

PRIORITIES OF STATE STIMULATION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP AT THE STAGE OF NEW DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: this article analyzes the priorities of state stimulation of entrepreneurial activity at the stage of new development in a philosophical context. Government policy pays special attention to achieving economic stability by supporting entrepreneurship, improving the investment climate, encouraging innovative ideas, expanding small businesses and private initiatives, and providing employment. At the same time, the strengthening of legal, financial and organizational guarantees for business entities, the development of cooperation between the public and private sectors are assessed as an important factor in increasing the competitiveness of the national economy. As a result of scientific analysis, it has been scientifically proven that encouraging entrepreneurship not only contributes to economic growth, but also serves the social and spiritual progress of society.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial activity, entrepreneurial culture, investment environment, innovation, small business, social stability, competitiveness, family entrepreneurship.

YANGI TARAQQIYOT BOSQICHIDA TADBIRKORLIKNI DAVLAT TOMONIDAN RAG‘BATLANTIRISHNING USTUVOR YO‘NALISHLARI

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Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada yangi taraqqiyot bosqichida tadbirkorlik faoliyatini davlat tomonidan rag‘batlantirishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlari falsafiy mazmunda tahlil qilingan. Davlat siyosatida tadbirkorlikni qo‘llab-quvvatlash orqali iqtisodiy barqarorlikka erishish, investisiya muhitini yaxshilash, innovasion g‘oyalarni rag‘batlantirish, kichik biznes va xususiy tashabbuslarni kengaytirish hamda aholi bandligini ta‘minlash masalalariga alohida e‘tibor qaratilgan. Shu bilan birga, tadbirkorlik subyektlari uchun huquqiy, moliyaviy va tashkiliy kafolatlarni mustahkamlash, davlat va xususiy sektor hamkorligini rivojlantirish milliy iqtisodiyotning raqobatbardoshligini oshirishda muhim omil sifatida baholanadi. Ilmiy tahlillar natijasida tadbirkorlikni rag‘batlantirish nafaqat iqtisodiy o‘lishni ta‘minlashi, balki jamiyatning ijtimoiy va ma‘naviy taraqqiyotiga ham xizmat qilishi ilmiy jihatdan tadqiq qilingan.

Kalit so‘zlar: tadbirkorlik, tadbirkorlik faoliyati, tadbirkorlik madaniyati, investisiya muhiti, innovasiya, kichik biznes, ijtimoiy barqarorlik, raqobatbardoshlik, oilaviy tadbirkorlik.

ПРИОРИТЕТЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО СТИМУЛИРОВАНИЯ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА НА ЭТАПЕ НОВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

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Аннотация: в данной статье анализируются приоритеты государственного стимулирования предпринимательской активности на этапе нового развития в философском контексте. Особое внимание в государственной политике уделяется вопросам достижения экономической стабильности за счет поддержки предпринимательства, улучшения инвестиционного климата, поощрения инновационных идей, расширения

малого бизнеса и частных инициатив, обеспечения занятости. В то же время укрепление правовых, финансовых и организационных гарантий для субъектов предпринимательства, развитие сотрудничества государственного и частного секторов оцениваются как важный фактор повышения конкурентоспособности национальной экономики. В результате научного анализа было научно обосновано, что поощрение предпринимательства не только способствует экономическому росту, но и служит социальному и духовному прогрессу общества.

Ключевые слова: предпринимательство, предпринимательская активность, предпринимательская культура, инвестиционная среда, инновации, малый бизнес, социальная стабильность, конкурентоспособность, семейное предпринимательство.

INTRODUCTION

Looking at the history of mankind, each stage of development has formed new values, new social ties and new economic relations. In modern times, however, entrepreneurial activity occupies a special place as one of the main driving forces of development. Because entrepreneurship is not only a means of ensuring economic efficiency, but also a philosophical expression of a person's creativity, initiative and the process of realizing his capabilities.

The essence and essence of entrepreneurship cannot be limited only to the acquisition of material wealth. It serves, first of all, to innovate, to use the available opportunities wisely, to strengthen social stability in society and to raise the quality of human life. Therefore, supporting entrepreneurship in the development of any state becomes a strategic task. This process reflects the dialectical relationship between the state and the individual: as the state encourages the entrepreneur, the Entrepreneur more effectively contributes to the development of society.

We believe that entrepreneurial activity is of particular strategic importance in the development of society, and its support is one of the most important tasks facing the state. Because entrepreneurship is a complex socio-economic process that covers various fields of activity. At the same time, entrepreneurship acts as a harmonizing and regulating mechanism for the interaction of purposeful social relations in society - between an individual, a group and institutions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the current market economy, entrepreneurship occupies an important place not only as a component of economic development, but also as one of the sources of property income of the population. Therefore, the state supports this activity on a legal and socio-economic basis, as a result of which additional motivation is formed in the entrepreneur person, which encourages him to develop his activities.

In the conditions of modern development, the support of entrepreneurial activity is manifested as one of the priorities of state policy. The entrepreneurial individual is not limited to achieving economic results, but is assessed as a social entity that understands social responsibility, strives for innovation and operates on the principles of creation and establishment. This further demonstrates the role and importance of entrepreneurship in the development of society. In particular, the state has created a number of facilities for organizing the activities of entrepreneurs, and many services have simplified the procedures. In this regard, the Public Services Agency and its on-site branches were established to provide additional facilities for entrepreneurs. The aim of this is not to bring disputes that arise with entrepreneurs to trial.

In order to implement the Concept of further deepening democratic reforms and developing civil society in our country, presented by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law of

the Republic of Uzbekistan “On licensing procedures in the field of entrepreneurial activity” was adopted on December 20, 2012. This law is the main document regulating relations concerning licensing procedures in the field of entrepreneurial activity.

In order to more effectively implement reforms in the country, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev adopted Decree № PD-101 “On further reforms to improve the business climate and create conditions for sustainable economic growth through the development of the private sector” on April 8, 2022. According to him, special attention in the republic is paid to the issues of “Improving institutional and administrative reforms that guarantee the inviolability of private property and freedom of entrepreneurial activity, as well as ensuring the rule of law in this area”[1]. In addition, in order to provide facilities for entrepreneurs and solve the problems facing them, the Prime Minister's receptions began to operate in the places. Under the Cabinet of ministers, the activities of the state fund for the support of the development of entrepreneurial activity were formed, which was allocated 200 billion soums and 50 million US dollars[2].

Measures such as the new Uzbekistan development strategy for 2022-2026, the constitutional reforms adopted in 2023, as well as the law “on guarantees of freedom of entrepreneurial activity”, the law “on public-private partnership” and strategies for combating bureaucracy and corruption are current expressions of this philosophical direction.

One of the main goals of establishing a socially oriented market economy in Uzbekistan is the priority development of small business and private forms of entrepreneurship in the country. To achieve this goal, economic reforms were carried out, major institutional foundations were laid to enhance its role. These include legal and regulatory documents that establish and guarantee entrepreneurial activity, non-governmental organizations that support entrepreneurs, enterprises. The establishment of a set of private enterprises and small business enterprises in Uzbekistan is becoming successful.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Entrepreneurship as one of the important manifestations of social relations, along with increasing the capacity of society, provides an opportunity for each individual to show their abilities and skills. It serves to increase national wealth, to preserve national value and spirit in the process of World integration. Therefore, the development of entrepreneurship and strengthening its legal framework are considered as a priority in state policy.

The future of entrepreneurial activity is determined by the entrepreneurial environment, which reflects the socio-economic situation in society. In every aspect of society, entrepreneurial activity plays an important role in the socio-economic development and improvement of the life of society. Also, “in every aspect of society, entrepreneurial activity plays an important role in the socio-economic rise and improvement of the country's life. Because, entrepreneurial activity is one of the important factors that give people extra motivation to strive for the Future”[3].

It is known that today the sphere of small business and private entrepreneurship occupies a leading place not only in accelerating the growth rates of the national economy, but also in solving the issues of employment and raising the standard of living of the population, which are considered relevant for today. Especially in small business and entrepreneurial activities, decision making and its development is an effective tool and the basis of small business and entrepreneurship as well as marketing and is important in the management system of small business and entrepreneurial activities, its organization, planning and control.

The emphasis on strengthening the mutually beneficial relationship between science and production by deepening the integration of Science, Education and production in our country,

developing ways of innovative development of small business and private business entities is increasing from year to year. In other words, behind the policy of encouraging entrepreneurship by the state are the axiological foundations – the goal of restoring human values and realizing human potential.

“The activities of an entrepreneur are assessed not only on the legal and organizational basis of entrepreneurship, but also on the fact that he adheres to universal standards within the framework of people, specialists and workers serving under him, especially foreign colleagues – businessmen. More than half of success at work directly depends on his manners, culture, worldview, knowledge of the rules of Business”[4]. In this sense, the support of entrepreneurship by the state is carried out not only in order to improve the business environment, but also in order to support spiritual promotion-that is, to strengthen values such as honesty, responsibility, justice and social duty in society.

“At present, ensuring competitiveness in entrepreneurial activities in the context of globalization of the world economy is an important economic process. This, in turn, allows young people to realize their high responsibility to society in relation to the economic development of the country, the rise of a sense of citizenship serves to form civil society”[5]. Such an approach encourages the perception of entrepreneurship in a person's mind not only as a means of earning, but also as an activity based on the spiritual basis of social relations.

From a philosophical point of view, such a strategy of the state takes into account the development of a person as a person, that is, his spiritual-intellectual potential, moral choice and ability to understand his duty to society, and not just his material needs.

In the process of encouraging entrepreneurship by the state, it is advisable to further improve the legislative base, expand tax and credit benefits, introduce a system of special grants and subsidies that support innovative ideas. At the same time, strengthening legal guarantees for business entities, improving infrastructure for starting and developing business in regions and deepening the cooperation of public bodies and the private sector will provide effective results.

In order to prevent a split in the state, it is necessary not to limit oneself to autocracy, but to limit its social and cultural independence. Because creativity is the philosophical basis of a society's life, it allows a person to realize their importance, social significance and national and cultural identity. In this regard, it was decided to expand the range of products in order to improve their processing mechanisms, improve their processing mechanisms, and improve their semantic and social functions. This expands the role of entrepreneurship in society and makes him one of the most influential people in the world.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that state support of entrepreneurial activity at the stage of new development is one of the main factors in ensuring the sustainable economic development of the country, the development of the social sphere and the well-being of the population. While the strategic directions established by the state are aimed at strengthening the legal, financial and organizational foundations of entrepreneurship, the entrepreneur creates new opportunities in individuals and increases their confidence.

As a result of strengthening cooperation relations between the state and business entities, increasing their mutual trust and responsibility, the competitiveness of the national economy increases. Thus, we believe that encouraging entrepreneurship at the stage of new development will not only ensure economic growth, but also serve the spiritual and social development of society.

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