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THE ROLE OF YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP ENTITIES IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS



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Abstract: This article examines the role of youth entrepreneurship entities in industrial development, drawing on evidence from Namangan Region and “MASH XIM” LLC. The study evaluates industrial production, financial performance, and economic efficiency indicators for 2021–2025 and develops recommendations for reducing production costs and improving the enterprise’s profitability.

Keywords: youth entrepreneurship, industrial development, small business, financial support, localization, production costs, profitability, internal reserves.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Namangan viloyati hamda “MASH XIM” MChJ misolida yoshlar tadbirkorligi subyektlarining sanoat rivojlanishidagi oʻrni tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotda 2021–2025-yillar davomida korxonaning sanoat ishlab chiqarishi, moliyaviy natijalari va iqtisodiy samaradorlik koʻrsatkichlari baholanib, ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini kamaytirish hamda korxona rentabelligini oshirish boʻyicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: yoshlar tadbirkorligi, sanoat rivojlanishi, kichik biznes, moliyaviy qoʻllab-quvvatlash, mahalliyashtirish, ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari, rentabellik, ichki zaxiralar.

Аннотация: В данной статье исследуется роль субъектов молодёжного предпринимательства в развитии промышленности на основе материалов Наманганской области и ООО «MASH XIM». В исследовании проведена оценка показателей промышленного производства, финансовых результатов и экономической эффективности предприятия за 2021–2025 годы, а также разработаны рекомендации по снижению производственных затрат и повышению рентабельности предприятия.

Ключевые слова: молодёжное предпринимательство, промышленное развитие, малый бизнес, финансовая поддержка, локализация, производственные затраты, рентабельность, внутренние резервы.

INTRODUCTION

Youth entrepreneurship is an important instrument for promoting employment, generating new manufacturing initiatives, commercializing innovations, and strengthening regional economic activity. Enterprises established by young people in the industrial sector are particularly distinguished by their rapid adoption of modern technologies, entry into new market segments, and production of high-value-added goods.

Supporting young people’s business initiatives has become a priority of state policy in Uzbekistan. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. RP-62¹ of 14 February 2025 “On additional measures for the development of youth entrepreneurship and ensuring youth employment” provides for the implementation of the “Youth Business” Program in 2025–2027, integrating financing, employment, and job-creation mechanisms [1]. Under the program, Aloqabank allocated UZS 1 trillion 177 billion in preferential loans to 9,240 projects and facilitated employment for 12,500 unemployed young people, demonstrating the growing economic importance of youth entrepreneurship [2].

Industrial production is a promising field for youth entrepreneurship because it offers opportunities to create high value added, develop export capacity, produce import-substituting goods, and generate stable employment. Therefore, the activities of youth entrepreneurship entities should be assessed in close connection with the overall dynamics of regional industry, its sectoral structure, and enterprise financial results.

The purpose of this study is to identify industrial development trends in Namangan Region during 2021–

1 <https://lex.uz/docs/7387089>

2025, assess the financial performance of “MASH XIM” LLC as a youth entrepreneurship entity, and develop practical recommendations based on internal reserves for improving the enterprise’s economic efficiency.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

Academic perspectives on youth entrepreneurship interpret it not merely as a form of self-employment, but as an institution that promotes innovative activity, social mobility, and economic independence. U. Schoof identifies five major constraints on youth business development: socio-cultural attitudes, entrepreneurship education, the administrative and regulatory environment, access to finance, and business support services [3].

OECD and European Commission studies report that young entrepreneurs face greater constraints than older entrepreneurs in terms of experience, financial resources, credit history, and access to professional networks. Effective policy should therefore combine financial support with entrepreneurship education, mentoring, advisory services, networking, and market-access instruments² [4]. An OECD study on developing countries emphasizes the need to shift youth businesses from “subsistence entrepreneurship” toward high-productivity, growth-oriented business models [5].

A systematic review conducted by international scholars identifies entrepreneurial motivation, intentions and attitudes, competence and education, support systems, innovation, and technology adoption as the principal research streams in youth entrepreneurship [6]. This approach indicates that a youth-owned enterprise should be assessed not only by its financial results, but also in conjunction with the entrepreneur’s human capital, innovative behavior, and institutional environment.

Factors influencing the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises have been classified into six groups: human capital, entrepreneurial personality, marketing capacity, innovation capacity, technology adoption, and collaborative linkages [7]. These factors directly affect cost management, product quality improvement, market-share expansion, and capacity utilization in industrial enterprises.

Research on youth entrepreneurship development has demonstrated a close relationship among attitudes toward entrepreneurship, intentions to start a business, knowledge, and practical skills [8]. In domestic research, U. G. Valiev systematizes credit, savings, guarantee, and preferential financial instruments for financing youth entrepreneurship and notes regional differences in resource allocation [9]³.

Although the literature review reveals a wide range of scholarly and practical approaches to supporting youth entrepreneurship, the integrated assessment of regional industrial macro-indicators alongside the cost, profit, and profitability indicators of a specific youth-owned enterprise has not been adequately addressed. The distinctive feature of this study is its interrelated analysis of industrial dynamics in Namangan Region and the financial condition of “MASH XIM” LLC.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study’s information base comprised data from the SIAT database of the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, indicators from the production localization program in Namangan Region, official information on support for youth entrepreneurship, and the 2021-2025 financial statements of “MASH XIM” LLC [2; 10-12]. Certain regional indicators for 2025 were adopted on the basis of the research materials provided.

The analysis used time-series methods to examine annual changes in the indicators, comparative analysis to determine base-period and chain changes, structural analysis to calculate the shares of production costs and profit in net revenue, and ratio analysis to determine profitability levels. A systems approach, statistical grouping, economic comparison, and methods for identifying internal reserves were also applied.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The practical outcomes of measures to provide financial support for youth entrepreneurship are also reflected in regional industrial development indicators. In particular, the expansion of production activities, the establishment of new business entities, and the implementation of investment projects contribute to growth in industrial output per capita. From this perspective, it is appropriate to analyze the dynamics of industrial output

2 Schoof, U. (2006). *Stimulating Youth Entrepreneurship: Barriers and Incentives to Enterprise Start-ups by Young People*. SEED Working Paper No. 76. Geneva: International Labour Organization.

3 7. Fajarika, D., Trapsilawati, F., Sopha, B.M. (2024). Influential factors of small and medium-sized enterprises growth across developed and developing countries: A systematic literature review. *SAGE Open*, 14. DOI: 10.1177/18479790241258097.

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per capita in Namangan Region-one of the regions in which youth entrepreneurship is actively developing-during 2021-2025 (Table 1).

Table 1

Industrial Output per Capita in Namangan Region, 2021-2025 (thousand UZS)

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Industrial output per capita, thousand UZS	5,068.6	6,112.9	7,225.6	10,228.2	12,680.9

The table shows that industrial output per capita in Namangan Region followed a stable upward trend during 2021–2025. Specifically, the indicator amounted to UZS 5,068.6 thousand in 2021 and reached UZS 6,112.9 thousand in 2022, an increase of UZS 1,044.3 thousand (20.6%) compared with the previous year. In 2023, it reached UZS 7,225.6 thousand, increasing by UZS 1,112.7 thousand (18.2%) compared with 2022.

Regional industrial support programs, particularly the program for localizing the manufacture of finished products, components, and materials, have been among the key factors behind the stable growth of industrial output per capita. Under this program, new production capacities were created, enterprise activities were expanded, the output of import-substituting goods increased, and additional jobs were generated. Therefore, analyzing the results of the localization program in Namangan Region during 2021-2025 makes it possible to assess the principal drivers of industrial development (Table 2).

Table 2

Results of Implementing the Production Localization Program in Namangan Region

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of ongoing projects, units	65	85	84	120	86
Number of enterprises, units	49	67	66	80	64
Output volume, UZS billion	668.9	1,514.0	2,107.7	3,022.9	3,018.9
New jobs created, units	1,114	1,246	758	2,034	923

The table shows that the program for localizing the manufacture of finished products, components, and materials was implemented consistently in Namangan Region during 2021-2025. In particular, the number of projects implemented under the program increased from 65 in 2021 to 120 in 2024 and amounted to 86 in 2025. The number of enterprises likewise increased from 49 to 80, before reaching 64 in 2025. This indicates that certain progress was achieved in commissioning new production capacities and involving existing enterprises in the production process under the localization program.

The sustainable development of industrial production in the region is determined primarily by the consistent expansion of manufacturing industries in the structurally prioritized sectors of the economy. In particular, government measures aimed at industrial modernization, production localization, investment attraction, and support for youth entrepreneurship are significantly increasing the economic potential of manufacturing industries. Consequently, industrial enterprises established by young people contribute to sustainable regional industrial growth not only by creating new jobs, but also by generating value added in textiles, apparel, plastics, fabricated metal products, and other manufacturing industries. From this perspective, analyzing changes in output by major economic activity within Namangan Region's manufacturing sector during 2021-2025 makes it possible to assess the region's structural development priorities, leading industries, and their role in total industrial production (Table 3).

Table 3

Industrial Output by Economic Activity in Namangan Region (UZS billion)

Type of economic activity	Output volume (UZS billion)				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Textile manufacturing	3,872.7	5,099.0	5,360.3	6,853.0	8,304.3
Manufacture of wearing apparel	1,416.6	1,724.3	2,419.1	4,224.9	3,945.1
Manufacture of leather and related products	274.5	230.7	272.9	536.2	516.3
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	287.6	340.1	484.8	633.9	846.8

Metallurgical industry	159.7	154.6	111.1	832.9	1,467.4
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	115.7	110.1	87.6	143.3	94.2
Manufacture of furniture	270.7	324.2	203.9	471.4	769.1
Other manufacturing	295.7	303.3	363.2	852.5	884.8

The table indicates that several industries within Namangan Region's manufacturing sector recorded high growth rates. In particular, textile output increased from UZS 3,872.7 billion in 2021 to UZS 8,304.3 billion in 2025, consolidating its position as the region's leading industry. Apparel output rose from UZS 1,416.6 billion to UZS 3,945.1 billion, while the manufacture of rubber and plastic products increased from UZS 287.6 billion to UZS 846.8 billion.

At the same time, the highest growth was recorded in the metallurgical industry, where output increased from UZS 159.7 billion to UZS 1,467.4 billion. Output also rose steadily in furniture manufacturing and other manufacturing activities. By contrast, the manufacture of leather and related products and the manufacture of machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified recorded relatively low growth rates.

Overall, the analysis indicates that Namangan Region's manufacturing industries are developing consistently, with textiles, apparel, metallurgy, and plastic products serving as the principal drivers of regional industrial growth. This trend demonstrates the continued expansion of industrial capacity and value-adding production in the region.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In conclusion, the analysis showed that industrial production in Namangan Region has followed a stable development trend, with production volumes and economic potential increasing consistently, particularly in manufacturing industries. The financial analysis of "MASH XIM" LLC, which has the status of a youth entrepreneurship entity, found that although the enterprise's revenue has been increasing, the high share of production costs has caused its profitability indicators to decline.

At the same time, the study established that the enterprise has untapped internal reserves for improving economic efficiency by optimizing production costs, increasing the use of locally sourced raw materials, utilizing production capacity more effectively, and widely introducing resource-saving technologies. Mobilizing these reserves in practice will strengthen the competitiveness of youth entrepreneurship entities, improve their financial performance, and make an additional contribution to the sustainable development of regional industry.

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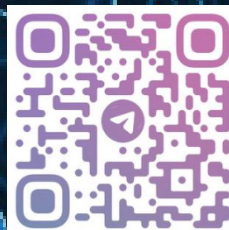
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