

INDUSTRY OF ENTERPRISES ECONOMY TO THE POTENTIAL RELATED FACTORIAL ANALYSIS

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Annotation: Industry enterprises potential basis indicator as is studied that's why for him/her modeling based on analysis to do We consider it necessary .

Key words : consequential indicator , correlation , real indicator

From the above analysis, it can be said that the development and economic potential of construction industry enterprises do not depend on a single factor. That is, the economic potential of each construction industry enterprise depends on the indicators of the type of potential developed in this enterprise (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5

Analysis of factors related to the economic potential of the construction industry enterprise "ABBOS SIFAT QURILISH" LLC¹

	Financial	Defecation	Go away.	Another one	Mech nat	Innovation	Economic competence
	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	Y
X1	1	0.0001	0.0001	-1	-0.866	-0.3273	-0.459
X2	0.0001	1	-1	0.0001	-0.5	-0.9449	-0.8884
X3	0.0001	-1	1	0.0001	0.5	0.9449	0.8884
X4	-1	0.0001	0.0001	1	0.866	0.3273	0.459
X5	-0.8660	-0.5	0.5	0.8660	1	0.7559	0.8418
X6	-0.3273	-0.9449	0.9449	0.3273	0.7559	1	0.9897
Y	-0.4590	-0.8884	0.8884	0.4590	0.8418	0.9897	1

All of the identified resulting and influencing factors had a stable growth rate during 2010-2021.

In order to identify trends in change based on the relationship between the identified key factors, the above time series data were analyzed using the EViews10 program (Table 4.5).

¹Developed by the author.



The analysis carried out on the basis of the software package shows that the multiple correlation of the resulting factor with the influencing factors is $r=0.9999$, and the coefficient of determination is $R^2=0.9997$. This indicates that the influencing factors and the resulting factor have a high density of correlation, and the residuals, which are the differences between the calculated indicators and the real indicators, are also closely related.

The indicators in the table show that the qualitative characteristics of the constructed econometric model and the quality of the correlation of the indicators are at a high level. In particular, the VAR, the Akiake information criterion, the Schwarz criterion, the Hannan-Quinn criterion, which are related to the significance of the Fisher criterion, are located in the normative intervals, only the Durbin-Watson criterion is slightly less than the optimal interval of 2. The reason for this can be attributed to the fact that some factors in the composition of the influencing factors essentially complement each other.

Table 4.6

Factor correlation properties and key indicators of the quality of a structured factor model²

Dependent Variable: Total volume of services, Y				
Method : Least Squares				
Date : 11 / 09 / 2 2 Time : 1 6:32				
Sample : 2010 20 2 1				
Included observations : 1 8				
Variable	Coefficient	Std . Error	t- Statistic	Probe .
Marketing potential of construction industry enterprises X3	0.012020	0.041289	0.291122	0. 05 26
Construction industry enterprises' management capacity X4	38.75802	5.475852	7.077989	0.0 186
Innovative potential of construction industry enterprises X6	2.792866	1.470812	1.898860	0. 0 160
Economic potential of construction industry enterprises Y	10137.56	1835.891	5.521877	0.0 23 7
R -squared	0.9998 72	is	Mean dependent there	106132 . 0

²Developed by the author based on calculations in the EViews10 program.

Adjusted R- squared	0.999 769	SD dependent there is	63424 75
SE of regression	963 . 6454	Akaike information criterion	16. 88618
Sum square residence	4643062 .	Schwarz criterion	1 7 03747
Log likelihood	-7 9 . 43088	Hannan-Quinn critic	16. 72021
F -statistic	9745 . 627	Durbin-Watson state	2. 379834
Test (F -statistic)	0.000000		

Using the identified data, a multifactor econometric model of the change in the volume of services created in the service sector of the national economy under the influence of factors affecting it was developed. According to it, the process of

$$y = 0,012 \cdot x_3 + 38,758 \cdot x_4 + 2,793 \cdot x_6 - 10137,564(1)$$

The regression equation (1) was constructed.

Scientific sources provide information that the concept of synergetics is derived from the Greek word "synergetikos" - "cooperation", "community", "joint action". In this regard, G. Haken, in his book "Synergetics", distinguishes two aspects of the meaning of this concept³. Firstly, he puts forward the idea that "synergetics" represents the union, the mutual cooperation of elements striving to act together, the emergence of a whole system that organizes itself as a result of joint action. Secondly, he describes his approaches to the fact that "synergetics" is the cooperation and joint activity of scientists working in different fields of science. An analysis of various sources on the term "synergetics" shows that the concept of synergetics was initially observed in the research of physicists and biologists and entered scientific circulation. Today, synergetic knowledge has gone beyond the boundaries of natural science and is rapidly entering the field of economic knowledge. Such views are clearly expressed in explaining the theory of the market economy. In the application of synergetic to socio-economic systems, the concept of "cooperation" in the Latin words of A. Smith was also expressed in the concept of partnership. Such views demonstrate that the development of economic systems is based on cooperation or is subject to the laws of synergy. Because in a market economy, each economic entity must ensure its own financing and cooperation in production in order to carry out its activities. This is a natural condition of a market economy, as a result of which a stable system of economic development is created. It is emphasized that synergetic ideas can be successfully applied in the field of innovative activity and corporate entrepreneurship, as well as in various economic systems, and provide high economic efficiency. For example, in this regard, in the economic

³ Hacken G. Osnovnye ponyatiya synergetiki // Synergeticheskaya paradigm. -M.: 2000, -S.29

literature there are various approaches to identifying sources of economic growth without using state resources. The main idea is to assess and use the opportunities of households to earn income and accumulate capital, which allows them to independently find the factors that determine the well-being of the population.

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