



THE ROLE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN ACHIEVING ECONOMIC STABILITY

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Annotation

The article examines the development of entrepreneurship and its shortcomings. The role and practice of entrepreneurship in the socio-economic development of the country is reflected in the tasks performed by this sector. The diversity of such tasks suggests that small business and private entrepreneurship are of some importance to all countries of the world, as well as to a particular country with its own characteristics. From the experience of many years of planned economy, it is known that over-sized production is difficult to adapt to changes in the structure of needs and demand, and is very weak in terms of mobility.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, domestic market, macroeconomic stability, modernization, diversification, small business.

It should be noted that due to the various benefits and innovations in the support of entrepreneurs in our country, they are filling the domestic market with products that meet the changing needs of the economy, thanks to the opportunities created to encourage further expansion of this sector. It is known that the development of entrepreneurship in our country is considered an important factor in ensuring economic growth, creating new jobs, solving the problem of employment, increasing incomes and welfare of the population. "For the convenience of entrepreneurs, 105 types of licenses and permits will be revoked, and procedures will be simplified for 115 of them. In general, in order to continue the work on financial support of entrepreneurship, family business programs will provide 6 trillion soums next year. m are allocated soft loans. The government will also provide an additional \$ 100 million to expand rural entrepreneurship programs launched in partnership with the World Bank. About 5,000 normative and legal acts related to entrepreneurship will be revised, their number will be reduced and the Entrepreneurship Code will be developed," said President Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

In the Action Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the five priority areas of development for 2017-2021, it is necessary to pay special attention to further strengthening macroeconomic stability and maintaining economic growth to ensure the balance and stability of the national economy. desired In the context of modernization of production, the expansion of existing enterprises through reconstruction and the creation of new enterprises are among the pressing problems. This is due to the fact that in addition to achieving macroeconomic stability through the establishment and expansion of



enterprises, it is possible to create conditions that will help to attract them financially in order to reduce unemployment. This is one of the main directions in the study of the socio-economic nature of employment.

The competitiveness of an enterprise is a multifaceted concept, and includes not only the quality and price parameters of industrial products, but today it depends on the level of management, the existing management system of financial flows, innovation and investment components of its activities. In addition, competitiveness is influenced by the market conditions that are developing in a particular market, the level of competition affecting the enterprise from other market participants, technical equipment, and the level of use of innovations.

Competitiveness can also be affected by the motivation and qualifications of personnel, the financial stability of the enterprise. As the classification of factors of competitiveness of an enterprise is quite wide, we will consider their most important classification. The set of factors affecting competitiveness can be conditionally divided into external and internal, since any enterprise is influenced by both factors that arise when an economic entity contacts a management task, when solving a particular problem.

Internal factors are those criteria that determine the ability of an enterprise to ensure competitiveness. Internal factors include production and technological potential; activities of marketing services; scientific and technical potential; financial and economic potential; human resources (structure, professionally qualified staff); effectiveness of sales promotion and advertising; the level of material and technical support; preparation and development of production processes, selection of the optimal production technology; the effectiveness of production control, testing, surveys; level of service and warranty service.

External factors are socio-economic and organizational interactions that allow an enterprise to create products that are more attractive in terms of price and non-price characteristics. External factors include measures of state influence of an economic nature, of an administrative nature; the main characteristics of the market itself for the activity of this enterprise.

The role and practice of entrepreneurship in the socio-economic development of the country is reflected in the tasks performed by this sector. The diversity of such tasks suggests that small business and private entrepreneurship are of some importance to all countries of the world, as well as to a particular country with its own characteristics. When we talk about the importance of entrepreneurship in the economy, first of all, it is important to ensure its balance in the consumer market. From the experience of many years of planned economy, it is known that over-sized production is difficult to adapt to changes in the structure of needs and demand, and is very weak in terms of mobility. In contrast, small business and private entrepreneurship are the most flexible, fast-responding sectors of the economy that quickly address the problem of delivering the goods and services needed by the consumer based on different needs. At the same time, they can change the types of products and introduce them into production at a lower cost than large-scale production as a result of changes in the needs of the population. The importance of entrepreneurship in the development of the national economy is especially evident in the development of new markets, which are not large in size.



In recent years, more than 13 trillion soums of soft loans have been provided to more than 600,000 families within the framework of “Every Family is an Entrepreneur”, “Our Youth Future” and other social programs aimed at attracting a wide range of people to entrepreneurship and expanding their sources of income.

These programs serve as an incentive for the population in the regions to engage in entrepreneurial activities, improve their living standards and increase employment. At the same time, the experience gained and international practice require the formation of an integrated system of access to complex and complementary credit.

The development of small business and entrepreneurship is the main factor and source in the employment of young people, their economic independence and finding their place in life. At the same time, in the context of economic liberalization, the development of entrepreneurship and economic reforms aimed at strengthening its legal and regulatory framework is one of the most pressing issues. It is no exaggeration to say that running a business that requires little investment, is rapidly modernized and can adapt well to the changing demands of the market has become a modern requirement. Small business is one of the most important sectors that fills the market with the necessary goods and services and determines the structural basis of the economy.

The experience of developed countries shows that entrepreneurship plays a very important role in modernizing and diversifying the national economy, ensuring its sustainable development, technical and technological re-equipment, development of new types of products, providing the domestic market with the necessary goods and services. is a clear indication that it is the main source of replenishment. For Uzbekistan, the role of private entrepreneurship in providing employment or self-employment to the able-bodied population and increasing its income is particularly important.

There are about 230,000 young entrepreneurs and farmers, skilled craftsmen in the country. The state is creating the necessary conditions for their further expansion.

More than 1.63 trillion soums of soft loans have been allocated for about 8,000 business projects of the younger generation within the Youth is Our Future program alone, which has created about 40,000 new jobs. In January-March 2021, a total of 26,812 new small enterprises and micro-firms were established in the country. In terms of economic activity, the highest share of newly established small enterprises and micro-firms was in trade - 9093 or 33.9% of the total, in industry - 5602 or 20.9%, in agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 4540 or 16.9% and in construction - 1847 or 6.9%.

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