



WAYS TO REDUCE POVERTY BASED ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article provides detailed information on ways to reduce poverty through the development of entrepreneurship, to organize effective entrepreneurship and to ensure employment of the population through the creation of vacant jobs.

INTRODUCTION

Our experience in a short period of time in our country has proven that small business is an important factor of sustainable economic growth. Especially in the conditions of deep structural changes and diversification in the country's economy, small business serves as an important factor in the sustainable development of our national economy, increasing its competitiveness and achieving high macroeconomic indicators. The development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 According to the 29th goal, it is determined to create conditions for the organization of business activities and the formation of permanent sources of income, to increase the share of the private sector in the GDP to 80% and the share of exports to 60%. As important tasks, the establishment of 200 new industrial zones in the regions and the development of the system of business incubators, the creation of more favorable conditions for the development of entrepreneurship in the districts with difficult conditions, the support of entrepreneurship in the regions, and the reduction of unemployment and poverty activities of the existing structures, such as reducing state participation in the economy and opening a wide path to the private sector, expanding the introduction of free market principles in economic relations, etc. [1] It is important to reduce poverty and increase employment in the regions of our country, further development of small business and private entrepreneurship in self-employment. [2] The accumulated experience of small business development in our country shows that increasing the level of competitiveness of enterprises requires that they expand and become larger during their activities. However, in some cases, the quantitative limits of the enterprises that allow to have privileges and reliefs established for the purpose of state support of small business entities may hinder these processes. Over the past period, many enterprises, which have increased their economic potential as a result of the increase in the level of socio-economic development in our country and the favorable conditions created for small business entities, are trying to keep the number of their

employees within the set quantitative limit in order to continue using these benefits. are doing This is hindering their growth. After 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the primary measures to mitigate the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic and global crisis on economic sectors" (Decree No. PF-5969 dated March 19, 2020) of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to support the population, economic sectors and business entities during the coronavirus pandemic" (Decree No. PF-5978 of April 3, 2020). The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to implement the tasks set in the 2022 "Open dialogue" with entrepreneurs" (Decision No. PQ-364 of August 30, 2022). One of the main features of small business is the country's economic development It is distinguished by the fact that it provides the main indicators necessary for a short period of time. That is, small business is the most important sector that fills the country's domestic market with goods and services that are in short supply and determines the structural basis of the economy. It also serves as the most important factor and source for the effective use of labor resources, increasing employment and income, and forming the class of owners. [3] In general, the importance of small business in economic development:• ensures an increase in the content and quantity of the country's gross national product;• creates a basis for effective use of labor resources;• increases the current income and savings of the population and raises the level of well-being creates the ground; • eliminates sectoral and regional monopolies; • ensures the balance of state budget funds; actively participates in foreign economic activities; • rational use of resources; • new equipment and technology introduction to production and increases labor productivity. Poverty is the economic condition of a person or a social group, in which they cannot satisfy a certain range of minimum needs necessary to maintain life, work ability and reproduction. Poverty depends on the general standard of living in a given society and is therefore a relative concept. [4] Poverty is a pressing problem all over the world today. This limits the access of a large part of the population of the Republic to development resources: high-paid work, quality education and health services, opportunities for successful socialization of children and youth, etc. An important task for experts in the issue of poverty is to distinguish between different groups of poverty:-Poverty. People in this state do not have a physiological minimum level of life. They are on the brink of chronic malnutrition or beyond.-Need, moderate poverty. Covers population groups that have enough money for basic physiological needs, but cannot meet social needs, even the most basic ones. In this case, their income is less than the official standard of living, but more than half or two-thirds people appear.-Insufficient or inadequate provision, average poverty. A living wage is provided , but no wealth. On this basis, approaches to measuring poverty and its limits are distinguished. According to the World Bank, in 2018, unemployment among women aged 15-24 in Uzbekistan was 25 percent, and 13 percent among men of this age group. In the Kyrgyz Republic, 15 percent of women aged 15-28 were unemployed, while among men of the same age group, this figure was 9 percent. [5] The main source of livelihood for the majority of the population is hired labor, therefore, the system of social protection of the working population should provide guarantees in the field of employment and wages. For this purpose, the minimum wage is set by the state. The minimum wage is the minimum wage per hour, day or month (year) that the employer pays to his employee and the employee can legally sell his labor. level [6]. According to the calculations of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2018, the level of poverty based on nutrition was 11.4%. According to World Bank estimates, the poverty rate based on the international poverty line was 9.6 percent, with a poverty line of \$3.2. 36.6 % per day and the poverty level is 5.5 dollars. per day At the same time, a high level of poverty is observed in Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Syrdarya, Andijan regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan . A more detailed picture of poverty in

Uzbekistan can also be presented in the form of a formed profile of household poverty, which predetermines the content of the main measures and recommendations to combat poverty in the country. [7] Thus, according to the results of relatively recent studies in this field, a low-income family consists of 7 people, the average age of the head of the household is over 50 years, and he has a higher education. does not have information [4]. 11% of low-income households are unemployed, 93% have no higher education, and only 24% have secondary education. 43 percent of low-income households are not permanently employed, and 11 percent are unemployed. 93% are not connected to the central heating system, 96% are not connected to the central sewage system, 66% are not connected to the central water supply [5]. the results of similar researches show that the profile of the low-income household in the republic can be described as follows: low-income families are families with 3 children, with low-educated family members, in rural areas large families living abroad who are not able-bodied immigrants. support [6]. At the same time, the state of poverty has specific regional characteristics. 8 regions have the highest levels of poverty. These include the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Navoi, Namangan, Surkhandarya, Syrdarya and Khorezm regions. The goal of state regulation of poverty is to reduce its level, which means expanding the access to material and public goods of the poorest strata of the population [8], provides for raising the standard of living, promoting employment and professional training. The main directions of achieving this goal are macroeconomic policy and economic growth, social policy, regional policy, participation process, monitoring system. Work is used as a basis [3]. Macroeconomic policy, economic growth and equal distribution of the final product help reduce the level of poverty. The main forms of regulation by the state, including the level of poverty, are legal, financial, production, redistribution, organizational, institutional and informational. The first four forms are traditionally presented [4], the last two are proposed by the author. The legal form consists in the creation of rules and norms by the state aimed at ensuring the efficient [9] operation of the market system, which creates positive social effects. The main methods of regulating the level of poverty are, for example, the regulation of labor laws and the setting of the minimum wage. The financial form consists of full or partial financing by the state from the expenses of social education programs, health care, pension provision, etc. of the state budget, and the means of state financing are price subsidies, benefits, compensation, etc. The form of production is used by the state as a means of economic development in accordance with the social goals and objectives of the government. Mechanisms for organizing the production of private and public goods include contracts with suppliers, public services, sale of services by a public institution, benefits, subsidies and guarantees.

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