State of Balance between Production Factors In Small Business Enterprises by Regions of Uzbekistan

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Abstract. **This article analyzes the state of balance between production factors in small business enterprises in the regions of Uzbekistan.**
Keywords: Production factors, small business, economic ratio, micro-firms, efficiency, perspective.

1. INTRODUCTION

At the current stage of socio-economic development in Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to solving problems related to creating a favorable environment for the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, ensuring the stability of enterprises and increasing their economic efficiency. In particular, "restoration of small businesses that have stopped operating, analysis of tax and statistical data to determine the reasons for the non-operation of each enterprise, working with the enterprises that are able to restore their activities and helping to solve their problems, restoration of non-operating enterprises, legalization of jobs to expand the tax base at the expense of timely launch of new projects" tasks were specified separately. Establishing the main criteria for assessing whether economic resources or processes in small business enterprises comply with the status of a factor of production for the effective implementation of these tasks, preventing situations of imbalance between factors of production by forming groups that coordinate the mutual movement of resources between small business enterprises by the agencies supporting entrepreneurship in the region and to reduce the risk of negative impact on the activity, the level of proportionality of production factors in enterprises, regular monitoring and diagnostics of their use efficiency, establishment of consulting services on ensuring the current and future economic stability of the enterprise, forecasting the impact of production factors on the gross production volume of the country's small business enterprises indicators require scientific research aimed at development.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of the main aspects of the effective organization of the activities of small business entities, ensuring their stability and increasing their efficiency was conducted by foreign scientists V. Gorfinkel, I. Zagoruyko [1], G. Imaeva [2], V. Karpushkin, E. Kozma [4], A. Kopysova [3], I. Krotov [5], M. Lapusta [6], It was carried out by G. Petruk [7], V. Rozhovsky [8], A. Savichev, M. Sikhimbaev, D. Sikhimbaeva, T. Turenko [9], I. Ustich, V. Shvandar, G. Sherova [10], A. Shilkina [11], A. Tsoi.

Development of small business and private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan, including rational use of production factors and problems of increasing economic efficiency Yo.Abdullaev [12], G.Abdurahmonova [14], H.Abulqosimov [15], O.Aripov [16], I.Bakieva, M.Boltabaev, M.Ibragimova, F. Karimov, N. Murodova [17], Kholmuminov S.[13], K. Muftaydinov, S. Salaev, A. Samadov, B. Tursunov, I. Umarov [18], R. Khodjaev, B. Khodiev, Sh. Ergashkhodjaeva, D. Yuldashev, Sh. Yuldashev, F. Kasimova, It was researched in the scientific researches of M. Kasimova, A. Kulmatov [19], U. Gafurov [20], B. Goyibnazarov, S. Gulomov and other scientists.

Despite the conducted research and theoretical research, the scientific-methodical and practical issues of the correlation between production factors in small business enterprises have not been systematically studied.

3. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In order to assess the state of balance between production factors in small business enterprises in the regions of Uzbekistan, it is appropriate to carry out an analysis of the main economic indicators of this sector. For this purpose, the annual statistical data collection of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Small Business in Uzbekistan" can be used.

First of all, in our opinion, it is necessary to review information on the number of small enterprises and micro-firms operating in the regions of our country. It should be noted here that the statistical collection also contains information on small business enterprises registered in this regard. However, a certain number of registered enterprises may not operate for various reasons. In researching the issues of balance between production factors, it is more correct to use information about the enterprises that are actually operating.

Accordingly, information on the number of small enterprises and micro-firms operating in the regions of Uzbekistan can be seen in the table below (Table 1).

Table 1: Number of small enterprises and micro-firms operating in the regions of Uzbekistan, unit

Territory	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Uzbekistan	**210 594**	**229 666**	**262 930**	**334 767**	**411203**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	9 638	10 539	11 985	14 677	18288
Andijan	21 713	20 342	22 560	25 807	31683
Bukhara	11 615	12 648	14 805	19 981	24809
Jizzakh	8 013	9 310	11 197	14 011	17725
Kashkadarya	13 785	14 347	16 218	20 304	25297
Navoi	6 731	7 569	9 104	14 885	17931
Namangan	14 667	15 949	16 975	21 461	26531
Samarkand	13 981	16 005	19 629	25 643	33114
Surkhandarya	9 418	10 409	11 618	15 509	21563
Syrdarya	6 954	7 462	8 318	11 026	13360
Tashkent	19 458	21 647	25 410	32 602	40223
Ferghana	17 802	20 225	23 304	29 300	36117
Khorezm	10 384	10 900	11 815	15 453	18875
Tashkent sh.	46 435	52 314	59 992	74 108	85687

It can be seen from the data of the table that during the period of analysis (2016-2020), the number of small enterprises and micro-firms operating in our country has increased by almost 2 times. This indicator was especially significant in Navoi (2.66 times), Samarkand (2.37 times), Surkhandarya (2.29 times), Jizzakh (2.21 times), Bukhara (2.14 times) regions. On the contrary, this indicator was relatively low in Andijan (1.46 times), Namangan (1.81 times), Khorezm (1.82 times), Kashkadarya (1.84 times) regions and Tashkent city (1.85 times).

In 2020, almost 21% of the number of small enterprises and micro-firms operating in Uzbekistan was accounted for by the city of Tashkent. Tashkent (9.78%), Fergana (8.78%), Samarkand (8.05%) regions can be mentioned as regions with a significant share in this regard. On the contrary, the share of small business enterprises operating in Syrdarya (3.25%), Jizzakh (4.31%), Navoi (4.36%), Khorezm (4.59%) regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (4.45%) is relatively was low.

Assessment of the state of balance between production factors in small business enterprises also requires an analysis of the dynamics of the annual average number of registered employees of small enterprises and micro-enterprises by region (Table 2).

Table 2 Annual average number of registered employees of small enterprises and micro-firms by region in Uzbekistan, thousand people

Territory	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Uzbekistan	**825,2**	**908**	**1075,1**	**1375,2**	**1350,7**

Republic of Karakalpakstan	34,6	37,1	43	55,4	59
Andijan	61,6	67,4	79,9	97,8	94,9
Bukhara	44,2	48	56,4	74	73,5
Jizzakh	25,7	27,5	36,1	45	46,9
Kashkadarya	47	49,9	59,1	70,5	69,9
Navoi	25,5	28,5	36	49,7	49,1
Namangan	47,1	54,3	69,7	87	87,7
Samarkand	63,5	70,1	85,6	115,3	108,5
Surkhandarya	35,6	39,1	46,1	58	61
Syr Darya	19,2	21,5	27,5	33,9	38,1
Tashkent	82	88,4	104	141,9	146,8
Ferghana	71,2	79,7	95,6	108,3	116
Khorezm	38,8	41,7	48,6	58,7	66,5
Tashkent sh.	229,2	254,8	287,5	379,7	332,8

It can be seen from the table that in 2016-2020, the annual average number of registered employees of small enterprises and micro-firms operating in our country increased by 1.64 times. This shows that the annual growth of the average number of registered employees lags behind the growth of the number of small enterprises and micro-firms, that is, the average small business enterprise is "shrinking" in terms of the number of employees. The growth of the average annual number of registered employees varied by region. In particular, it is relatively high in Syrdaryo (1.98 times), Navoi (1.93 times), Namangan (1.86 times), Jizzakh (1.82 times), on the contrary, Tashkent city (1.45 times), Kashkadarya (1.49 times), Andijan (1.54 times) regions were relatively low.

Here it is worth noting that the description of the change in the scale of small business enterprises in terms of the number of employees by region can be determined by the following formula:

$$I_{scale\ bus} = \frac{Gr_{annual\ average}}{Num\ sm.bus}, \qquad (1)$$

here:

$ЎД_{КБИС}$ – the index of the level of change of the scale of small business enterprises in terms of the number of employees in the compared period;

$ЎС_{КБИС}$ – growth rate of the annual average number of registered employees of small business enterprises by region in the compared period, in percent;

$ЎС_{КБКС}$ – the rate of growth of the number of small business enterprises by region during the comparison period, in percent.

The results of this formula can be divided into 3 groups:

1-group: $ЎД_{КБИС} = 1,0$ – invariance of the scale of the average small business enterprise in the area in terms of the number of employees;

2-group: $ЎД_{КБИС} < 1,0$ – the reduction of the scale of the average small business enterprise in terms of the number of employees;

3-group: $ЎД_{КБИС} > 1,0$ – the growth of the scale of the average small business enterprise in terms of the number of employees.

It can be seen from the data of the diagram that the scale of the average small business enterprise in terms of the number of employees is in Andijan (1.06), Namangan (1.03), Syrdaryo (1.03) regions, and all other regions are in the 2nd group.

In order to assess the state of balance between production factors in small business enterprises, we focus on the

analysis of the indicators directly related to economic activity, including the data on the net income from the sale of products (goods, works and services) of small enterprises and micro-firms by region (Table 3).

Table 3 Net income from the sale of products (goods, works and services) of small enterprises and micro-firms in Uzbekistan by region, billion. UZS

Territory	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Republic of Uzbekistan	**89528,1**	**110348**	**184610**	**249863**	**283972,4**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	2495,5	2996,3	5398,1	7172,1	8799,5
Andijan	4349,4	5253,2	8951,6	10025,9	12075,9
Bukhara	4041,6	4541	7339,8	10677,1	13471,6
Jizzakh	2171,7	2954,7	5055,3	6975,8	8875,3
Kashkadarya	4157,8	4322,2	7208,5	9851,4	11078,8
Navoi	2168,8	2653,3	4956,5	7392,7	6751
Namangan	3955,5	5037,2	7845,7	11629,4	14554,1
Samarkand	7546,6	8934,1	14250,4	19420	19717,3
Surkhandarya	2809,1	3574	6276,1	7865,3	10183,8
Syr Darya	2085,6	2717,1	4309,1	6925,7	7965,8
Tashkent	8228,1	9218,6	16258,5	24519,3	30732,5
Ferghana	5994,5	6758,3	11588,4	16643	24660
Khorezm	2685,7	3403,5	5455,5	7336,6	9030,4
Tashkent sh.	36838,2	47984,4	79716,1	103428	106076,6

It can be seen from the table that during 2016-2020, the net income of small business enterprises in our country from the sale of products (goods, works and services) increased 3.17 times. If it is approached in terms of regions, the highest indicator in this regard corresponds to the regions of Fergana (4.11 times) and Jizzakh (4.09 times). On the contrary, relatively low indicators correspond to the regions of Andijan (2.78 times), Samarkand (2.61 times) and the city of Tashkent (2.88 times). Due to the influence of the price index on the change of these indicators, it is limited to calculate the index of the scale of small business enterprises in terms of this factor during the comparison period as in formula 2.1.

The analysis of the initial (restoration) value of the fixed assets of small enterprises and micro-firms by regions in Uzbekistan is one of the important indicators in assessing the state of balance between production factors in small business enterprises (Table 4).

From the data of the table, it can be seen that the initial (restoration) value of the fixed assets of small enterprises and micro-firms in Uzbekistan increased by 3.26 times during the analysis period (2016-2020). This increase was relatively high in Jizzakh (7.26 times), Bukhara (4.58 times), Namangan (4.27 times), Fergana (4.16 times), Syrdarya (4.07 times) regions. Conversely, the city of Tashkent (2.31 times) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (2.13 times) showed low indicators.

Table 4 Estimate of the initial (restoration) value of the fixed assets of small enterprises and micro-firms by regions in Uzbekistan, billion UZS

Territory	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Uzbekistan	**40047,4**	**54735,2**	**83719,1**	**122306**	**130698,8**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	2138,2	2629,1	2863,1	4204,8	4562,9
Andijan	1900,6	2692,1	4054	5239	7119,3
Bukhara	1606,7	2138,1	3484,5	5985,1	7355,6
Jizzakh	1082,8	1409,9	2458,1	5961,9	7859,8
Kashkadarya	1689,8	2026	2776	4497,8	5134,7
Navoi	1185,2	1521,7	2370	4314	4122,7
Namangan	1437,4	2407,4	4183,8	6498,9	6140
Samarkand	2865,2	3960,8	6614,7	10501	10603,8
Surkhandarya	1303	1785	3103,2	4514	4915,7
Syr Darya	1153,1	1573,9	2805,2	3648,5	4688,2
Tashkent	4427,3	6250,3	9409,2	15834,1	17238,5
Ferghana	2108,8	2893,2	4205,4	6607,5	8782,9
Khorezm	1510,4	2102,1	2723,8	4074,8	5976
Tashkent sh.	15638,9	21345,6	35668,1	40424,3	36198,6

In assessing the state of balance between production factors in small business enterprises, financial support of enterprise activity, in particular, the analysis of the volume of investments in fixed capital of small enterprises and micro-firms by regions (Table 5).

It can be observed from the data of the table that during the period of analysis in our country, the investments made in the fixed capital of small enterprises and micro-firms increased by 9.18 times. This indicator was at different levels in different regions of our country. Including Jizzakh (34.62 times), Navoi (19.81 times), Samarkand (15.27 times), Andijan (13.26 times), Fergana (11.63 times), Bukhara (10.83 times), Relatively high rates were recorded in Namangan region (10.23 times), while relatively low rates were recorded in Kashkadarya region (4.44 times) and Tashkent city (6.1 times).

Table 5 Investments in fixed capital of small enterprises and micro-firms by regions in Uzbekistan, bln. UZS

Territory	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Uzbekistan	**8442,4**	**14076,7**	**33111,9**	**70650,2**	**77487,9**
Republic of Karakalpakstan	183,8	421,2	1248,7	2259,9	1497,2
Andijan	318,2	593,1	1564,6	3335,2	4219
Bukhara	281,8	500,9	1398,7	3968,3	3050,7
Jizzakh	261,2	484	1031,9	4439,8	9041,7
Kashkadarya	434,6	413,9	709	6059,7	1929,5
Navoi	191,3	476,9	747,5	2035	3789,4

Namangan	640,6	736,1	2017,9	4939,4	6555,4
Samarkand	476,2	984,8	2301,2	4381,4	7272,9
Surkhandarya	337,1	483,7	1886,8	7705,1	2958,7
Syr Darya	382,5	577,9	1280,2	2972,5	2858,6
Tashkent	838,5	1597,6	3314,6	7021,4	6356,9
Ferghana	456,4	669,7	1963,6	4281,5	5308,7
Khorezm	282,5	515,6	716,2	2073,7	2173,1
Tashkent sh.	3357,7	5621,3	12931	15177,3	20476,2

The above-mentioned indicators of small business enterprises and their analysis are essentially the first stage of assessing the state of balance between production factors in small business enterprises. In the following places, using these data, deeper and broader analysis processes are carried out.

4. CONCLUSION

In order to analyze the state of balance between production factors in small business enterprises in the regions of Uzbekistan, the main performance indicators of these enterprises for 2016-2020 were selected.

Since it is difficult to clearly understand the changes in the content and description of indicators of economic events and processes expressed in absolute values   when assessing the state of balance between production factors in small business enterprises, the analysis of the average amounts corresponding to one small business enterprise is of great importance.

In Uzbekistan, it is possible to evaluate the efficiency indicators related to the production factors of the sector with the help of the main activity indicators corresponding to one small enterprise and micro-enterprise by region. For a more comprehensive analysis of the state of production factors in small business enterprises, it is appropriate to analyze the main economic activity indicators of the sector in 2016-2020 by types of economic activity (branches).

Also, in order for the analysis to be more accurate and effective, it is possible to estimate the ratio of the net income of one small enterprise and micro-firm to production factors in 2020 by economic activity.

According to the types of economic activity, the ratio of the net income corresponding to one small enterprise and micro-firm to production factors is different. In particular, the amount of net income corresponding to 1 worker was 469.7 thousand UZSs in trade, 194.7 thousand UZSs in industry, 168.2 thousand UZSs in construction, that is, it had a relatively high value. The amount of net income corresponding to the value of fixed assets of 1 UZS was 9.2 UZSs in trade, 2.9 UZSs in information and communication, and 2.8 UZSs in construction. Trade - 12.6 UZSs, information and communication - 5.7 UZSs, construction - 5.0 UZSs showed a high value in terms of net income corresponding to 1 UZS investment volume.

Based on the analysis of the dynamics of the effect of the economic ratio on the level of economic efficiency in small business enterprises, it can be concluded that there are significant reserves and opportunities for further growth of economic efficiency by increasing the level of proportionality between economic factors in small enterprises and micro-firms in the economic sectors of our country.

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