlar_uz_yanvar.pdf

³https://stat.uz/uploads/docs/MB_2019_uz.pdf

Rating of regions on the development of the service sector(as of January 1, 2020)

No	The name of the areas	Average annual number of permanent residents a thousand people	*Volume of services provided during the reporting period		**Volume of services per capita		Volume of services provided by small enterprises and micro-firms		Areas rating	
			million soums	score	Thousand soums	score	billion soums	score	Σ score	place
1	Republic of Karakalpakstan	1898.3	5 489 177	26	2964.0	23	973.2	23	72	11
2	Andijan	3127.7	9 730 102	30	3141.6	28	1524.8	28	86	4
3	Bukhara	1923.9	3 363 233	23	4275.4	30	1750.4	29	82	6
4	Jizzakh	1382.1	1 904 054	21	3058.6	25	790.8	22	68	14
5	Kashkadarya	3280.4	4 292 705	24	2691.1	21	1514.3	27	72	12
6	Navoi	997.1	4 847 489	25	4904.9	32	837.1	21	78	7
7	Namangan	2810.8	7,442,909	28	2675.5	20	1227.6	26	74	10
8	Samarkand	3877.4	12 271 115	32	3196.9	29	2430.5	31	92	3
9	Surkhandarya	2629.1	7 469 166	29	2873.2	22	1216.3	25	75	9
10	Syr Darya	846.3	2,621,934	22	3128.1	27	720.5	20	69	13
11	Tashkent	2941.9	13 740 175	33	4705.7	31	3289.3	32	96	2
12	Ferghana	3752.0	11,279,996	31	3034.2	24	2242.8	30	85	5
13	Khorezm	1866.5	5,673,929	27	3065.0	26	1104.0	24	77	8
14	Tashkent sh.	2571.7	64,943,787	34	25703.0	33	25785.4	33	100	1

Source: Compiled by the author based on the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (https://stat.uz/uploads/docs/khizmatlar_dekabr_uz.pdf) Note: General rating score: max – 100, min – 60; *according to the indicator: max – 34, min – 21; **according to the indicator: max – 33, min – 20; ***according to the indicator: max – 33, min – 20. Based on this, the rating of regions was conditionally divided into high (86-100 points) - "green", medium (71-85 points) - "yellow" and low (60-70 points) - "red" color categories. When the total score of the regions is the same **Indicator of the volume of services per capita is taken into account.

At the next stage of this research, a methodology was formed to assess the role of family entrepreneurship in the development of the service sector. The purpose of this was to substantiate the

hypothesis that "there is a connection between the service sector and the development of family business in the socio-economic development of the regions."

Based on this methodology, the role of family entrepreneurship in the development of the service sector was evaluated. The following indicators were selected:

- number of family businesses operating in the area (unit);
- in the areanumber of family enterprises per 100 families, (unit);
- the share of family enterprises in the service sector in the number of family enterprises operating in the region, (percentage).

Based on these criteriaThe role of family entrepreneurship in the development of the service sector in the regions of Samarkand region was evaluated. In this case, the information of table 2 - 3 was used.

As of November 1, 2020The number of registered family businesses in Samarkand region is 6780, of which the largest number is in the regions: Samarkand city - 1658, Samarkand district - 788, Pastdargom district - 786, Payariq district - 566, Ishtikhon district - 496 and the most less: Pakhtachi district - 46, Nurabad district - 51 and Koshrabot district - 53. The highest percentage of non-operating registered family businesses in the regionsNurabad district - 11.8%,Bulungur district - 7.4% andIn Tailoq district - 7.2%. The most established new family enterprises in the analyzed periodSamarkand city - 486, Nurabad district - 9, the largest number of liquidated family enterprises - Ishtikhon district - 16, and Jomboy and Pakhtachi districts - 1 each (Table 2).

6780 registered in Samarkand regionfamilyin the share of enterprises by economic sectorsagriculture, forestry and fishing - 8.1% (555),industry - 27.5% (1863), construction - 0.7% (47), services (fieldtrade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food services, information and communication, health and social services) - 58% (3917) and other industries - 5.9% (398). During this period, 94.9% of family enterprises registered in these areas were active in the region, while 5.1% stopped their activity for various reasons.If we look at it by sectors, in agriculture, forestry and fishing (95.1% of the active, 5.9% inactive), in industry (93.8% active, 6.2% inactive). in construction (those who are active - 100%, those who are not active - none), in all areas of activity in the service sector (those who are active - 95.5%, those who are not active - 4.5%) and in other areas (those who are active - 95.0%, those who did not indicate - made up 5.0%). In the region under analysisestablished (2287) and terminated (88) number of family enterprises by industryin agriculture, forestry and fisheries (established - 206, terminated - 9), in industry (established - 525, terminated -37), in construction (established - 6, terminated - none), in all areas of activity in the service sector (organized - 1470, terminated - 42) and in other areas (established - 80, terminated - 5).(Table 3).

Table 2

The region family number of enterprises by region in Samarkand (as of November 1, 2020)

The name of the areas	Register past OC number	Active status of OCs		Inactives in those registered share of gi, %	2020 January-October organized in the month done	2020 January-October be completed in a month han
		Active	Inactive			
Samarkand region	6780	6447	333	4.9	2287	88
Samarkand sh	1658	1658	56	3.3	486	15
Kattakurgan sh	91	91	5	5.2	48	4
Districts:						
Akdarya	225	213	12	5.3	91	5
Burungur	217	201	16	7.4	79	12
Jomboy	325	318	7	2.2	135	1
Istikhan	496	465	31	6.3	89	16
Kattakurgan	282	267	15	5.3	149	2
Help	53	52	1	1.9	16	-
Narpay	213	207	6	2.8	101	6
Payarik	566	533	33	5.8	178	7
I'm low	786	751	35	4.5	248	5
Cotton	46	46	0	-	22	1
Samarkand	788	732	56	7.1	317	2
Nurabad	51	45	6	11.8	9	2
Urgut	478	456	22	4.6	185	5
Taylaq	444	412	32	7.2	134	5

Source: Compiled by the author based on the data of the Samarkand Regional Statistics Department

Table 3

The region family number of enterprises by economic sectors in Samarkand (as of November 1, 2020)

Sectors of economy	Register past	from that					Organized		Completed han	
		You are showing activity han	Not showing activity			2019				
			01.11.2019		01.11.2020					
			the number	Active from the list	Not showing activity		the number	Active share of	Not showing activity	2019
							9	0	9	0

												January-October	January-October	January-October	January-October
	01.11.2019	01.11.2020	01.11.2019	01.11.2020											
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	35 7	555	31 8	52 2	3 9	89.1	10.9	33	94.1	5.9	126	206	7	9	
Industry	13 70	186 3	12 91	17 48	7 9	94.2	5.8	11 5	93.8	6.2	561	525	31	37	
Construction	35	47	35	47	-	100	-	-	100	-	7	6	1	-	
Trade	89 8	218 6	86 4	21 08	3 4	96.2	3.8	78	96.4	3.6	465	105 4	20	14	
Transport and storage	31	43	29	39	2	93.5	6.5	4	90.7	9.3	11	8	1	-	
Accommodation and dining services	11 58	159 8	11 14	15 18	4 4	96.2	3.8	80	95.0	5.0	456	376	20	23	
Information and communication	41	67	39	64	2	95.1	4.9	3	95.5	4.5	11	21	1	-	
Health and social services	13	23	13	23	-	100	-	-	100	-	4	11	2	-	
Other areas	29 4	398	28 2	37 8	1 2	95.9	4.1	20	95.0	5.0	62	80	5	5	
Total:	41 97	678 0	39 85	64 47	2 1 2	94.9	5.1	33 3	95.1	4.9	170 3	228 7	88	88	

Source: Compiled by the author based on the data of the Samarkand Regional Statistics Department.

Table 4

The number of family businesses in the service sector by region of Samarkand region

	Areas	Trade	Transport and storage	Accommodation and dining services	Information and communication	Provision of health care and social services	Σ- Total		Everything	
		the number	the number	the number	the number	the number	the number	share	the number	share
1	Samarkand sh	486	16	638	23	6	1169	70.5	1658	100.0
2	Kattakurgan sh	26	1	13	2	-	42	46.1	91	100.0
3	Akdarya	62	-	50	1	-	113	53.0	213	100.0
4	Burungur	62	-	46	1	2	111	55.0	201	100.0
5	Jomboy	126	1	77	3	3	210	66.0	318	100.0
6	Istikhan	139	3	92	10	2	246	53.0	465	100.0
7	Kattakurgan	107	-	47	2	-	156	58.0	267	100.0
8	Help	14	1	20	1	-	36	69.0	52	100.0
9	Narpay	102	1	23	1	1	128	62.0	207	100.0
10	Payarik	192	4	116	4	-	316	59.0	533	100.0
11	I'm low	251	8	109	1	1	370	49.0	751	100.0
12	Cotton	18	-	2	-	1	21	46.0	46	100.0
13	Samarkand	249	-	141	4	2	396	54.0	732	100.0
14	Nurabad	14	-	5	-	1	20	44.0	45	100.0
15	Urgut	109	-	57	6	-	172	38.0	456	100.0
16	Taylaq	151	4	82	5	4	246	60.0	412	100.0

Source: Compiled by the author based on the data of the Samarkand Regional Statistics Department.

Table 5

Rating of the regions of Samarkand region according to the index "The role of family entrepreneurship in the development of the service sector" (as of November 1, 2020)

№	Areas	Average annual number of permanent residents	Average families the number	You are showing activity gan Number of OCs		You are showing activity gan Share of OCs in the service sector in the number of OCs		Number of OCs per 100 families		Territorys rating	
		a thousand	unity	unity	score	percentage	score	unity	score	∑ score	place
1	Samarkand sh	543	108600	1658	34	70.5	33	1.5	33	100	1
2	Kattakurgan sh	89	17800	91	22	46.1	22	0.5	29	73	14
3	Akdarya	157	31400	213	25	53.0	24	0.7	30	79	11
4	Burungur	185	37000	201	23	55.0	26	0.5	29	78	12
5	Jomboy	170	34000	318	27	66.0	31	0.9	31	89	4
6	Istikhan	251	50200	465	30	53.0	24	0.9	31	85	7
7	Kattakurgan	270	54000	267	26	58.0	27	0.5	29	82	9
8	Help	130	26000	52	21	69.0	32	0.2	28	81	10
9	Narpay	211	42200	207	24	62.0	30	0.5	29	83	8
10	Payarik	247	49400	533	31	59.0	28	1.0	32	91	2
11	I'm low	350	70000	751	33	49.0	23	1.0	32	88	6
12	Cotton	143	28600	46	20	46.0	21	0.2	28	69	15
13	Samarkand	249	49800	732	32	54.0	25	1.5	33	90	3
14	Nurabad	149	29800	45	19	44.0	20	0.2	28	67	16
15	Urgut	501	100200	456	29	38.0	19	0.5	29	77	13
16	Taylaq	198	39600	412	28	60.0	29	1.0	32	89	5

Source: Author's calculation based on the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

This 5 table of accounts was implemented as follows:

1. Average families coni:

$$OC_i = \frac{AC_i}{5}; (4.1)$$

here,

OC – average family coni in the area;

AC is the average annual number of permanent residents in the area; –

i – area order number;

5 – average family size.

2. Share of OCs in the service sector in the number of active OCs:

$$XC_{Share\ OC} = \frac{XC_{OC}}{Total_{OC}} \times 100\%; (4.2)$$

here,

$XC_{Share\ OC}$ –the share of OCs in the service sector in the number of operating OCs;

XC_{OC} –the number of OCs in the field of services;

$Share\ OC$ –total number of operating OCs.

3. Number of OCs per 100 families:

$$\text{Ҳар 100 оилага } OC_i = \frac{FC_{OC}}{OC} \times 100; \quad (4.3)$$

here,

Ҳар 100 оилага OC_i – Number of OCs per 100 families by region;

FC_{OC} –The number of operating OKs;

OC –Average number of families;

i –area sequence number.

Areas rating was assessed on a 100-point scale (5 - table). In this, The highest indicator according to the 1st criterion - 34 points, the highest indicator according to the 2nd criterion - 33 points, the highest indicator according to the 3rd criterion - 33 points. The rest were rated accordingly relative to the highest score on the indicator. On this basis, the rating of regions was conventionally classified according to high (86-100 points) - "green", medium (71-85 points) - "yellow" and low (55-70 points) - "red" color categories. When regions have the same total score, the higher score for criterion 3 plays a decisive role.

It was observed that there are differences in the development of family business in the field of services in the regions of Samarkand region. In the "role of family entrepreneurship in the development of services" index by regions, the highest rating points are the city of Samarkand (100), Payariq (91), Samarkand (90), Jomboy (89), Tayloq (89) and Pstdarg'om was recorded in the districts. Average rating score Ishtikhan (85), Narpay (83), Kattakurgan (82), Koshrabot (81), Okdarya (79), Bulung'ur (78), Urgut (77) districts and Kattakurgan city (73). The lowest rating points were registered in Pakhtachi (69) and Nurabad (67) districts (table 5).

It was found that their demographic indicators (number of population, number of families) do not have a strong influence on the ranking of regions that have a high place according to this index. Accordingly, the population of Jomboy district (170,000) is lower than the average of the region (240,000), but it took 4th place with 89 points. The opposite trend was also observed according to the same indicator. In this regard, Urgut district ranks 2nd in the region in terms of population (501,000), but it ranks 13th in this ranking with 77 points (table 5). However, the city of Samarkand is an exception. Because the city of Samarkand is the administrative center of the region and one of the largest cities in the republic in terms of population and territory. Based on this, it can be said that the population of regions is not an important factor in the development of family business in the service sector.

The scores of this index on the criterion "number of family businesses per 100 families" were decisive in determining the ranking of regions. Scores for this criterion are consistent with their rating results (Table 5).

16 regions of Samarkand region for 2020 according to the state of development of family entrepreneurship in the service sector classified. In this, regions the rating score obtained (Table 5) based on the description of high level (1-6 places), middle level (7-14 places) and low level (15-16 places) (Table 6).

Table 6

Samarkand region by regions development of family entrepreneurship in the service sector description (as of November 1, 2020)

Territory	Area category	Description
Samarkand city, Payariq, Samarkand, Jomboy, Tailoq, Pastdargom districts	"Green" (in the range of 86-100 points Regions 1-6)	High level: In these areas xthe field of izmatsis the driver of socio-economic development. of this fieldthe role of family entrepreneurship in the development is very high, more than 50 percent of OK belongs to the service sector. alsoIn the socio-economic development of the Samarkand region, in particular, the formation of the GNP, the high level of the service sector, and the creation of new enterprises and jobs in this sector are considered regions that have a significant contribution.
Istikhan, Narpay, Kattakurgan, Koshrabot, Okdarya, Bulungur, Urgut districts and the city of Kattakurgan	"Yellow" (in the range of 71-85 points 7-14th place regions)	Intermediate level: In these areas xof the field of izmatsin the development of family businessplace is not enough. Activities such as information and communication and health and social services in these areasOCs are almost non-existent. Declaring 2020 as the "Year of Development of Science and Digital Economy" in our country directly implies the development of information and communication services. Therefore, this toin determining additional measures for the development of the service sector in the regions belonging to IFAG, it is appropriate to give priority to the lending of projects in the service sector within the framework of the "Every Family is an Entrepreneur"

		program. It is also proposed to develop a clearly planned "road map" for the transition from the "yellow" category to the "green" category.
Pakhtachi and Nurabad districts	"Red" (ranked 15-16 in the range of 55-70 points regions)	Low level: Regions of this category are characterized by underdeveloped market infrastructure and high need for financial resources. To actively attract investments in the development of target regional programs for the gradual transfer of these regions from the "red" category to the "yellow" category, from the "yellow" category to the "green" category, to attract additional financial resources for the establishment of small business areas and the support of business entities measures should be determined.

Source: Compiled by the author

The development of the service sector depends on the growing needs of the population for modern services and the development of small businesses that can meet these needs. In other words, the production volume of services is linked to factors such as household income, price of services, infrastructures and small business development.

The current procedure for evaluating the rating of regions is based on the criteria developed on the basis of the Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 1, 2020 "On the introduction of the rating evaluation system of social and economic development of regions" PQ-4702 - number. Accordingly, the development of the service sector in the regions was evaluated according to the indicators "volume of services provided to the population" and "volume of services per capita". Based on this methodology, the rating results of the development of the service sector in the regions of Samarkand region confirmed the results of our research. However, the purpose of our research was to determine the role of family business in the development of the service sector in the regions. for this, we determined the share of family business in all types of activities in the service sector. The analysis showed that the share of family business in the provision of trade and accommodation and food services is much higher than in other types of activity. Based on this, it was concluded that in the development of the service industry, family businesses that provide services in trade, accommodation and catering can be the growth point of this industry. Also, regions were described according to the index "the role of family business in the development of the service sector" and recommendations were developed on this basis. in the development of the service sector, it was concluded that family businesses that provide services in trade, accommodation and catering can be the growth point of this sector. Also, regions were described according to the index "the role of family business in the development of the service sector" and recommendations were developed on this basis. in the

development of the service sector, it was concluded that family businesses that provide services in trade, accommodation and catering can be the growth point of this sector. Also, regions were described according to the index "the role of family business in the development of the service sector" and recommendations were developed on this basis.

V. CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

There are several problems and factors of socio-economic development of regions. The results of such assessment also confirm the presence of uneven trends in the development of regions. The reasons for this are based on the favorable geographical location of the regions, natural resources and climate conditions, the level of development of infrastructure facilities and other factors. Our methodological approach was to evaluate the role of family business in regional development. The results of the assessment showed that family business has an impact on the development of regions. This proved the hypothesis of our research. In accordance with this approach, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. Based on the assessment of the role of family business in the socio-economic development of the regions, the category of regions was classified. This, in turn, made it possible to assess the regional institutional environment of family business. According to it, it was determined that with the increase in the loans allocated by the regions for family business, the probability of the transition of the region from "red" to "yellow", from "yellow" to "green" category will increase from 41.5% to 67.9%. On this basis, the expediency of dividing state financial resources according to the "green", "yellow", "red" categories in the proportion of 15%, 35%, 50%, respectively, was justified.

2. The integral index of the assessment of the role of family business in the service sector made it possible to determine the rating of regions according to the level of development. On this basis, the characteristics and trends of the development of family business in the regions were determined. This methodology was used by the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Small Business and Entrepreneurship Development Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the assessment of the socio-economic development of regions based on the consideration of the role of family entrepreneurship, as well as in the practice of monitoring regional programs in this regard.

3. The regional approach to the assessment of the role of family business in the development of the service sector revealed the main factors that caused disparities in the socio-economic development of the regions. Based on these, recommendations were made for improving regional development programs.

The data collected for the study was not sufficient to assess the role of family business activity in the development of manufacturing, construction and agricultural sectors. Therefore, in the next studies, the task of conducting research on the role and role of family entrepreneurship in these areas was determined.

Also, in further studies, the need to develop the theory of regional development in the following directions was justified:

First of all, important socio-economic indicators of regional development are in need of an additional developmental classification system.

Secondly, based on the results of the research, it was concluded that there are still conflicting opinions in determining the socio-economic nature of regional development.

Thirdly, the role of family business in regional development was not taken into account in the studied studies. Therefore, there were difficulties in combining or generalizing the results of research on the development of regions based on the principles of synergy.

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