



THE POLICY OF POVERTY REDUCTION IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC MECHANISMS

Ulugbek Yusupov

Independent researcher of

International School of Finance Technology and Science (ISFT institute), Uzbekistan

Abstract: This article analyzes the innovative approaches to ensuring employment in the process of developing private entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan. It explores new opportunities in areas such as the digital economy, remote jobs, startups, and technoparks, as well as the green economy and ecological entrepreneurship and the service sector. The article discusses methods of creating new jobs through the implementation of innovative technologies, vocational training, and retraining programs, and the ways to achieve economic diversification and sustainable development. The article highlights the importance of innovative approaches in addressing issues of entrepreneurship and employment in the country.

Keywords: private entrepreneurship, employment, digital economy, innovation, startups, green economy, ecological entrepreneurship, reduce poverty, technoparks, remote jobs, economic development.

Introduction

In our country, the institutional foundations of poverty reduction were created, a ministry coordinating the issues of poverty reduction and a scientific center conducting scientific research in this direction were established.

During the past period, international organizations (the United Nations Development Program, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, UNICEF, etc.), financial institutions (the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank) and countries with advanced experience in this direction have been involved in directly reducing poverty in our country. established strong relations with scientific centers (China International Center for Poverty Reduction).

The development of private entrepreneurship and employment of the population in Uzbekistan plays an important role in increasing economic stability and social well-



being. During the transition to a market economy in Uzbekistan, support and development of the private sector have become the priority directions of state policy. Private entrepreneurship not only ensures economic growth, but also creates new jobs and increases the employment of the population.

Innovative approaches to the development of entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan, measures to improve the business environment and create jobs can bring positive results for the economy and social life of many countries. Innovative approaches and strategies created for the development of private entrepreneurship, in particular, reforms implemented in areas such as digital technologies, business incubations, start-up support programs, and training of qualified personnel, are of great importance in increasing economic efficiency.

At the same time, innovative features of employment provision are an important factor in increasing the efficiency of business activities, creating new jobs and increasing the level of employment among the population. In this article, we will consider the innovative features of the development of private entrepreneurship and employment of the population in Uzbekistan, as well as the problems that arise in this process and ways to solve them.

Rapid development of new technologies and innovations in the global economy can change demand and supply in the labor market and create new business models. In order to analyze how these processes are implemented in Uzbekistan, to determine which innovative approaches are effective for strengthening cooperation between the public and private sectors and ensuring economic growth, we will consider in detail the ideas and practices put forward in our article.

Main part.

In order to fulfill the tasks of the Program on the rapid development of the republic's economy and the achievement of target indicators, the number of employed people will reach 16.7 million people by 2030, while the average annual growth of the employed population will be 1.6 percent. or expected to be 245,000 people, guarantee that by 2030 all women and men, including youth and persons with disabilities, have stable and productive employment and decent work, as well as equal pay for work of equal value informal employment is considered one of the main problems in the direction



of provision (according to task 5 of 8 goals), and today the share of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors is 54.3 percent. It was noted that the percentage of informal employment is equal for men and women, and 22.1 percent of men are employed informally, while this figure is only 12.5 percent for women.¹

Table-1

The number of people employed in small business entities ²

Classifier	2021	2022	2023-Q1	2023-Q2
Republic of Uzbekistan	10080,6	10131,1	10160,9	10278,9
Republic of Karakalpakstan	521,6	528,9	529,4	559,2
Andijan region	1020	1040	1045,5	1051
Bukhara region	576,8	579,6	579,5	591,4
Jizzakh region	434,1	422,6	422,4	424,7
Kashkadarya region	943,7	943,8	938,7	946,8
Navoi region	214,5	209,7	211	216,8
Namangan region	907,7	891,9	888,8	891,3
Samarkand region	1174,7	1197,8	1211,5	1211
Surkhandarya region	785,5	773,6	775,4	780,2
Syrdarya region	248,7	244,1	248,9	243,5
Tashkent region	853,3	843,3	844,1	856,3
Fergana region	1164,7	1190,4	1184,6	1215,4
Khorezm region	574,3	579,3	581,3	612,2
Tashkent city	661	686,1	699,8	679,1

In the course of the research, we analyzed a number of new innovative ways to ensure the employment of the population in the development of private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan.

1. Creating jobs through the digital economy and online platforms. Freelance and remote work. With the development of the Internet infrastructure in Uzbekistan, the possibility of creating freelance and remote jobs has increased. This greatly helps in providing employment to the population not only in the capital, but also in the regions.

¹ <https://mehnat.uz/oz/news/aholi-bandligini-taminlash-istiqboli-xususida>

² <https://stat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/small-business-and-entrepreneurship-2>



Electronic commerce (E-commerce). Local entrepreneurs are setting up their businesses on e-commerce platforms and creating new jobs through online sales.

2. Development of the startup ecosystem. Support for innovative startups. Special incubator and accelerator programs for innovative startups are being established in Uzbekistan, and new jobs are being created by supporting new business ideas. This process helps to develop private entrepreneurship among young people. Technological parks and innovation centers. Startups based on innovative technologies are being developed through technoparks. They are an effective tool not only for creating new technologies, but also for creating new jobs.

3. Tax and financial incentives for small and medium enterprises. Tax benefits. Tax incentives have been created for small and medium-sized business entities, which, in turn, will give an additional impetus to the creation of new jobs and the expansion of business activities. State grants and subsidies. In order to encourage innovative entrepreneurship, the state has introduced grant and subsidy programs, which help to establish many new businesses.

4. Vocational training and retraining programs. Monocenters and training centers. Special training centers and monocenters are being established to familiarize the population with new professions and adapt them to the modern labor market. Many jobs are created in these centers through training in new professions. Innovative educational programs. Opportunities to acquire new professions and knowledge through modern educational programs are expanding, which serves to create a skilled workforce in the field of private entrepreneurship.

5. Green economy and environmental entrepreneurship. Green technologies. Uzbekistan is planning to transition to a green economy, and in this process, new innovative business sectors are being created through the introduction of environmentally friendly technologies. The development of green entrepreneurship is one of the new ways of employment of the population. Use of geothermal and solar energy. By introducing new technologies in energy production processes, small and medium-sized entrepreneurs can develop their business and create new jobs.

These roads are of great importance in increasing the employment of the population in Uzbekistan and diversifying the country's economy. Opportunities to create



new jobs in various sectors of the economy are expanding through the implementation of innovations.

In Uzbekistan, the experiences of a number of developed countries were used in the development of private entrepreneurship and employment of the population. These countries have established effective employment policies through innovative approaches and economic growth models. In the course of the article, we conducted an analysis of the experiences of some developed countries where Uzbekistan has gained experience.

USA (United States of America). Startup ecosystem and innovation development. The US is the center of innovative entrepreneurship, and Silicon Valley, in particular, pays great attention to the development of innovation through startups and technology parks. Uzbekistan uses this experience to support start-ups, to organize technology parks and accelerators. Digital economy and technological entrepreneurship. Many new jobs have been created in the United States through the development of entrepreneurship in the field of the digital economy. Uzbekistan is applying this experience in the field of digital services, e-commerce and IT.

Germany. Vocational and technical training programs. Germany has been very successful in vocational training programs through its dual education system. In this system, education and production are combined, and young people become qualified professionals. Using the experience of Germany, Uzbekistan directs the population to increase their professional skills through monocenters and training centers. Economic clusters. Germany has achieved great success in agriculture and manufacturing through economic clusters. Uzbekistan is also implementing innovative approaches in agriculture and industry through the development of economic clusters.

South Korea. Technological parks and innovative infrastructure. South Korea is a world leader in creating technology parks and innovation centers. Using South Korea's experience in developing technology parks and innovative startups, Uzbekistan is developing its technology parks and IT parks. High-tech exports and development of digital technologies. South Korea is developing its economy through the export of digital technology and high-tech products. Uzbekistan is using this experience to develop the IT sector.



Japan. Green economy and environmental entrepreneurship. Japan is one of the leading countries in terms of environmental technologies and green economy. Using this experience, Uzbekistan is taking measures to develop green economy and ecological entrepreneurship, expand renewable energy sources. Industrial innovation and modernization of technologies. Japan provides productive employment by introducing high-tech innovations in production. Uzbekistan is using this experience, focusing on industrial and technological modernization.

The experience of the above countries plays an important role in the introduction of innovative approaches in the policy of developing private entrepreneurship and providing employment to the population of Uzbekistan. Through the exchange of experience and international cooperation, Uzbekistan seeks to diversify the economy and create new innovative opportunities.

References:

1. Akhmedov, A. (2020). Digital economy in Uzbekistan and its impact on entrepreneurship. Tashkent: Publishing House of the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan.
2. Karimov, S., & Toshpolatova, D. (2021). Innovative development of small and medium business in Uzbekistan. Tashkent: Sharq Publishing House.
3. Lee, K., & Kim, D. (2017). Green Economy and Employment Opportunities in Central Asia. Seoul: KIEP Publishing.
4. Smith, A., & Jones, T. (2022). Entrepreneurship and Employment Creation in Developing Economies. London: Routledge.
5. Johnson, P., & Miller, R. (2020). Technological Innovation in Employment Structures. New York: Springer.