

**Economic and Legal Basis of Development of Entrepreneurship in
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INTRODUCTION.

In our country, many measures are being implemented in the direction of entrepreneurship development and support for entrepreneurs, firstly, in order to create a favorable environment for doing business in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to protect the legal interests of entrepreneurs, in agreement with ERBD and the independent economic and political consulting organization "Berlin Economics", the "Entrepreneurship Code" project is being developed; in addition, about 5,000 laws and regulations related to business activities will be improved; secondly, the procedures for permitting certain types of activities will be coordinated; thirdly, support projects for the development of entrepreneurship in international cooperation are being implemented;

Moreover, with the participation of the banks of the World Bank Group, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the European Investment Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Islamic Development Bank, mutually beneficial agreements have been reached and the terms of the agreements are being implemented. In this direction, the Asian Development Bank has allocated 200 mln. 100 mln US dollars from the European Investment Bank to support micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Some other funds are attracted;

Furthermore, the Law "On Social Entrepreneurship" has been developed in our republic, and the issue of providing jobs to socially needy categories of the population based on the support of business entities that produce social goods, provide social services, pursue social goals and are included in the register of social enterprises in accordance with the requirements of the law will be resolved positively;

Finally, in accordance with the instructions of the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a number of works are being organized in the directions of entrepreneurship development in the regions, cities and districts of the Republic of Fergana, Namangan, Andijan, Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Tashkent regions and Tashkent city districts.

MAIN PART.

The analysis of the above-mentioned scientific research works and other literature shows that in the country, including Kashkadarya region, a number of works will be carried out in the future in the directions of entrepreneurship development and improvement of the business environment. Including, firstly, identifying the "drivers" of entrepreneurship development in the regions, and secondly, providing employment to the population based on the establishment of business complexes (cooperation) in these regions and the implementation of project placement measures; thirdly, "In accordance with the requirements of the Resolution No. 388 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 22, 2021, modern programs and established requirements will be implemented by non-governmental educational organizations of 90 thousand citizens in order to direct citizens, including women and youth representatives, to entrepreneurship in our country, and to

form entrepreneurial skills in them is planned to be taught based on: In this regard, graduates who have completed the training courses organized by the Entrepreneurship Development Agency in the coming years 2022-2026 and received a certificate will receive up to 70 percent of the tuition costs or 90 billion. it is envisaged that the sum will be reimbursed. Including 18 thousand people (9 billion soums) in Kashkadarya region, 7.2 thousand people (3.6 billion soums) in Namangan region and 20 thousand people (10 billion soums) in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, especially young people and women in business and entrepreneurial skills are trained and compensations are provided.

100 million from the Recovery and Development Fund to commercial banks with a state share in order to implement the "Andijan region experience" in other regions of the republic in order to further support entrepreneurship in "difficult" neighborhoods based on "neighborhood" work in accordance with the requirements of the current legal document. It can be recognized that the equivalent of US dollars has been allocated.

In addition, in the Government Decision, the following are the priority directions of socio-economic development of "difficult" neighborhoods through the "neighborhood" work system, expansion of family entrepreneurship in them, increase of income sources of the population and elimination of unemployment (Andijan experience):

to determine the "growth points" (specialization areas) of the neighborhoods and to assist the initiators in the implementation of new entrepreneurship, including "driver" projects, thereby ensuring the socio-economic growth of each neighborhood;

take measures to further increase the permanent sources of income of the population, to further expand family entrepreneurship and self-employment activities;

training entrepreneurs who want to start entrepreneurship in the neighborhoods on the basics of business;

connecting "leading" business entities to effectively use homestead land in households, to further increase its profitability, to provide necessary equipment and raw materials for product production on the basis of preferential loans, as well as to organize the processes of assisting the sale of manufactured products;

to support the implementation of business projects and to monitor their activities, to help them find a market for their products (services).

In addition, in the requirements of this decision, it is determined that the determination of "difficult" neighborhoods by district and city sector leaders consists of the following stages, that is, in the first stage, each apartment is studied and divided into the following 3 categories:

- a) exemplary apartment - one or more households with high income, who do not need the help of others the apartment where the family lives;
- b) middle household - a household whose per capita income is higher than the amount of minimum consumption expenses, but whose family members are unemployed or have a desire to expand business activities;
- c) a needy household - a household whose per capita income is less than the amount of minimum consumption expenses, and among family members there are one or more unemployed people who are able to work.

In the second stage, based on the results of the study of households, neighborhoods are divided into 3 categories:

- a) exemplary neighborhood - a neighborhood where the percentage of exemplary households is higher than 60 percent and the percentage of needy households is less than 25 percent of the total number of households;
- b) middle neighborhood - a neighborhood where the share of middle-class households is more than 60 percent and the share of needy households is less than 25 percent of the total number of households;
- c) "heavy" neighborhood - a neighborhood where the share of needy households is higher than 25 percent of the total number of households.

Loans were allocated by commercial banks in order to create conditions for each family to engage in business and have a stable source of income. To date, 20.5 trillion has been allocated to a total of 884,000 projects within the framework of family business development programs. Soum loans were allocated.

In addition, the following main directions of the wide involvement of the population, especially young people and women in entrepreneurship, as well as the implementation of the "neighborhood" work system in the regions and the development of family entrepreneurship, as well as state support for entrepreneurship, were shown: implementation of the "neighborhood" work system in the region and implementation of complex measures for the development of family entrepreneurship;

to identify "growth points" (areas of specialization) of neighborhoods and support entrepreneurs in the implementation of new entrepreneurship, including "driver" projects, thereby ensuring economic growth;

"household" study of the sources of income of families, including the use of homestead land and the desire and needs for gainful employment;

by studying the problems of the unemployed population, especially unemployed youth and women, directing them to vocational and entrepreneurship training courses and providing practical assistance in engaging in labor activities;

assistance in the allocation of loans aimed at further supporting entrepreneurial initiatives, startup projects and ideas of young people;

taking measures to improve the local business, investment and competition environment by studying and effectively using existing opportunities (vacant buildings, unused land areas, rare minerals and traditional employment sectors);

based on the principles of efficiency and profitability of banks, to provide quality service to entrepreneurs, to provide advice and to prepare business plans, to carry out comprehensive measures to improve the system of customer-oriented service ("customer-oriented" service) by fully retraining the bank's lower-level employees; quick resolution of problems that are obstacles to the implementation of business activities in the area (granting permission for construction, obtaining licenses for various activities, allocation of empty buildings and land areas for business, connection to communication systems);

to coordinate the activities of management offices and permanent representatives established under the leadership of sector leaders in each sector to improve the environment for entrepreneurship, investment and competition in the neighborhoods and to implement "driver" projects.

It can be emphasized that training is organized by educational institutions in order for entrepreneurship to enter the competitive market, to gain its level in the market and to maintain this level. It is determined that the following main directions of state support for entrepreneurship will be implemented: wide involvement of the population of these educational institutions, especially young people and women, in entrepreneurship, improvement of the microfinancing system. These tasks include:

increasing the population's interest and interest in doing business; introducing a training system aimed at forming the necessary skills in the field of entrepreneurship among the population, widely involving international organizations, non-governmental non-profit organizations and non-governmental educational organizations in this process;

institutional improvement and development of the microcredit system aimed at supporting entrepreneurship; development of social programs related to the support of population entrepreneurship in harmony and coordination with the reforms being implemented in the economy;

creation of a complete system aimed at expanding and developing the activities of residents with entrepreneurial skills and experience and other small business representatives by realizing their potential; to establish a comprehensive system of support for entrepreneurship and to ensure that it is implemented and coordinated by a single state organization.

RESULTS ACHIEVED. In the research work, the current laws, decrees, decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers and requirements of other normative legal documents regarding the development of entrepreneurship in our country were studied, researched, and the tasks specified in the documents were included in the article.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS. The conclusion is that it is important to develop small business and entrepreneurship in our country, connect entrepreneurs who are just starting out with experienced entrepreneurs, give them preferential loans, allocate subsidies, reduce the tax burden, prevent unreasonable inspections, reduce the number of planned inspections, and completely remove obstacles that hinder entrepreneurship. , in necessary cases, issues of expanding the opportunities of entrepreneurs to apply to the court are implemented step by step every year. The most important thing is that entrepreneurs are supported by the head of our country, the President holds an open dialogue with them at least once a year, during this dialogue, proposals and demands from entrepreneurs are studied, and problems are quickly resolved. The purpose of writing the article is to show entrepreneurs and research workers, young pedagogues and graduate students interested in this field the high level of modernity of this field and its high socio-economic importance in the development of the country. The main suggestion to entrepreneurs is to correctly understand the requirements of current laws, presidential documents and decisions, decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers and other regulatory legal documents, to implement them in a timely and reasonable manner, and to avoid errors and omissions.

LIST OF REFERENCES

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