



STATISTICAL STUDY OF DIRECT MAINTENANCE OF SMALL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES IN THE REGIONS

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ANNOTATION

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The article presents scientific conclusions and recommendations for assessing the state of development of small business and private entrepreneurship and the factors affecting it, socio-economic aspects of the development of the industry and structural changes.

KEYWORDS: *small business, entrepreneurship, statistical analysis, creation rate, export potential, statistical methods, statistical evaluation.*

INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship, including small business and private entrepreneurship, is one of the important factors in ensuring employment and increasing incomes, increasing export potential, ensuring sustainable socio-economic development in the regions of the country in the context of the pandemic.

Entrepreneurship, in the broadest sense, is considered to be a mental activity based on self-interest, aimed at achieving the goals of the subject, based on its own personal factors, from running a household to producing and selling goods and services. In the narrow sense, entrepreneurial activity represents only the production processes at different levels of the economic sector, ie entrepreneurship [1].

Therefore, from the first days of independence, special attention has been paid to the development and support of small business and private entrepreneurship in the country. In this regard, a number of laws, Presidential Decrees, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers and other normative legal acts on the development of the industry have been adopted, which has a positive impact on the development of entrepreneurship [5,6].

In particular, the Action Strategy of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 ... also

identified priorities such as ensuring the stability of the national economy and support and development of the private sector [2]. In ensuring the implementation of these priorities, it is important to fully support small business and private entrepreneurship in the regions of the country, to ensure sustainable development.

Especially in the current pandemic, the role of small business and private entrepreneurship in the development of national and regional economies is growing. This sector plays a leading role in filling the domestic market, meeting the material needs of the population for goods and services, as well as supporting exports.

According to statistical analysis, the subjects of Jizzakh region also make a worthy contribution to the development of small business in the country. Today the permanent population of the region is 1 million 352 thousand people, including the labor force 764.1 thousand people (56.5%), the economically active population 590.3 thousand people (43.6%), the number of people employed in the economy. 536.2 thousand people (39.6 percent). [3].

Along with the constant population growth in the region, there is also an increase in the number of people employed in the economy. For example, in 2016, the growth rate of the population employed in

the economy in the region was 103.0% compared to the previous year, while in 2019 this figure was 110.2% [4].

In our opinion, one of the main indicators in the labor market is the unemployment of the able-bodied population. International statistics show that today there are 200 million people in the world. notes that more than one person is unemployed.

If we analyze the Jizzakh region, the number of unemployed in 2016 amounted to 26.0 thousand people, and by 2019, their number reached 54.0 thousand people or increased by 28 thousand people (2.1 times). Today, the unemployment rate in the region is 9.2%. Taking into account these aspects,

it is necessary to develop and support small business and private entrepreneurship in the region.

Also, the average monthly nominal wage in Jizzakh region in December 2019 amounted to 113.9% compared to the corresponding period of 2018 [3].

In 2019, if we analyze the distribution of the number of employees in enterprises and organizations of Jizzakh region by level of education, 44.2% have higher education, 43.1% have secondary special education and 12.7% have secondary and incomplete secondary education.

The distribution of the employed population in Jizzakh region by type of economic activity is given in Table 1 below [3].

Table 1
Distribution of the employed population in Jizzakh region by types of economic activity
(as of January 1)

	2017 year	2018 year	2019 year	2020 year
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Including				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	42,9	41,8	39,1	36,3
Industry	10,1	9,9	9,6	10,3
Construction	6,7	6,7	6,0	7,6
Trade	7,6	7,6	7,2	7,5
Transportation and storage	2,2	2,2	2,1	3,0
Accommodation and meals	2,0	1,9	1,8	2,0
Information and communication	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Financial and insurance activities	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4
Education	8,8	8,6	8,7	8,3
Health and social services	3,6	3,5	3,4	3,6
Art, entertainment and recreation	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Other activities	15,1	16,8	21,0	20,4

According to our analysis, in 2019 the share of the employed population in the region was 36.3% in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 10.3% in industry, 8.3% in education, 7.6% in construction and 7.5% in trade.

The share of small business and private entrepreneurship in gross domestic product (GDP) and gross regional product (GRP) is shown in Table 2 [7].

Table 2
The share of small business and private entrepreneurship in GDP and GRP, in percent

	2016 year	2017 year	2018 year	2019 year
Republic of Uzbekistan	64,9	63,4	60,4	56,5
The Republic of Karakalpakstan	61,1	55,7	55,2	54,4
Regions				
Andijon	83,1	79,6	72,3	71,4
Bukhara	78,4	79,0	80,3	75,7
Jizzax	83,4	84,3	85,3	84,1
Qashqadaryo	64,9	64,9	63,7	60,1
Navoi	48,8	47,8	41,0	31,3
Namangan	78,7	79,6	80,0	79,2
Samarkand	80,1	81,5	80,3	77,5
Surxondaryo	78,0	78,5	80,0	78,2
Sirdaryo	74,4	76,4	76,5	73,2
Tashkent	66,2	63,3	57,7	52,7

Fergana	72,6	70,3	70,7	67,0
Khorezm	78,2	78,0	77,8	75,3
Tashkent city	63,7	63,9	65,1	60,4

According to our analysis, in 2019, the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in GDP in the country amounted to 56.5%. In recent years, the highest share of small business and private entrepreneurship in GDP in the country is in Jizzakh (84.1%), Namangan (79.2%), Surkhandarya (78.2%) regions, while the lowest share is in Navoi (31.3%). , Tashkent (52.7%) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (54.4%).

As of January 1, 2020, 3.1% of industrial products, 4.5% of agricultural products, 5.9% of fixed capital investment, 3% of retail trade turnover created by small business and private entrepreneurship in Jizzakh region. 6 percent, or 2.6 percent of the market services provided.

Exports of goods and services produced by small businesses and private entrepreneurs in Jizzakh region are also growing every year. For example, small businesses in the region exported goods and services worth \$ 74.4 million in 2016, compared to \$ 80.6 million in 2019, or a relative growth rate of 108.3%. However, the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in the exports of Jizzakh region at the national level decreased from 2.3% in 2016 to 1.7% in 2019. On the contrary, imports of goods and services by small businesses and private entrepreneurs in the region have increased significantly in recent years. In particular, the import of goods and services in the region in 2016 amounted to 59.8 million dollars, in 2019 it amounted to 376.4 million dollars or increased significantly to 316.6 million dollars (6.3 times) [7].

According to statistical analysis, the number of people engaged in small business and private entrepreneurship in Jizzakh region is also growing. For example, in 2016, the number of people engaged in small business and private entrepreneurship in the

region was 372.2 thousand people, in 2017 - 378.7 thousand people (growth rate of 101.7% compared to the base year), in 2018 - 384.5 thousand people (base year relative growth rate of 101.5 percent) and in 2019 amounted to 428.3 thousand people (growth rate of 111.4 percent compared to the base year). In Jizzakh region in 2019, the share of those engaged in small business in the total employment in the economy amounted to 79.9% (in the country this figure is 76.2%).

According to the statistical analysis of the number of small enterprises and micro-firms registered in the regions (excluding farms and dehkan farms), as of January 1, 2017 the number of registered enterprises in Jizzakh region was 9065, as of January 1, 2020 - 14769, 5704 or 62, Increased by 9 percent.

Our analysis shows that small businesses and micro-firms registered for a number of reasons (poor organization of work, lack of raw materials, financial difficulties, poor functioning of the marketing system, unsatisfactory work, etc.) do not operate in practice. Therefore, it is advisable to focus on small businesses operating in statistical research.

As of January 1, 2017, there were 8013 small enterprises and micro-firms (excluding farms and dehkan farms) in Jizzakh region (88.4% of registered small businesses), as of January 1, 2020 there were 14011 (94 small businesses). , 9 percent). Or in 2019, compared to 2016, the number of operating small businesses increased by 74.8%. The number of newly established small businesses in the region has also increased significantly in recent years. For example, as of January 1, 2017, 1486 small enterprises and micro-firms were established in the region, by 2019, their number reached 3432, or the relative growth rate increased by 2.3 times (Table 3).

Table 3
Dynamics of demographic situation of small enterprises and micro-firms (excluding farms) in Jizzakh region (as of January 1)

Indicators	2017 year	2018 year	2019 year	2020 year
1. Number of registered small businesses and micro-firms, units	9065	10069	11845	14769
2. Number of operating small enterprises and micro-firms, units	8013	9310	11197	14011
3. Small businesses and micro-firms operating share in the total number of registered small businesses and micro-firms, percent	88,4	92,5	94,5	94,9
4. The average annual number of registered employees in small enterprises and micro-firms, thousand people	25,7	27,5	36,1	45,0
	1486	1776	2319	3432

Our analysis shows that the sustainable development of small business and private entrepreneurship is impossible without innovation and financial factors. Therefore, the main priority in their future development will depend on the "innovative economy of small business", "knowledge-based economy of small business."

Our analysis in Table 4 shows that the innovations introduced by small businesses and micro-firms in Jizzakh region will significantly increase by 2019, from 38 to 97 units in 2016, or 2.6 times more than in 2016.

During the period under review, the volume of innovative goods, works and services produced by small enterprises and micro-firms also increased sharply. In particular, these innovative products in the region in 2016 amounted to only 55.1 billion soums, and by 2019 it reached 559.0 billion soums or increased by 10.1 times [7].

According to our analysis, in the years under study, the overall level of profitability of small businesses in the region has been declining. For example, in 2016, the overall rate of return on small businesses in the region was 14.9%, but significantly decreased year by year (14.0% in 2017, 11.6% in 2018), and in 2019 this figure was only 5.5% formed.

Based on the above, we recommend the following proposals for the further development of small business and private entrepreneurship in Jizzakh region and its territories. That is:

1. In order to ensure the sustainable development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the region, it is recommended to: increase production efficiency in regional businesses due to intensive factors; more focus on small business activities in districts and cities in the production of consumer goods; reducing the differences in the development of regional business entities between districts and cities, etc.

2. It is necessary to support and encourage export-oriented production in the field of small

business in the region. To this end, the development of private foreign trade houses that can successfully sell goods and services of small businesses and private entrepreneurship in foreign markets; implementation of the international quality management system; increase the competitiveness of goods and services; development of measures to increase the efficiency of transport services for exported goods, etc.

3. It is necessary to develop a clear goal and strategy for the effective organization of innovative development in the field of small business and private entrepreneurship. At the same time, it is expedient to determine the integral indicators of innovative development of small businesses and determine the forecast indicators for the future.

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