

**THE ROLE OF STATISTICAL EVALUATION IN ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY****B. Soatkulov**

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**Annotation**

The article highlights additional opportunities for increasing production and reducing costs in small business activities based on the selection of optimal approaches to the economic-statistical analysis of data across regions. It also presents forecast indicators for production in small business entities.

**Keywords**

Small business, statistical evaluation, forecasting, economic efficiency.

**Аннотация**

В статье экономико-статистический анализ деятельности малого предпринимательства рассматриваются дополнительные возможности сокращения издержек производства продукции на основе выбора оптимальных вариантов анализа статистических данных в разрезе регионов. Также приведены прогнозные показатели выпуска продукции в субъектах малого предпринимательства.

**Ключевые слова**

малый бизнес, статистическая оценка, прогнозирование, экономическая эффективность.

The evaluation of the economic efficiency of small business and private entrepreneurship relies on various economic and social indicators. These indicators reflect the contribution of enterprises to economic growth, job creation, and the development of innovations. The state of small business potential and the level of entrepreneurial development depend on the overall economic processes occurring in the country, the level of national economic development, and the targeted socio-economic policies of the state.

In the scientific research of P.L. Glukhikh, a methodology was proposed to improve the efficiency of utilizing entrepreneurial potential in regions. This approach highlights the conditions and formation processes of small business development. However, it does not incorporate indicators describing the business environment that influence the potential of small enterprises. The methodology developed by the author allows for ranking-based evaluation of the contribution of small business entities to the socio-economic development of regions.

These indicators are divided into objective and subjective statistical indicators. The system of objective statistical indicators is based on data from official statistical bodies and other formal institutions, while subjective statistical indicators rely on survey results conducted among the population and small business entities. Based on this system, it becomes possible to analyze various statistical data such as local budget revenues, tax revenues per capita, the number of entrepreneurs per

capita, the turnover of small businesses, and many other indicators that help assess the potential of small business entities in a region.

The system of statistical indicators characterizing the state and development of small business entities includes both objective and subjective components. Objective indicators are derived from data provided by the State Statistics Committee, the State Tax Committee, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and other official institutions. Currently, the key statistical indicators used to evaluate small business entities include the following:

**Main indicators include:**

1. **Revenue generation:** Net income and profit obtained from the sale of goods and services. This indicator reflects the financial stability of the enterprise and its adaptability to market demand.
2. **Employment level:** The number of jobs created by small business entities. This reflects their social impact and their role in reducing unemployment.
3. **Innovation implementation:** The application of new technologies and working methods to improve the quality of products or services. This indicator enhances competitiveness and helps expand market share.

In addition, when evaluating the economic efficiency of small businesses, the efficiency of the use of production factors is also important. In this regard, the current state of assessing the efficiency of production factors is analyzed.

To increase the economic efficiency of small business and private entrepreneurship, it is necessary to analyze financial indicators, use resources efficiently, and introduce innovative approaches. This contributes to ensuring the sustainable development of enterprises.

In our opinion, the service sector and active entrepreneurship in the republic are among the rapidly developing areas of the modern economy. Accordingly, all social, economic, and other aspects of the economic efficiency of small business entities operating in this sector are reflected.

However, this does not imply that social and economic efficiency criteria and indicators are unrelated. On the contrary, they are closely interconnected, mutually reinforcing, and complementary. Without proper calculation and measurement of economic efficiency, it is impossible to ensure its consistent growth. The growth of economic efficiency is an objective закономерность (regularity) in the development of any form of production and service provision. This is because societal development requires an increase in the volume and quality of goods and services produced, as well as greater accumulation to support production, circulation, and expanded reproduction processes.

**Conclusion and recommendations:** Small business plays a crucial role in Uzbekistan's integration into the global economic community. Many business analysts and researchers believe that in the 21st century, entrepreneurship is becoming a dynamic sector of the economy in many countries and a strong foundation for national economic development. In other words, small business is the main basis for the successful development and prosperity of any country and is recognized as a key sector of

the economy in the transition to market relations. Therefore, the growth rate of gross domestic product and the improvement of population welfare largely depend on the development of entrepreneurship.

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