

Main economics of small business in Uzbekistan statistical analysis of indicators

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Abstract: The dynamics of changes in the share of small business and private entrepreneurship in the sectors of economy for 2000-2018 have been analyzed. The volume of production in the industry in different industries is calculated at comparative prices, with the comparative analysis of changes in the volume of small businesses in each sector and projected until 2023.

Keywords: small business, small business share, dynamic analysis, statistical analysis, comparative prices, price index, regression analysis.

Introduction

As a result of the special attention given to the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the country, the economic indicators of the country are approaching the level of the world countries due to the availability of sufficient conditions.

As a result of the favorable conditions created in Uzbekistan for free activity, small businesses in the country are developing and their number is growing.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev paid special attention to the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in his first address to the Oliy Majlis:

Declaring the Year of Support for Entrepreneurship, Innovative Ideas and Technology, the development of active entrepreneurship will be in the limelight next year. Necessary measures will be taken to support this sector, to remove barriers and obstacles to the rapid and sustainable development of business entities "[1].

The balanced development of small businesses in all sectors of the economy prevents the imbalance between different sectors of the country, thus creating an effective competitive environment in each sector.

Table 1. The share of small business and private entrepreneurship (in percent)

<i>Year</i>	<i>GDP</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Export</i>	<i>Improt</i>
2000	31,0	12,9	38,4	49,7	10,2	22,8
2001	33,8	12,5	40,4	51,8	9,3	26,7
2002	34,6	15,4	42,0	53,5	7,5	24,9
2003	35,0	10,8	39,9	56,7	7,3	33,7
2004	35,6	11,0	49,6	60,3	7,3	32,7
2005	38,2	10,0	50,9	64,8	6,0	33,7
2006	42,1	10,9	52,1	69,1	11,2	34,2
2007	45,7	13,2	55,4	72,1	14,8	32,0
2008	48,2	14,6	58,4	73,1	12,4	35,7
2009	50,1	17,9	42,4	73,9	14,6	42,5
2010	52,5	26,6	52,5	74,3	13,7	35,8
2011	54,0	28,6	67,6	75,1	18,8	34,3
2012	54,6	29,7	70,0	75,6	14,0	38,6
2013	55,8	33,0	70,6	76,7	26,2	42,4
2014	56,1	36,8	69,5	77,6	27,0	45,4
2015	62,9	40,6	66,7	77,9	27,0	44,5
2016	64,9	45,3	66,9	78,2	26,0	46,8
2017	63,6	41,2	64,8	78,0	22,0	53,6
2018	59,4	37,4	73,2	76,3	27,2	56,2
2018 - 2000	28,4	24,5	34,8	26,6	17,0	33,4
difference						
2018 / 2000	191,6	289,9	190,6	153,5	266,6	246,4
in						
percentage)						

Source: Calculated by the author based on the data from the State Committee on Statistics of Uzbekistan

Creation of small business and private entrepreneurship entities in Uzbekistan allows to make necessary conclusions about the state of the industry by statistical analysis of the share, volume and dynamics of goods and services in various sectors [2].

Economically developed countries are experiencing rapid development of small businesses. The government pays great attention to such businesses and provides support for

various programs and benefits. For many developed countries, small businesses play an important social and economic role and provide the basis for sustainable growth, but also provide employment opportunities for a large part of the population. In these countries, small businesses generate 50-70% of GDP [3].

The economic statistics of small businesses in the State Statistics Committee and its regional departments are the key bases for the analysis of the economic situation of small businesses in the country [4].

The share of small business and private entrepreneurship (PPE) in different sectors and sectors of the economy is shown in Table 1.

As a result of the attention paid to the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, the share of the industry in GDP increased from 31.0% in 2000 to 59.4%, ie by 28.4 points, with an increase of 191.6%. KBTU's industry share increased by 289.9%, but increased by 24.5 points, the share of PPP in the construction industry increased by 190.6% and the change was 34.8 points. We can see that KBKT's share in construction is far ahead of the industry. The share of CBT in exports increased by 266.6%, but increased only by 17.0 points to 27.2%. The government should take measures to further stimulate small business and private entrepreneurship in the industrial and export sectors [5].

To compare the volume of products created by small businesses in the sectors of the economy from 2000 to 2018, one can get a clear picture by comparing the data of the current State Statistics Committee with comparative prices. Uzbekistan's gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices from 2000 to 2018 has been consistent with annual economic growth rates. The results are 2018

Table 2. Economics of small business and private entrepreneurship key indicators in the networks

<i>years</i>	<i>Industry (mlrd sum)</i>	<i>Construction (mlrd sum)</i>	<i>Trade (mlrd.sum)</i>	<i>Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (mlrd.sum)</i>	<i>Services (mlrd.sum)</i>
	<i>At current prices</i>				
2000	244,0	149,0	760,3	1021,0	x
2001	355,1	230,4	1148,5	1568,6	x

2002	690,6	306,9	1500,8	2439,6	x
2003	659,6	331,9	1818,5	3196,9	x
2004	892,1	556,6	4237,9	3669,4	x
2005	1104,8	739,2	4918,9	5019,7	x
2006	1589,3	1009,8	6638,2	7089,8	x
2007	2432,4	1514,2	8410,8	9078,2	6202,7
2008	3489,5	2090,0	10724,2	11052,1	8534,7
2009	5072,3	2996,0	13672,9	13328,1	11182,1
2010	10132,9	4163,2	18616,1	31900,4	15214,1
2011	13586,8	6188,3	24741,9	46704,5	19556,5
2012	17114,6	7925,5	32242,9	56926,6	24841,8
2013	23312,0	10377,7	40564,5	67510,7	31409,1
2014	30907,0	13944,9	50197,8	82957,2	40187,9
2015	39643,5	16954,0	61972,3	101197,5	47269,6
2016	50654,5	19671,0	78935,6	118011,4	61346,2
2017	61367,8	22469,4	92973,0	152010,5	69212,7
2018	87962,0	37451,7	114896,4	191767,5	84433,4

Source: State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

GDP, calculated in terms of prices. By comparing the GDP to the current prices by comparing GDP, the previous year's price index compared to the base year 2018 was calculated.

Table 3. Economics of small business and private entrepreneurship key indicators and forecasting in the networks

years	Industry (bln. UZS) X_1	Construction (bill. UZS) X_2	Trade (billion UZS) X_3	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (billion UZS) X_4	Services (billion soums) Y
	2018 at comparative prices of the year				
2000	8871,840	5417,640	27644,508	37123,560	23448,863*
2001	8891,704	5769,216	28758,440	39277,744	24310,264*

2002	11892,132	5284,818	25843,776	42009,912	21998,792*
2003	8957,368	4507,202	24695,230	43413,902	21343,490*
2004	10437,570	6512,220	49583,430	42931,980	40114,894*
2005	10650,272	7125,888	47418,196	48389,908	38502,925*
2006	12412,433	7886,538	51844,342	55371,338	41847,727*
2007	15591,684	9706,022	53913,228	58191,262	39759,307
2008	17656,870	10575,400	54264,452	55923,626	43185,582
2009	21861,613	12912,760	58930,199	57444,111	48194,851
2010	31614,648	12989,184	58082,232	99529,248	47467,992
2011	35053,944	15965,814	63834,102	120497,610	50455,770
2012	38507,850	17832,375	72546,525	128084,850	55894,050
2013	47090,240	20962,954	81940,290	136371,614	63446,382
2014	55014,460	24821,922	89352,084	147663,816	71534,462
2015	64222,470	27465,480	100395,126	163939,950	76576,752
2016	76994,840	29899,920	119982,112	179377,328	93246,224
2017	78550,784	28760,832	119005,440	194573,440	88592,256
2018	87962,000	37451,700	114896,400	191767,500	84433,400
2019**	99780,800	32447,476	118805,242	194850,565	90192,917
2020**	110083,881	34156,183	124144,029	204641,502	94084,030
2021**	120792,025	35864,889	129482,816	214432,439	97975,143
2022**	131882,642	37573,595	134821,603	224223,376	101866,256
2023**	143333,142	39282,301	140160,390	234014,313	105757,369

Source: Estimated by the author based on the data from the State Committee on Statistics of Uzbekistan

These price indices were determined by comparing prices by multiplying the output of the respective sectors in the respective year. The results of these calculations are presented in Tables 2 and 3.

The statistical data for 2000-2006 shows that the volume of services provided by small businesses is not shown in Table 2 because services are not provided separately. To analyze the volume of services in 2000-2006, as shown in Table 3, we calculated the correlation between the performance of services provided by small businesses in 2007-2018 and other indicators. As a

result, more than 0.94 results were obtained between KBT in industry, construction, trade and agriculture. Then the regression equation for other parameters of KBXT services was calculated.

The regression equation for finding volume in small business and private entrepreneurship:

$$Y = 2581,494 + 0,053X_1 - 0,055X_2 + 0,762X_3 + 0,015X_4$$

When analyzing the comparative prices of the volume of products produced by KBTs in industries such as industry, construction, trade, agriculture and services, the volume of industrial production by small businesses increased 10 times in 2018 compared to 2000, while construction increased 7 times. , sales of small businesses in trade, agriculture and services increased 4.1 times, 5.1 and 3.6 times, respectively. The volume of agricultural production by small business entities exceeded 191 trillion soums, which is 5.1 times more than in construction, 2.2 times in industry and 2.3 times in services.

The comparative price indexes of PPP products in the network allow for reliable forecasting of future quantities of these indicators.

KBT industry size and forecast using MS Excel are illustrated in Figure 1, KBXT Construction Volume and Forecast Figure 2.

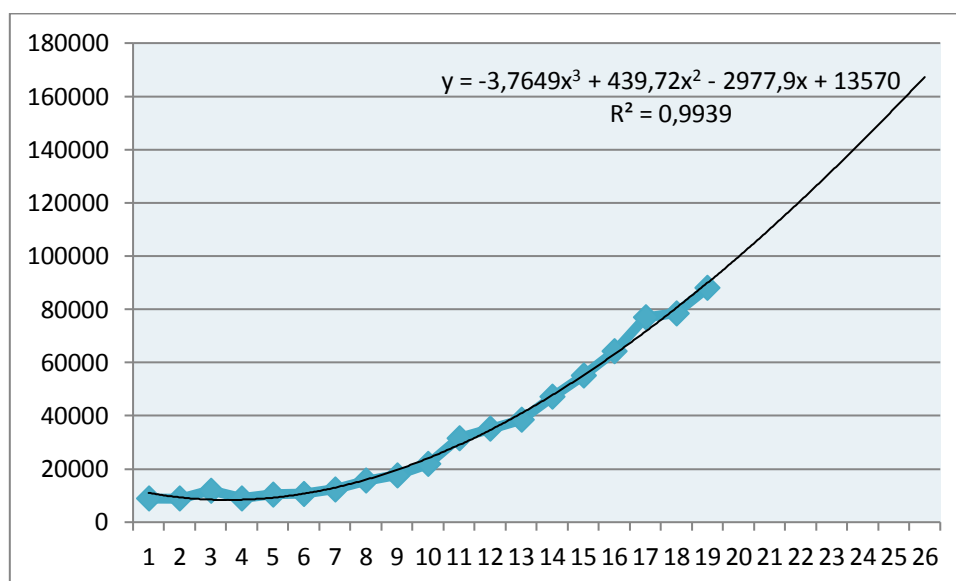


Figure 1. Volume of industrial production by small business in 2000-2018 (billion soums)

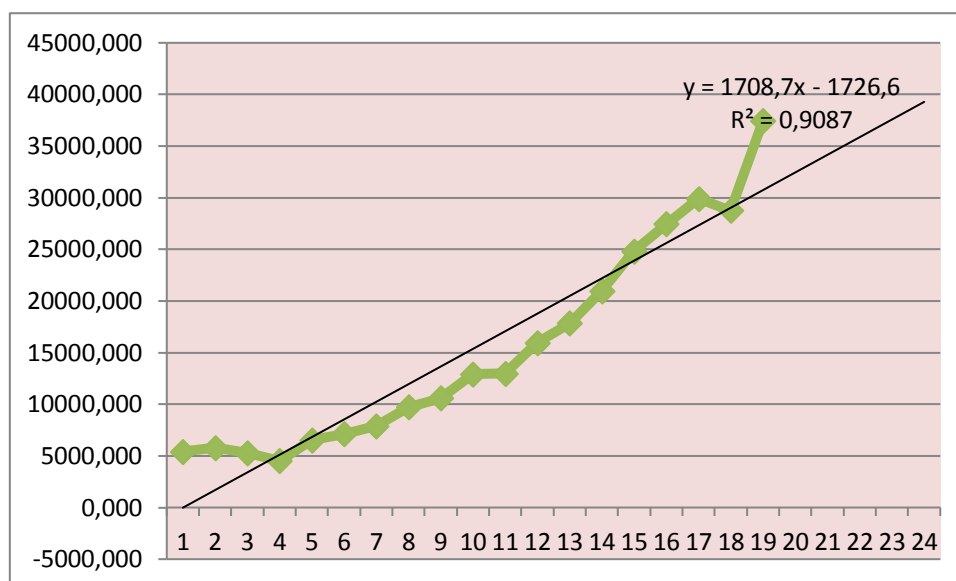


Figure 2. The volume of construction works by small businesses in 2000-2018 (billion soums)

Conclusion

As a result of statistical analysis of key indicators of economic sectors by small businesses, the growth rate of industrial production in the sector is expected to be high and by 2023 the industrial output of KBTU will exceed 143 trillion soums. As you can see in the graphic in Figure 1, this is \$ 55 trillion in 2018 industrial output. sum is more. The volume of construction works at KBTU will exceed \$ 2 trillion in 2018 from 2023 due to uneven growth dynamics. soums. We can conclude that the volume of trade in agriculture, services and services can increase by 25 trillion, 43 trillion and 21 trillion soums respectively.

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