

STATISTICS OF COMPETITION OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURS ASSESSMENT METHODS

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Annotation:

This article provides an analysis of the competitiveness of small business and private entrepreneurship in the country, the definition of competitiveness in the regions of the country, the analysis of key indicators of small business and private entrepreneurship, the restructuring of small businesses, small ensuring the competitiveness of business and private entrepreneurship.

Key words:

Digital economy, private entrepreneurship, business, small business, competitiveness, competitiveness, small enterprise, microfirms, small business shares, innovation activity.

Introduction

One of the most important priorities of economic reforms in Uzbekistan is the development of small business and private entrepreneurship. Small business capital knock provides high rates of resource turnover as an economic activity that does not require large and large funds, quickly and economically solves the problem of restructuring the economy, the formation and replenishment of the consumer market in the context of economic instability and resource constraints. Small businesses immediately adapt to changes in consumer demand and thus ensure the necessary balance in the consumer market.

The development of forms of ownership in the context of market relations requires the development of a wide range of activities of free producers, small businesses and entrepreneurs. Therefore, small business and private entrepreneurship should be at the forefront of economic structures.

To this end, today it is important to ensure the competitiveness of small businesses and strengthen the restructuring process in their activities. As well as small business and private entrepreneurship processes in our country statistical assessment of improving the competitiveness of entities is a topical issue.

Main part

The ultimate goal of the ongoing economic reforms in the country is to form a developing economy based on free competition. This is a theoretical and, in turn, of competition and competitiveness requires the study of methodological problems. Just as there have been many problems in developing a definition of competition, there are also many problems that need to be addressed in terms of its forms.

Published in our country many economic literature cites three types of competition: improved and monopolized. Based on the results of the research, a different national approach to the issues of increasing the competitiveness of small business

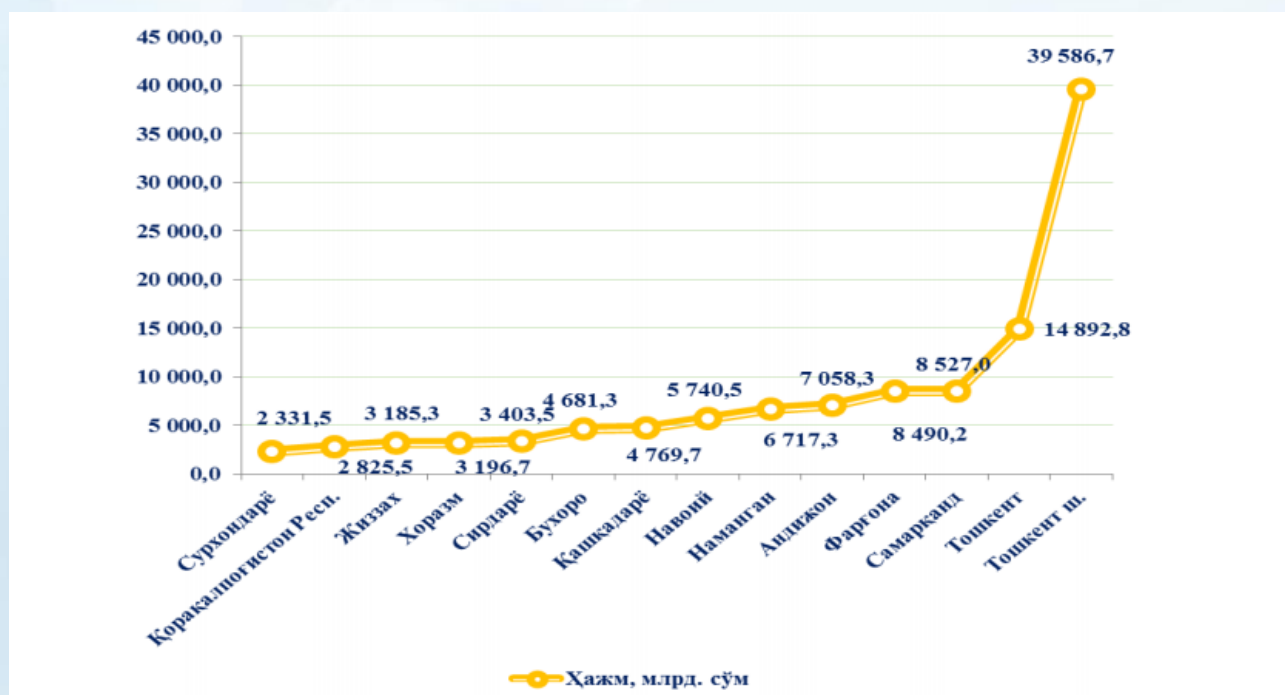
It should be noted that the concept of "competitiveness" in the systems is classified by different criteria. Due to the large number of characteristics and factors that characterize the competitiveness of small businesses, they can be grouped into the following three groups:

✚ types, quality, price, etc. of small business products;
✚ efficiency of use of available production resources of small businesses in the industry, technical and economic indicators, etc.;

✚ general condition of small business, its stability, investment climate, innovation, tax system, etc.

✚ one of the ways to determine the competitiveness of Tashkent compared to other regions of the country, to assess the socio-economic situation in it is to compare it with national indicators. To this end, the country on 28 indicators for comparative analysis. The weight of the city relative to the level was calculated. We can statistically assess the competitiveness of small business and private entrepreneurship in our country by analyzing the activities of small enterprises and micro-firms by type of economic activity.

Fig 1.



If we analyze the situation with the main indicators of small business in our country in January-December 2020, the number of operating small enterprises and micro-firms in 2019 amounted to 262,930, and in 2020 this figure was 334,767.

At the same time, we can see that the number of small entrepreneurs in 2020 increased by 71,837 compared to 2019. If we analyze the shares of small business, it is small. The share of entrepreneurship in the country's GDP in 2020 was 60.4%, while in 2019 it was 56.5%. From this we can see that the share of small business in the country's GDP decreased by 3.9%.

In this Figure 1 analysis we can see the analysis of the number of operating small enterprises and micro-firms, the number of newly established small enterprises and micro-firms, and the share of small business in various sectors.

Conclusions and suggestions

In the current context of modernization of the economy, special attention is paid to small business and private entrepreneurship in the country, this process requires new innovations and initiatives, on the basis of which it is possible to ensure economic development (saving resources, producing quality finished products).

To this end, small and private enterprises should pay special attention to the introduction of the latest innovations in science and technology into production.

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