

**POVERTY REDUCTION THROUGH FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF  
ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

**Yarashev Ravshanbek**  
FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY

**Abstract:** In this article, the scientific views on the fact that the further development of entrepreneurship is an important factor in reducing poverty are put forward. In our country, special attention is paid to the issue of reducing poverty. The work carried out in this direction and the results achieved in a short period of time are attracting the attention of many international organizations and experts. The coronavirus pandemic made it possible to gather a lot of experience in this regard, to draw conclusions about the next directions of the policy to fight against poverty. The world has once again witnessed the importance of investments in human capital, education and health systems, as well as the availability of financial and economic reserves to withstand such unforeseen events.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship, self-employment, poverty alleviation, social media marketing, promoting goods on social networks.

---

Reducing poverty, improving people's standard of living and well-being is one of the priorities of every state policy. In his address to the 75th and 76th sessions of the UN General Assembly, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan emphasized the need to unite global efforts in the fight against poverty, especially during the pandemic and after it. At the beginning of 2020, the President defined the issue of reducing poverty as the main task of state policy. It is significant because it is aimed at reducing poverty, further improving people's living standards, achieving the goals of sustainable development and discussing future plans with world and regional experts, as well as exchanging ideas and strengthening cooperation with international organizations.

In particular, the existing macroeconomic reserves helped Uzbekistan to attract the necessary resources in the short term and to form a fund to fight against the crisis. This allowed our country to work in three main directions.

First, the Health care system has been strengthened. Special attention was paid to building new hospitals, increasing the number of beds, purchasing new medical equipment, medicines and vaccines, and encouraging medical workers.

Secondly, the improvement of the social protection system, including the coverage of families in need of social protection, as well as the population affected by the pandemic, with state assistance has been expanded.

Thirdly, enterprises of the real sector of the economy were supported through the provision of tax benefits and holidays, deferment of loan payments, as well as other types of financial mediation.

In particular, the "Iron notebook" system was formed in order to expand the scope of support for the population in need of social protection and to effectively organize it. Over the past period, 651,000 families included in the "Iron notebook" were removed from the "Iron notebook" by ensuring the employment of 705,200 unemployed people of more than 2.7 million of their members. Measures were taken to create a permanent source of income for the families included in the register. In particular, 96,600 citizens were permanently employed, 34,700 citizens started business activities. Also, 16,500 citizens were trained in professions.

In our country, support for persons in families who have lost their breadwinners, have disabilities, and need social assistance is a constant focus. For information, 20,000 needy families who lost their breadwinners, 38,000 disabled families in need of social assistance were registered. As a result, the houses of 1.8 thousand of 2.4 thousand families with disabled people in need of house repair were repaired. Also, permanent medical, psychological and legal services are

provided to the families included in the register. So far, 279.7 billion soums of financial assistance have been provided to 293.2 thousand families included in the "Iron Book" at the expense of "Sakhavat va Komak" fund.

Large-scale measures are being taken to create and strengthen the basic institutional framework for the implementation of the new poverty reduction program. In particular, in 2020-2021, the number of families receiving benefits from the state budget has more than doubled, and their share has reached almost 15%.

A new criterion for determining the level of poverty was introduced - minimum consumption costs. This made it possible to revise the minimum level of social payments and benefits. For example, in 2021, the amount of minimum pensions and allowances for disabled people, as well as families who have lost their breadwinners, has increased by 10-50 percent.

In 2022-2026, Uzbekistan began to actively implement the "New Uzbekistan" Development Strategy. This is primarily based on the principles of "For human dignity and dignity". The main tasks for economic development stem from the goal of halving the poverty level by 2026. Macroeconomic stability and economic development are defined as the main conditions for achieving the set goals.

In order to reduce poverty through further development of entrepreneurship, it is advisable to implement the following:

1) Development of population entrepreneurship in neighborhoods, including "household" study of the sources of income of families, including the use of farm land and the desire and needs for profitable work, through the "mahallabay" work system, the unemployed population, especially the unemployed by studying the problems of young people and women, directing them to vocational and entrepreneurship training courses and providing practical assistance to engage in work activities, allocating loans aimed at further supporting young people's entrepreneurial initiatives and startup ideas ;

2) Establishment of partnership mechanisms between individual entrepreneurs providing services at home and large and medium-scale enterprises, including the organization of household work, provision of services based on outsourcing contracts. It is especially desirable to organize after-sales service with production enterprises, to attract specialists to service centers;

3) self-employment of unemployed youth through the development of their activities in social networks by improving the skills and qualifications of unemployed youth in the IT sector, social media marketer, promoting and advertising goods and services on social networks, accepting online orders, delivering goods, etc. further development of the system.

#### **List of used literature**

1. Kuldashov, O. H., Komilov, A. O., & Abdusamatov, D. A. (2022). COMPUTER MODEL OF IONIZER. International Journal of Advance Scientific Research, 2(12), 133-139.
2. Rahimova, K., & O'rmonov, J. (2023). MODERN BUILDING MATERIALS IMAGE OF THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE QUALITY OF LIFE IS GUARANTEED. International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology, 3(5), 747-750.
3. Qodirovna, A. M., & Doniyor o'g'li, O. J. (2023). ASOSIY IQTISODIYOT MUAMMOLARINI YECHISHDA O 'ZBEKISTON INFRATUZILMASIGA INVESTITSIYALARNING O 'RNI. Gospodarka i Innowacje., 34, 21-27.
4. Raximova, K. N., & Abdurahmon Mominjon og, A. (2022). Yashil Hom–Ashyolardan Qurilish Sohalarida Foydalanish Samaradorligi. Gospodarka i Innowacje., 24, 957-960.

5. Madvaliyev, B., & Rakhimova, K. (2022). The Role of Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship in the Economy. American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research, 3(11), 264-267.
6. Raximova, K. N., & Abdurahmon Mominjon og, A. (2022). Yashil Hom–Ashyolardan Qurilish Sohalarida Foydalanish Samaradorligi. Gospodarka i Innowacje., 24, 957-960.
7. Qizi, R. K. N. M., & Kadirovna, A. M. (2022). Ishchi Kuchiga Talab Va Taklifni Istiqbollashtirish. Ta'lim fidoyilari, 8, 149-153.
8. Kizlarkhon, R. (2022). ECONOMICAL USE OF LAND AND WATER RESOURCES WITH THE OPTIONS. International Journal Of Social Science & Interdisciplinary Research Issn: 2277-3630 Impact Factor: 7.429, 11(09), 148-151.
9. Husanbek, Q., & Raximova, K. N. (2022). Oilaviy Kichik Biznes Va Xususiy Tadbirkorlikni Rivojlantirishning Ahamiyati Va Zaruriyati. Gospodarka i Innowacje., 24, 1103-1108.
10. Рахимова, К. Н., Турсунов, О., Мирзаев, Р. Б., Ахмадалиева, М. К., & Кодиров, А. (2022). Ўзбекистонда «Яшил Молия» Тизимини Йўлга Қўйиш Ва Такомиллаштириш Йўналишлари. Gospodarka i Innowacje., 28, 90-96.
11. Мохигул, А., & Рахимова, К. (2022). Қурилиш материаллари саноати корхоналарида ишлаб чиқиш потенцилидан самарали фойдаланиш стратегиясини шакллантириш йўналишлари. Gospodarka i Innowacje., 24, 999-1002.
12. Рахимова, Қ. Н. Қ. (2022). Яшил бизнес аҳамиятининг ортиб боришининг ижтимоий-иқтисодий зарурати. Scientific progress, 3(2), 880-885.
13. Rakhimova, K. (2022). Socio-economic necessity of increasing the importance of green business. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3(4), 1034-1037.
14. Абдусаматов, Д. А. (2022). Классификация Приемников Оптического Излучения Для Разработки Оптоэлектронных Информационно-Измерительных Систем. Gospodarka i Innowacje., 24, 986-988.
15. Рахимов, Н. Р., & Абдусаматов, Д. А. (2021). Определение Природы Возникновения Аномального Фотонапряжения И Разработка Оптрона На Их Основе.
16. Абдусаматов, Д. А., & Рахимов, Н. Р. (2021). Технологические Особенности Изготовления Афн-Пленок И Приборных Структур На Их Основе.
17. Abdusamaton, A. X. (2023). Обнаружение Повреждений В Электрически Обесточенных Линиях Электропередачи. Diversity Research: Journal of Analysis and Trends, 1(6), 62-69.
18. Abdusamaton, A. X., & Tajibaev, B. I. (2023). TEST RESULTS OF COMBINED SOLAR PANEL INSTALLATION. International Multidisciplinary Journal for Research & Development, 10(10), 94-98.
19. Abdusamaton, A. X. (2023). MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF THE THROUGHPUT OF AN IP NETWORK SWITCHING NODE WITH A NON-CONSTANT AMOUNT OF SPACE IN THE ROUTER RAM. International Multidisciplinary Journal for Research & Development, 10(10), 186-193.
20. Abdusamaton, X. (2023, October). Control of manifestation of dislocations under the influence of external factors. In Conference on Digital Innovation: "Modern Problems and Solutions".