

**IMPROVEMENT OF LEGAL MEANS OF SUPPORTING YOUTH
ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

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***Abstract.** The article analyzes the essence of Uzbekistan's legislation on youth entrepreneurship and offers suggestions for improving the legal means of supporting youth entrepreneurship.*

***Keywords:** Economy, business activity, youth entrepreneurship, youth support, public health promotion*

INTRODUCTION. Today, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to entrepreneurship in order to achieve economic development. Obviously, the most important factor in achieving the country's economic growth is directly related to business activity and the necessary conditions created for it. As our President said - "in recent years, the growth rate of our country's economy has been maintaining its high indicators, it is also recognized by the world community... In order to achieve these results, the conditions created in the field of entrepreneurship, as well as the entrepreneurial spirit of our people and I will not be mistaken if I say that the existence of entrepreneurial qualities in the nature of our people is one of the main factors"

In the analysis of the content of Uzbekistan's legislation on youth entrepreneurship, a number of important aspects are highlighted. During the past 33 years of Uzbekistan's development, legislation in the field of entrepreneurship, especially youth entrepreneurship, was formed and refined. It is known that after the disintegration of the USSR and the formation of independent countries in the post-Soviet region, most countries announced that they would abandon their planned economy and pursue a policy based on a market economy. This meant building an economy centered on private property and entrepreneurial activity

based on it. In the post-Soviet countries, especially in Uzbekistan, where the planned economy and all property belonged to the state, the next issue was to allow private ownership and properly organize it. For this purpose, on the eve of independence, the Law "On Ownership in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted and in 1993 important changes and additions were made to it. The law established private property as one of the forms of property and recognized the inviolability of private property and the right of every person to be an owner. The law "On entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted and the concept of entrepreneurship was included in the legislation. In essence, these laws can be considered as the documents that served as the basis for establishing business activities in the Republic of Uzbekistan. As the next step, on November 19, 1991, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Expropriation and Privatization" was adopted. The law established the conditions and procedures for privatization of previously state-owned properties by selling them to individuals and legal entities. As a result, the possibility of acquiring property to start business activities has increased and the number of private entrepreneurs has increased.

On November 20, 1991, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Basics of State Policy Regarding Youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. Article 13 of the law defines support and development of youth entrepreneurship as one of the main directions of youth social service. Also, in Article 18, the grounds for finding an activity as a youth enterprise and the granting of benefits by the state in support of youth entrepreneurship are emphasized. In the years of independence, support for youth entrepreneurship was recognized for the first time at the legal level. In this respect, it can be considered that the development of youth entrepreneurship legislation started with this law. In 1997, the real income of the population increased by 10.5%. Almost a quarter of the population's total income began to be formed as a result of entrepreneurial activity. Thus, the population of Uzbekistan adapted to the conditions of the market economy and became more interested in

entrepreneurship. Private ownership was formed and entrepreneurship was developing, albeit slowly.

Since independence, Uzbekistan has managed to create a specific legal base in the field of entrepreneurship, especially youth entrepreneurship. It covers the period from the opening of the road to private ownership to the present. It is in this respect that it will be possible to conditionally divide the formation of legislation of Uzbekistan into several stages. The development of legislation in this direction has been analyzed by various scientists. Of these, Kh. T. Azizov and N. Raimov can be mentioned separately. In their analysis, they tried to explain the formation and completion of legislation in the field of entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan from the introduction of private ownership to 2015. It is noteworthy that from the time of independence to the first decade of the 21st century, youth entrepreneurship was generally studied and analyzed as a type of entrepreneurial activity.

It is worth noting that, based on the large-scale measures implemented in the field of youth policy and the adopted documents in recent years, it can be distinguished that the legislation of youth entrepreneurship is at a new stage. This new stage can be considered to have started on September 14, 2016 with the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Policy Regarding Youth". Over the past eight years, significant work has been done in the field of youth entrepreneurship development. "Youth is our future", "Every family is an entrepreneur", "One million programmers", "Youth register", "Women's register" and other state programs have been implemented to increase the number of young entrepreneurs. An effective system was established by implementing the measures provided for in the decrees and resolutions. Huge funds were directed to the direction of financial support, which is considered the most important factor for youth entrepreneurship.

As you know, at our meeting at the Youth Forum, we decided to allocate 100 million dollars to ensure youth entrepreneurship and employment. In addition, 1 trillion soums and 50 million dollars will be allocated for lending

business projects of young people and training them in professions. In 2022 alone, 4 trillion soums of credit were given for youth entrepreneurship, 150,000 projects were launched, and 325,000 jobs were created. 43,000 hectares of arable land were allocated and 435,000 young people were employed. More than 32,000 young people were given equipment, tools and computers through subsidies. 2018 ("Year of active entrepreneurship, support for innovative ideas and technologies"); In 2020 ("The Year of Youth Support and Public Health Promotion") and 2024 ("The Year of Youth and Business Support"), youth entrepreneurship was put on the agenda, and special attention was paid to the sector and this trend continues today. In general, the fact that more than 100 legal documents have been adopted in this direction in the past short period and are being consistently implemented clearly confirms this. Especially, the fact that the rights and interests of the young generation are sealed with specific articles in our updated Constitution, without a doubt, makes it possible to further expand the legal base in this regard and raise our practical work to a new level. The attention paid to the field, successively adopted normative legal documents, implemented measures and allocated funds confirm that the legislation of youth entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan has risen to a new level.

Conclusion. It can be said with confidence that youth entrepreneurship can be a driving direction in the future of Uzbekistan becoming an economically developed country. Uzbekistan has all the necessary factors to achieve this goal. It is enough to create the necessary conditions for young people to achieve the above goal. For this, it is necessary to further accelerate the actions aimed at supporting youth entrepreneurship. It is necessary to constantly monitor the legal and financial means of support and expand and improve the effective means.

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