



STRATEGIC PROSPECTS FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENTREPRENEURIAL ENVIRONMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: in developing countries today, small and medium-sized businesses account for 90% of the business and are creating more than 50% of jobs and leading to economic development. Officially established small business enterprises contribute up to 40% of the country'S GDP. In informal business enterprises, these indicators are much higher. The World Bank estimates that 600 million jobs would be needed to keep the growing workforce busy by 2030. This in turn necessitates making business development a priority in each country.

Keywords: small business, forecasting, statistics, entrepreneurship

In the implementation of a statistical analysis of business development processes, which is becoming one of the most important branches of the economy, the types of activities that are part of it should be considered by industry, authorities, and the development of a model of the development process of the business sector, the development of undeveloped resources, the search for answers to questions

Today, improving the analysis of the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the conduct of business in all regions, districts and cities of the Republic using statistical methods, determining the amount of funds that must be spent to protect business entities in the context of a pandemic through statistical methods is one of the important issues.

Due to the fact that in our republic there is no accumulated statistical database of business entities about the damage caused by the spread of the coronavirus pandemic, it is very necessary to determine the further stages of

business development in the conditions of risk and uncertainty of probability theory and mathematical statistical methods.

The article carried out a statistical analysis of the state of business development in foreign countries and the Republic. Given the conditions of the pandemic, scenarios of business development were cited, consisting of three different base, positive and negative points of view. Indicators of business development were analyzed statistically and projected for the coming periods.

In these processes, the statistical observation, selection, generalization, analysis-synthesis, modeling and promising forecasting methods of the research methodology were flydalized.

As factors affecting business development, according to the World Bank's "Doing Business" rating, such as ease of doing business, allowing construction work, electricity supply, property registration, obtaining loans, protecting minor investors, paying taxes, trading through borders, fulfilling contracts, resolving insolvency. Chunonchi, New Zealand in the world has achieved the best indicator in the factor of ease of the process of starting a business; in terms of encouraging construction work, Hecht has not had a good performance by one state, while China, Luxembourg and the UAE have been rated at 15 when measured at 0 and 15 degrees respectively on the building quality control index.

A statistical analysis of the dynamics of the main economic indicators of business development processes is important. Table 1 below analyzes the state of business in the economy in developed countries.

Table 1.

Business development activities in developed and developing countries

№	States	Small business share in GDP, %	The proportion of people employed in small businesses compared to the population employed in the overall economy,	Minimum % value of loans allocated for small businesses	Number of small business entities (in one thousand units)
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			%		
1	Uzbekistan	56,5	78	8	335
2	Russia	12	19	11	8362
3	USA	52	54	8	19300
4	Great Britain	51	49	2	2630
5	Germany	53	66	2	2290
6	Japan	55	78	4	6450
7	China	60	75	6	3000
8	Australia	20	48	8	1280

Source; Saidova M.X. Sustainable development of the business sector in Uzbekistan. Scientific and electronic journal” Economics and innovative technologies”. № 3, may-June, 2021.

Table 1 data shows that 50-60% of GDP, including 51% in the United Kingdom, 53% in Germany, 60% in China, and 55% in Japan. In Russia, however, small business is developing more slowly than in the United States and European countries.

According to Rosstat, small businesses make up 21.9 percent of the Russian economy. In developed countries, it is 50-60% of GDP.

Table 2

Statistical analysis of the change in the share and volume of small businesses in the volume of GDP

Yillar	Small business indicators		Absolute change (by size and share)		Pace of change (by share)	
	Size,% mlrd so‘m	Share, %	Chain link method	In a basic way	Chain link method,	In a basic

			Size,% mlrd so'm	Share, %	Size,% mlrd so'm	Share, %	%	way, %
2000	1009,2	31,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	1664,8	33,8	655,6	2,8	655,6	2,8	109,0	109,0
2002	2577,8	34,6	913,0	0,8	1568,6	3,6	102,0	112,0
2003	2445,4	35,1	867,6	0,4	2436,2	4,0	101,0	113,0
2004	4364,9	35,6	919,5	0,6	3355,7	4,6	102,0	115,0
2005	6082,7	38,2	1717,8	2,6	5073,5	7,2	107,0	123,0
2006	8893,6	42,1	2810,9	3,9	7884,4	11,1	110,0	136,0
2007	12882,8	45,7	3989,2	3,6	11873,6	14,7	109,0	147,0
2008	18783,4	48,2	5900,6	2,5	17774,2	17,2	105,0	155,0
2009	24737,2	50,1	5953,8	1,8	23728,0	19,0	104,0	161,0
2010	38872,1	52,5	14134,9	2,5	37862,9	21,5	105,0	169,0
2011	52352,8	54,1	13480,7	1,5	51343,6	23,0	103,0	174,0
2012	65652,1	54,6	13299,3	0,6	64642,9	23,6	104,0	176,0
2013	80658,0	55,8	15005,9	1,2	79648,8	24,8	103,0	180,0
2014	99383,3	56,1	18725,3	0,3	98374,1	25,1	101,0	181,0
2015	132205,2	62,9	32821,9	6,8	131196,0	31,9	112,1	202,9
2016	157379,6	64,9	25174,4	2,0	156370,4	33,9	103,2	209,4
2017	192413,4	63,4	35033,8	-1,5	191404,2	32,4	97,7	204,5
2018	241549,2	60,4	49135,8	-3,0	240540,0	29,4	95,3	182,3
2019	289188,5	56,5	47639,3	-3,9	288179,3	25,5	93,5	182,3
2020	348154,7	58,6	58966,2	2,1	347145,5	27,6	103,7	189,0

Mnba; developed by the author on the basis of data from the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The benefits granted to the small business sector in the practice of foreign countries, low credit interest, low paperwork in the organization of business and short deadlines, the provision of fast data, and the openness and transparency of information to competitors are considered the achievements of these countries. Using this experience, it is advisable if the step-by-step business entities are provided with explanations and practical assistance.

Analysis of small business development is carried out using many years of

data. If the absolute value of data on the share or yield of a business over long-term years is known in business entities, then to compare them, an analysis of statistical indicators is carried out, calculating the change in time series in relation to some period obtained using indicators of absolute additional growth or decrease, increase or decrease rate, additional growth or decrease rate,

It is determined as follows based on the data on the share of small businesses in the volume of GDP and the volume of sectors (CIBS) of the State Statistical Committee for the period 2000-2020 on the volume of GDP and the volume of sectors (Table 2).

According to data from the results of the table, when the largest increase in the share of small businesses in GDP in the country by years was received in 2015 compared to 2014, the absolute change was increased by 6.8 percent in a chain method, while the rate of change was doubled compared to some period. As of 2019, this was 56.5 percent, an increase of 25.5 percent over the base period, and a decrease of 8.2 percent over the previous year. The largest rate of change was also in 2016 compared to 2015. The average absolute change was 1.34%. The average growth rate was 103.5 percent according to the results of the calculations.

Statistical indicators analysis was carried out, calculating the statistical analysis of the time series of the main economic indicators of the development processes of small business in linear and basic methods of absolute additional growth (decrease), growth(decrease)rate, average change indicators in terms of the yield and shares of small business in GDP(CIB) and rural, forest and Fish Farming Network(CIBS).

The occurrence and development of a business process depends on many factors, variables, it is considered as a complex system: in scientific research, such systems are studied on the basis of a systematic approach, that is, on the basis of methods of systematic analysis and synthesis. In economics, such complex systems are modeled using econometric models, which are structured based on a multi-factor correlation-regression approximation.

In the Republic, we need to determine which factors can be more positive under the influence of the level of development of the business sector, anticipate the negative impact of what factors, scientifically substantiate the impact of these factors and draw appropriate conclusions. Therefore, in the implementation of multi-option forecasts of the development of the business sector in the Republic, we determine the regression equation for determining the volume of work carried out in the field using data collected during State statistical organizations and scientific research.

Determining the degree of interaction and interaction between these factors, which are involved in the process of increasing the share of business in the country'S GDP, and which directly and indirectly affect them, together with each other, determine the degree of interaction and interaction between them, improve methods of statistical analysis of business development processes in Uzbekistan, forecast trends in business development, determine which, building a model of business development trends and evaluating it makes it possible to define and choose the directions of business development.

Determining the future state and scope of business development processes using methods of economic mathematical modeling of the correlation and interaction of signs, the factor taken as a basis in multifactorial analysis, serves as a scientific and practical basis for making necessary decisions aimed at ensuring the conduct of business activities. Our calculations serve to identify factors affecting the process of increasing the share of small businesses in GDP, evaluate and develop scientific proposals and practical recommendations on the final result of the process being studied.

Short-and long-term prediction helps to reveal the degree of justification and accuracy of the expected outcome by using a data system for a number of years-long variations of as many factors as possible in parameter reasoning.

It also increases the level of elasticity by using a unique sorting method for some non-specific aspects. In this case, there will be the possibility of subtracting

the characteristic uncalculated data from the dynamic Line, Correcting statistical errors, as well as processing.

In current conditions, multifactorial regression is one of the most commonly used methods in econometrics. The main purpose of multifactorial regression is to construct multidimensional models, studying each of the factors separately to the modeling indicator and their common combined effects.

The construction of multi-factor regression equations begins with solving the problems of Model formation. They include two problems: the first, when sorting factors, the second, consists in choosing the appearance of the regression equation. The inclusion of one or another set of factors in the multi-factor regression equation depends first of all on the researcher's vision of the nature of the interaction of the modeling indicator with other economic processes.

We defined the small business yield in GDP as Y, we formed trend models with the values obtained from observations tied to the t Time factor.

Table 3.

The main indicators and influencing factors that represent the small business sector in the Republic

Year	Y _t	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄
2000	1009,2	244,0	149,0	4467,1	1021,0
2001	1664,8	355,1	230,4	4733,0	1568,6
2002	2577,8	690,6	306,9	4994,1	2439,6
2003	3445,4	659,6	331,9	5436,7	3196,9
2004	4364,9	892,1	556,6	5974,9	3669,4
2005	6082,7	1104,8	739,2	6602,5	5019,7
2006	8893,6	1589,3	1009,8	7234,1	7089,8
2007	12882,8	2432,4	1514,2	7743,1	9078,2
2008	18783,4	3489,5	2090,0	8071,1	11052,1
2009	24737,2	5072,3	2996,0	8370,1	13328,1
2010	38872,1	10132,9	4163,2	8643,9	31900,4

2011	52352,8	13586,8	6188,3	8950,7	46704,5
2012	65652,1	17114,6	7925,5	9239,7	56926,6
2013	80658,0	23312,0	10377,7	9604,0	67510,7
2014	99383,3	30907,0	13944,9	9950,8	82957,2
2015	132205,2	39643,5	16954,0	10170,4	101197,5
2016	157379,6	50654,5	19671,0	10397,5	118011,4
2017	192413,4	61367,8	22469,4	10541,5	152010,5
2018	241549,2	87962,0	37451,7	10128,8	191759,2
2019	289188,5	83344,2	53960,9	10313,4	219466,9

Source; compiled by the author on the basis of data from the State Statistical Committee.

Based on the statistical data in Table 3, trend models of several options were generated in the small business sector and, having evaluated with evaluation criteria, optimal models were selected and the process analyzed, the following result was achieved through the EViews program (Table 4).

Table 4

Analysis of business development indicators in the

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 04/18/21 Time: 23:47
Sample: 2000 2019
Periods included: 20
Cross-sections included: 1
Total panel (balanced) observations: 20

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
X2	0.819189	0.336177	2.436781	0.0269
X3	0.514446	0.861010	0.597491	0.5585
X7	1.105983	0.082184	13.45747	0.0000
C	-3027.783	5723.961	-0.528966	0.6041
R-squared	0.998008	Mean dependent var		71704.80
Adjusted R-squared	0.997634	S.D. dependent var		87252.47
S.E. of regression	4244.175	Akaike info criterion		19.72134
Sum squared resid	2.88E+08	Schwarz criterion		19.92049
Log likelihood	-193.2134	Hannan-Quinn criter.		19.76021
F-statistic	2671.376	Durbin-Watson stat		1.047492
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source; developed by the author based on the EViews program.

By compiling trend equations of indicators selected for forecasting the

development of small businesses, their forecast values were determined.

In forecasting, the periodicity characteristics of the mechanisms used by the humankind are taken as immutable; since we use the extrapolation mechanism of the trend method of predicting the future, we cannot fail to attribute such as personal discussions, business experiments, changes in techniques and technologies.

Based on regression equations in models whose trend equations and models are examined in various statistical significance criteria as defined in the Eviews 9 program, the quadratic tend model

$$Y_t = 29250.1 - 12983.8 t + 1245.88 t^2$$

through forecast results prognoses have been developed for the period 2021-2025 for the size of small businesses in the structure of GDP and the factors affecting it (Table 5).

In cases of coronavirus pandemic and similar unforeseen emergencies, temporary freezing of activities to business entities based on the principles of supporting existing business entities in our country; exemption from tax burden; non-limitation of reporting deadlines; provision of necessary assistance measures; material and moral stimulation of business entities supplying agricultural products; to remind the population to appreciate the qualities of humanity and give other opportunities, the reason is precisely that they are the pillars of our economy, human factors that re-accelerate economic activity.

Table 5

Forecast of the contribution of small businesses and factors affecting its gross domestic product in the Republic

Year	Small business volume in gross domestic product, Rs. Y_t	Small business volume in agricultural production, X₁	The volume of small business in exports, X₂	Small business size in industry, X₃	The size of small businesses in construction works, X₄

2021	306025	98609	48731,6	10595,2	237383
2022	346615	112179	55770,5	10631,9	268549
2023	389696	126601	63268,2	10640,9	301612
2024	435268	141874	71224,8	10622,2	336573
2025	483333	158000	79640,1	10575,9	373433

Source; calculated by the author based on Trend models.

The process of development of business activities is influenced by external and internal factors. Internal factors include the large size of enterprises, the amount of resources and its distribution, technological level, methods of organizing labor, assessment policy, etc. External factors include such factors as market conjuncture and competitive environment, behavior of suppliers and consumers of goods, natural-climatic conditions, political and social factors, legal-regulatory framework, risks. Taking into account the systematic and mutual laws of action of these factors, it is advisable for a business entity to analyze in every possible way, to also study the market situation in its country and the market of foreign countries.

The benefits granted to the business sector in the practice of foreign countries, low credit interest, low paperwork in the organization of business and short deadlines, the provision of fast data, and the openness and transparency of information to competitors are considered the achievements of these countries. Using this, it would be advisable if the step-by-step business entities were provided with explanations and practical assistance.

When small business development is analyzed through a series of dynamics, it shows a positive result that it is mainly in 50% GDP. In our compiled model, attention should be paid to the export sector, this is explained by the fact that the main part of our country's exports is made up of underground deposits such as oil, gas, gold. That is, the share of the state in this area is much larger than that of small business entities.

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