## FUTURE FORECAST VALUES FOR INCREASING WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY AND ENSURING WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

## Sauxanov Janibek Kazievich

Karakalpak State University, Department of Economics, DSc, Professor

e-mail: jsaukhanov@mail.ru

Qazaxbaev Erkinbay Sarsen o'g'li

Researcher at Karakalpak State University

e-mail: utepbergenovasamatdin@gmail.com

Telephone: +99 890 660 12 90

Annotatsiya: Ayollar bandligini ta'minlashning istiqboldagi prognoz qiymatlarini ishlab chiqish va Qoraqalpogʻiston Respublikasida ayollar egalik qilayotgan kichik biznes subyektlari sonini prognoz qiymatlarini hisoblash uchun ishlab chiqilgan model natijlarini ochib berilgan.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** Model natijlari, ayollar bandlgi, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, faollik, xotin qizlar, tadbirkorlik, prognoz, hisoblash.

**Аннотация:** Представлены результаты модели, разработанной для разработки будущих прогнозных значений обеспечения занятости женщин и расчета прогнозных значений количества малых предприятий, принадлежащих женщинам в Республике Каракалпакстан.

**Ключевые слова:** Результаты модели, женская занятость, социальноэкономическая, активность, женщины, предпринимательство, прогноз, расчет.

**Abstract:** The results of the model developed to develop future forecast values for ensuring women's employment and calculate forecast values for the number of small businesses owned by women in the Republic of Karakalpakstan are presented.

**Keywords:** Model results, women's employment, socio-economic, activity, women, entrepreneurship, forecast, calculation.

Our government pays special attention to ensuring women's employment, increasing their socio-economic activity, and creating broad opportunities for women to engage in entrepreneurship. The work being carried out in this area and the changes resulting from them were mentioned in the previous paragraphs of our dissertation work, and this paragraph, using the available information, future forecast values for increasing women's entrepreneurial activity and ensuring women's employment in the Republic of Karakalpakstan were developed.

Ensuring women's employment requires increasing their role not only as workers but also as entrepreneurs and managers. For this reason, wide opportunities have been created for them to engage in entrepreneurship, and work is being carried out intensively in areas such as training them in the profession, and providing preferential loans. As a result, the number of women entrepreneurs is increasing year by year. Taking into account the dynamics of changes in this indicator in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, we will look at the growth rates in recent years.

Since this indicator has a specific growth rate in 2011-2023 and, in addition to the general trend, also includes random changes, the results of a comparative analysis of various models showed that using the ARMAX model is the optimal option. As a result, the following model was selected.

$$X_6 = 1817,0 + 0,67 * \varepsilon_{t-1} - 98,7 * t + 14,8 * t^2$$

Here:  $X_6$  - Number of small businesses owned by women in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (unit).

Table 1

Results of a model developed to calculate forecast values for the number of small businesses owned by women in the Republic of Karakalpakstan

Model 15: ARMAX, using observations 2011-2023 (T = 13)

Dependent variable: X<sub>6</sub>

## Standard errors based on Hessian

		Coe	fficie	ent Si	d. Er	ror	z		<i>p-v</i>	alue	,
Const		18	1816.96		151.773		11.97		< 0.0001		***
theta_1		0.6	0.679181		0.26675		2.546 0.0		)109	**	
Time		-98	-98.7066		49.7073		-1.98	6 0.0		)471	**
t2		14.	14.7566		3.43095		4.301		<0.00		***
Mean dependent var			2052.538		8	S.D. dependent va			rar 446.25		6.2530
Mean of innovations				3.956550		S.D. of innovations			105.7966		
R-squ	0.939246		6	Adjusted R-squared			red	0.927096			
Log-likelihood			-79.35522		2	Akaike criterion			168.71		
Schwarz criterion			171.5352		2	Hannan-Quinn			16	8.1298	
		Real		Imag	inary	M	Iodulus	dulus Frequen		icy	
MA											
F	Root 1 -1.472		724	24 0.00		)	1.4724		0.5000		

A quadratic model was selected, and an additional factor was introduced to account for random variations. As a result, a positive change was achieved in the reliability level of the model and the adequacy of the coefficients (Table 1).

The z-statistics results obtained for all coefficients are at the required level, their reliability is higher than 95%. The coefficient of determination is 0.94, which indicates that the selected factors cover 94% of the changes in the resulting factor, and the remaining 6% is due to other factors. These results justify the possibility of developing forecast values with high reliability based on the model.

The forecast results indicate a rapid growth in the number of women-owned small businesses in the region over the next year (Table 2).

Table 2
Forecast values for the number of small businesses owned by women in the
Republic of Karakalpakstan

Years	$X_6$	Growth rate	Standard error	95 percent interval
2024	3449	107,7	105,797	(3241,32, 3656,04)
2025	3657	106,0	127,891	(3405,94, 3907,27)
2026	4015	109,8	127,891	(3764,69, 4266,02)
2027	4404	109,7	127,891	(4152,96, 4654,28)
2028	4821	109,5	127,891	(4570,73, 5072,06)

For 95% confidence intervals, z(0.025) = 1.96

That is, the growth rate varies between 6.0 and 9.8 percent, and the average growth rate is 8.5 percent. However, during the period under study, the average growth rate was 6.0 percent, and the growth rate varied between 0.9 and 23.4 percent. It is precisely the fact that the maximum growth rate fell in 2023 that caused the growth rate to be higher in subsequent years and ensured an increase in the average growth rate during the forecast period. In general, the number of small business entities owned by women in 2028 will reach 4821 units, an increase of 1.5 times compared to 2023.

Also, the number of women working in small businesses and private entrepreneurship operating in the service sector will reach 78,613 people, an increase of 1.07 times compared to 2023. Namely, the number of small businesses owned by women is expected to reach 4,821 units, an increase of 1.5 times compared to 2023. High and stable growth rates are also provided in the number of active individual female entrepreneurs, with an average growth rate of 6.6 percent. The high growth rates of both of these indicators and their high impact on the number of women in small businesses and private entrepreneurship operating in the service sector justify the promising development of work in these areas.

## List of used literature:

1. Schwartz, E. (1976). Entrepreneurship: A new female frontier. Journal of Contemporary Business, 5, 47–76

- 2. Ahl, H., & Nelson, T. (2010). Moving forward: Institutional perspectives on gender andentrepreneurship. International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship, 2, 5–9.
- 3. Abritalina, A.S. Jenskoe predprinimatelstvo: sotsialno-ekonomicheskie motivy i faktori: Dissertatsiya kandida sotsiologicheskix nauk: 22.00.03. Saratov, 2006. 153 p
- 4. Gundry, LK, Ben-Yoseph, M., & Posig, M. (2002). Contemporary perspectives on women's entrepreneurship: a review and strategic recommendations. Journal of Enterprising Culture, 10, 67–86
- 5. Brush, CG, de Bruin, A., & Welter, F. (2009). A gender-aware framework for women's entrepreneurship. International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship, 1, 8–24.
- 6. Kazakhbaev E.S. The role of women's entrepreneurship in sustainable economic development of service enterprises. // Science and Education in Karakalpakstan. 2024 №3/2 532-535. ISSN 2181-9203