

Certain Issues of the Development of the Attracting Young People to Entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: The paper studies the aspects, related to the special attention paid to and the conditions created for young entrepreneurs in Uzbekistan during the year of independency. The experience of Uzbekistan and foreign countries in attracting young people to entrepreneurship, which is considered a topical issue today have been researched. Also, advanced foreign experience is studied within the framework of the topic on the example of countries such as Russia, Germany, USA, France, Finland, Japan, England and Italy. On the analysis of the problem, this paper offers suggestions and recommendations on the problems and solution of youth involvement in entrepreneurship.

Keywords: entrepreneurial youth, foreign experience, family business, eastern mentality, innovation approach, projects, property, private entrepreneurship.

I. Introduction and relevance. Considering that youth support is an urgent issue in the conditions of the renewing Uzbekistan, 2021 was declared the “Year of Youth Support and Public Health Promotion”[1]. After all, according to statistics, today young people make up 16% of the world's population. And in our country, this indicator deserves recognition – more than 60 per cent of the population contributes to our future. This serves as the main factor and source of development of the sphere of small business and entrepreneurship in the employment of young people, in achieving their economic independence and in finding a place in life. Naturally attracting young people to entrepreneurship is important for the study of advanced foreign experience in the framework of the topic, which is an important principle in the study and coverage, based on the realities of today's existence. After all, it is relevant to highlight the experience studied abroad, some of its positive aspects, some modern problems of attracting young people to entrepreneurship based on the Eastern mentality. Today, an urgent problem is not only attracting young people to entrepreneurship, but also involving novation and innovative qualities in business and entrepreneurship. At the same time, both in our country and abroad, the study of projects, programs and technologies implemented in this area is a time requirement.

Experts note that today about 70% of existing jobs in countries such as Germany, Finland, Norway, and Sweden are accounted for by small businesses. In many countries, its share of gross domestic product exceeds 50 per cent, which contributes to accelerated economic development. Also in China, Japan, South Korea, Singapore and other countries, the role of small businesses in

the economy is increasing. In particular, the fact that almost 60 per cent of China's export volume is accounted for by small businesses is evidenced by its leading position in the world economy.

II. Method

In covering the topic on the basis of system analysis, it is noted that "Certain issues of the development of the attracting young people to entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan" is not only to ensure the stability and well-being of the country, but also to ensure youth employment, as well as to implement the state program on youth policy based on a broad statistical and system analysis, survey, comparative analysis, and the logic of scientific research.

III. Discussion

Over the years of independence, small businesses and private entrepreneurs have been granted many benefits and preferences for taxation, currencies and loans. According to statistics, in 1996-2010, the tax rates set for small businesses and private entrepreneurship decreased from 38 to 7 per cent, i.e. by 5.4 times. In accordance with the Tax code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, micro and small enterprises have the right to choose a simplified tax procedure that allows them to pay a single tax payment instead of paying a number of national taxes and other mandatory payments.

In accordance with the decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. A. Karimov "On measures for further support and development of entrepreneurial activity" dated May 15, 2009, several more benefits and guarantees were created for business entities. In particular, the single tax payment rate for micro and small enterprises has been reduced from 8 to 7 per cent. Since 2011, a 6 per cent drop in this figure is another advantage for them [2].

The purpose of the large-scale measures aimed at providing comprehensive support to the youth of our country, creating all conditions for their presence in society, is to attract our business youth to small business and entrepreneurship. In particular, the decree of the President of our country "On additional measures to attract graduates of educational institutions to business" dated July 28, 2010 opened the doors for young people [3]. In accordance with the decree, when microenterprises and small enterprises conclude employment contracts with graduates of professional colleges, academic lyceums and higher educational institutions, and the average annual number of employees' increases by more than 20 per cent from the legal limit, they retain the benefits, guarantees and rights provided for micro firms and small enterprises. At the same time, an increase in the number of staff is allowed only if no more than 3 years have passed since the graduation of graduates of professional colleges, academic lyceums and higher educational institutions.

Since independence, 1,537 academic lyceums and professional colleges were opened in the country. More than 1 million 700 thousand students studying in these educational institutions are trained by more than 115 thousand teachers, more than 220 trends and professional trades in their specialties [4].

The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for further support and development of entrepreneurial activity" dated May 15, 2009, and "On guarantees of freedom of entrepreneurial activity" dated December 14, 2010 have further strengthened the legal foundations of entrepreneurial activity of young people in our country[5].

It should be noted that the initiative of young people in the field of business activity is growing from year to year. In particular, in the system of secondary special and vocational education in the 2008-2009 academic year, 23.3% of 77 thousand 719 graduates, in the 2009-2010 academic year-92 thousand 691 people, or 33.3% of the total number of employees, are small businesses and micro-firms. On the basis of the Decree of the President of our country "On additional measures to attract graduates of educational institutions to business" dated July 28, 2010, about 23 thousand graduates were employed in micro-firms and small businesses.

It is known that in accordance with the Law “About education“ and “The national training program” a 12-year system of compulsory free education was introduced under the scheme of 9+3. As a result, each of them, along with General education subjects, is qualified in 2-3 specialties required for work [6]. In his speech at the solemn meeting dedicated to the 24th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: “... at present, the education of young people remains for us an issue that never loses its relevance and significance. Today, the rapidly changing world opens up new and great opportunities for young people. However, they are also exposed to various evil dangers that they have not seen before. Prejudice forces naive, proud children to turn against their parents, their homeland, and destroy their lives. In such critical and threatening conditions, we need to further increase the vigilance and vigilance of parents, mentors, the public, and mahallas (local residential communities) in this matter. It is stated that: “Without giving children into the wrong hands, we must educate them ourselves” [6]. President stressed that ensuring the interests of the younger generation will continue on the basis of the law “On state youth policy”. It should be noted that in the Decree “On the Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, which provides for implementation in the country over the next five years, a special place among the priority areas aimed at further strengthening the welfare of the people, turning Uzbekistan into the most favourable country for life, is given to development of education and science, improving the state youth policy. In this strategy, the priority tasks for improving the state youth policy are defined as increasing their social activity in the process of educating physically healthy, spiritually and intellectually developed youth with independent thinking, a firm life position, educating youth devoted to the Motherland, deepening democratic reforms and developing civil society, employment of graduates of specialized secondary, professional and higher educational institutions and attracting them to the sphere of private entrepreneurship, support for the creative and intellectual potential of the younger generation.

Consequently, they also touched upon important issues related to the formation of a healthy lifestyle among young people, their broad involvement in physical culture and sports, social protection of young people, the creation of decent housing and social conditions for young families, the organization of effective activities of state authorities and management, educational institutions and other organizations in the implementation of state youth policy. To this end, the management of the Microkreditbank JSCB carries out a number of targeted measures to fully support young people, create new jobs and stimulate their initiatives by ensuring their employment.

In particular, in order to ensure the implementation of the tasks defined by the Law “On state youth policy” and decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 5, 2017 No. PK-5106 “On improving the effectiveness of state youth policy and supporting the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan”, a Memorandum of cooperation was signed between the Central Council of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan and the joint-stock commercial Bank "Mikrokreditbank"[7]. The main goal of the Memorandum is to involve young people in the activities of small business and private entrepreneurship at the age of 18 to 30 years, to promote their self-employment, the development of home work and home work, to attract young people to business, to provide preferential microfinance services, to create new jobs and provide employment for graduates of professional colleges, to fully support the initiatives and aspirations of the younger generation in the development of family business and home work, improving their knowledge and skills in the field of entrepreneurship, improving legal literacy. During December 2017, the Republican Commission of the Memorandum submitted 31 business plans for the organization or development of activities for the production, maintenance and processing of agricultural products (except for trade and livestock activities) from all regions of the Republic. 4 young people, whose business projects are recognized by the Commission as promising, will receive preferential interest in the amount of 32.4 million us dollars. The amount of micro-credit is determined by the territorial branches of the Bank on preferential terms.

As a result of fruitful activities carried out by the Bank's branches on the initiative of the Council of the Union of Youth of the Central office of the Bank and the youth leaders of regional branches over the past period of this year, 2396 people accounted for 78.1 billion dollars. In the amount of 1000 sums, credit funds were allocated. Of these, 1,835 young artisans equal to 50.4 billion. In the amount of 27.6 billion sum, 566 young entrepreneurs. In addition, since the beginning of this year, 71.4 billion US dollars have been allocated to 2209 young families for social support of young families from all sources of funding. As a result of the allocation of cumulative loans, 3,328 new jobs were created. Over the past period of this year, 9.8 billion US dollars were allocated to graduates of professional colleges for business activities. Sum, of which 271 boys - 5.9 billion Sums, 242 girls for 3.9 billion 552 new jobs were created due to loans allocated in the amount of 552 sums. Currently, the Bank's management and territorial branches are taking the necessary measures to implement the tasks defined by the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 27, 2018 No. up-5466 "On the state program "Yoshlar-kelazhagimiz"(Youth are our future), which must be performed by commercial banks. In particular, JSCB "Microcreditbank" has developed measures for the effective enforcement of the state program "Yoshlar – kelajagimiz [8]".

To support youth entrepreneurship, a list of young entrepreneurs was created on the recommendation of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan (the project cost is 16.5 billion sums). Of these, to date, 15 young entrepreneurs have been allocated 2.6 billion dollars due to the received resources. For other projects, young entrepreneurs issue credit documentation. In the second half of this year, 108 young entrepreneurs, the list of which was formed, were granted loans worth almost \$ 16.5 billion. 869 new jobs were created due to the allocation of loan funds by the Sum.

The majority of these jobs are in the areas of consumer services, knitwear production, and development of technologies for the production of confectionery and food products, the development of beekeeping, poultry and other services.

In addition, over the past period of this year, in accordance with the recommendations of the youth Union, the cost of projects amounted to 4.6 billion us dollars. The amount of loans issued by the Bank was 7.1 billion US dollars sums'. 45 new jobs were created [9].

The event, organized by the Tashkent regional Council of the Movement of entrepreneurs and business people – the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan together with other organizations, was attended by representatives of commercial banks of the district, the State tax Inspectorate, the centre "one window", participants of the party projects - "Young owner-support of the country" and "certified business", activists of the "Youth wing". At the event, it was noted that large-scale work is being carried out to develop small businesses and private entrepreneurship, further improve the business environment, and attract young people to this sphere. An important program guide in this direction is the decree of the President of our country dated October 5, 2016 "On additional measures to ensure accelerated development of business activities, comprehensive protection of private property and qualitative improvement of the business environment".

- At the first stage of the project "Young owner-support of the country", the interest of unorganized youth in entrepreneurship and farming is studied through special social questionnaires. As a result, there were about 1,000 unorganized youth in the Tashkent region alone. It was found that about 600 of them showed interest in small business and farming activities, in order to start their work in this direction.
- At the second stage of the project, training seminars were organized with the participation of representatives of banking institutions, "One window " centres, and other organizations that support entrepreneurship, in order to increase the effectiveness of entrepreneurial activities of young people interested in issues.

According to "Business with a diploma" with a business plan there will be given to approve projects by the jury and a loan of 30 million sums was allocated from the Bank for its

implementation. The legal basis for attracting young people to entrepreneurship is made up of decrees, resolutions and by-laws of the President of our country and the Cabinet of Ministers.

This serves to study, study the experience of developed foreign countries in this area, a broader disclosure of the essence of the topic. For example, the US experience. According to data, small business firms in the United States make up 99% of the total number of businesses. These are small and medium-sized businesses with up to 50 employees. The majority of these firms are small firms based on family work. 87 per cent of these firms employ more than 20 employees.

Small firms produce 40% of US GDP. If we also pay attention to the structure of industries, this figure is 21 per cent in the manufacturing industry, 80 per cent in construction, 86 per cent in retail trade, and 81 per cent in the service sector. Half of all inventions related to scientific and technological development in the national economy of the country are accounted for by entrepreneurial contributions. It should be noted that the main part of such scientific achievements is implemented in small and medium-sized businesses. At the beginning of 2002, there were 22.4 million small businesses operating in this state, which created 51% of gross domestic product (GDP) and provided 51% of private sector jobs.

Based on the experience of foreign countries, attracting young people to entrepreneurship in countries such as the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Canada, the United States, France and Japan, much attention will be paid to the innovative development of the country's economy through innovation policies. In developed countries such as Germany, Finland, Norway, Sweden, about 70% of jobs, more than 50% of GDP is accounted for by small businesses, and the role of young people in it is invaluable. In the context of globalization, the technical and technological modernization of States requires that society and individuals act on the basis of advanced innovative technologies.

Analysis of the experience of developed foreign countries in improving the quality of innovation in the field of entrepreneurship shows that attracting young people to business is based on three principles: the uniqueness of the state youth policy; the degree of commitment of young people to civil society institutions; the level of interaction between science, education, technology and business. These factors prevent the fact that in modern public policy, the younger generation feels as not only a controlled object, but also shows their abilities as a new subject of politics.

Considering to foreign experience, young people are members of innovation incubators, research centres, and technology parks that have the opportunity to implement their ideas in order to create their own business ideas and develop their knowledge and skills. The involvement of representatives of the real sector and the preparation of joint projects is of great importance in the formation of knowledge and practical skills of young people in the field of business.

According to the Russian researcher V. I. Demchenko, the system of socio-political technologies of innovation will be effectively used in the United States to form a person with innovative abilities, develop and stimulate the potential of youth innovation. At the same time, attention will be paid to the education of young people. This is because young people are actively involved in socialization processes. Currently, the United States is one of the leading countries in developing innovations and attracting young people. Research and production bases and technology parks play an important role in developing the abilities of young people in attracting young people to business in the country. As a result, large investment capital (300-500 million dollars) is not enough to attract [10].

The national policy of the USA promotes faster penetration and adaptation of young people in the business sphere, attracting them to such innovation centres. Thanks to incubators and clusters of Business structures, young people will be able to implement their business ideas. In addition, many companies motivate young people to independently participate in seminars and practice on the production base. Owing to interaction between the state and the business sector, high-quality managers, marketers, and engineers will eventually grow.

It is important to note that the United States and Canada have put forward an initiative to introduce multiculturalism in the socio-cultural development of border territories. As a result, under the auspices of the Ministry of heritage of Canada, the following work was carried out in the implementation of the state youth policy on the implementation of multicultural education and human capital development. 1) Educating talented youth, improving methods of attracting talented youth, changing immigration policy to meet the requirements of the labour market.

After the implementation of this project, the Canadian government initiated the creation of more than 2 thousand research departments in higher education institutions. The state has provided financial support for this infrastructure and the opportunity to work with the latest modern technologies [11].

In European countries, for example, in Germany, during their student year's young people are hired for research work on various innovative projects. After graduation, he is involved in various research centres and agencies. Now in the formation of the German innovation generation "Come in Contact" there are such state programs as "YOU rope – YOU vote. The German research society (DFG) advises legislative and Executive bodies on attracting young people to business.

According to experts, family business in Germany is one of the most developed countries. The success of active participation of young people in family business in Germany lies in the fact that young people studying for the specialty of business managers are willing to hire graduates. In particular, former students who hold such majors as “enterprise economics” or “management” have great opportunities. A family business allows them to start a career and quickly climb the career ladder. According to German experts who specialize in family business, the achievement is possible only if the following rules are observed. German universities mainly teach students in General programs, without trying to form positive personal characteristics in them. Working in a family business helps them develop their own culture of entrepreneurship. German analysts unanimously recognize that the structural structure of the German national economy provides a favourable situation. Because 95% of the businesses registered here are family companies.

Taking into consideration among them, a number of large companies, not only small and medium-sized, but also family-owned one. Among their most powerful companies are those of such families as Tissen, Bayer, Flick, Simens Quandt, Opel, Bosch, Grundig, and Neckerman. They have the greatest financial stability. The results of a study conducted by the audit company Veysman & Si in Nuremberg, allow us to draw this conclusion. Experts studied 34 large family firms and found that the share of private capital in them is on average 34.8 per cent. More than 50% of private capital was invested in Herazus, Knauf and Beersdorf at the end of last year. At the same time, in many German firms, almost all shares are concentrated in the hands of one person. The five largest entrepreneurs own 40% of the shares. While in Japan, this figure is 25%, and in America and the UK-less than 10% [12].

In Germany, which is one of the leaders among European countries, 95% of small and medium-sized firms are family entrepreneurs. They make up half of the sums, and they employ 60% of the employed population. Such firms are often inherited from generation to generation; even some of them have reached the level of large multinational corporations. As an example, you can take companies “Class”, “Knauf” or “Herrenknecht”. This responsible attitude to business increases the competitiveness of companies. This situation was clearly visible during the 2009-2011 crises. Similarly, family-owned businesses have maintained their production and financial performance better than other German businesses.

According to German experts, another important feature of family business is its decentralization and distribution of assets by region, which, according to experts, is one of the key factors. This, in turn, leads to the performance of a social function.

If you look at the history of entrepreneurship in the United States, in 1953, the US Congress created the Small business administration, which deals with business, and its territorial

committees (consisting of 30-40 people) were created in each state. The main goal of the Committee is to provide comprehensive support to small businesses and private entrepreneurship in the country. The main tasks of the Committee and its divisions were:

- assistance in obtaining credit for business development;
- small business development from a technical and informational point of view;
- provide them with a guarantee to repay loans to small businesses;
- lending and subsidizing small businesses at the expense of their own budget funds.

Special laws regulating the legal basis of small business and private entrepreneurship were also adopted. On its basis, in 1970-1973, the slogan “small, but convenient” (Small beautiful) appeared. As a result, large companies were divided into small ones. Due to the attention paid to the development of the industry, the number of small businesses is increasing every year. Since the late 1980s, the growth of newly established small businesses and firms has become evident for the growth of the country's gross domestic product and the efficient use of excess labour resources. According to The Office of small business in the United States over the past 10 years, more than half of new jobs come from businesses that employ fewer than 100 people. Fast-growing firms account for 27% of new firms, 60% of which are actively involved in creating new jobs. However, there are some features of jobs that are generated through small businesses:

- wages and surcharges, some of the benefits;
- about 25% of jobs are formed on part-time basis;
- diversity of the composition of employees who were not initially employed, young people who have passed middle age, and their assistance, etc.[13].

It is also noteworthy that the number of employees employed in this sphere has been correctly adjusted in the country. Small business and private enterprise enterprises are characterized by the distinctive features of the United States as the optimal number of employees. Although there are different practices in terms of the number of employees in countries around the world, specific criteria are developed for determining small businesses and private businesses in each state. In particular, in accordance with the recommendations of the Federal administration of each US state, there are separate laws on small business, in which the number of employees of a small enterprise together with its branches should not exceed 500 (1000 at enterprises that produce Eksmo).

Small businesses in the United States employ between 24 and 99 workers. As medium-sized or intermediate enterprises, enterprises with a workforce of 100 to 499 units are considered. However, small businesses in some sectors of the country's economy employ up to 1,000 people. These, i.e. enterprises that employ between 500 and 999 units of labour, although they are structurally included in the number of small businesses, some sources indicate that they are large enterprises by some properties. Although their number is insignificant, the income is much higher than in such enterprises.

The role of social entrepreneurship in the transformation of society is recognized by many foreign researchers. Back in the early 1980s, two schools were formed: the school of social innovation, developed on the work of Bill Drayton, the founder of the largest network of social entrepreneurs “Ashoka” and the school of social entrepreneurship, driven by the entrepreneur E. Skolt. The activities of these two schools have had a significant impact on the development of social entrepreneurship around the world. Today, there are many definitions of social entrepreneurship, the General leitmotif of which is an innovative approach to solving social problems through entrepreneurship. Focusing on innovation, it should be noted that young people are understood as actors who can give a great impetus to the development of the idea of social entrepreneurship. In this regard, it is worth paying special attention to such a phenomenon as youth social entrepreneurship. In international practice, youth play a fundamental role in

shaping the well-being of their communities. Researchers' prudence Charter and Kevin Valner give a separate definition of youth social entrepreneurship: "Youth social entrepreneurship is a multi-faceted approach to the positive transformation of youth, the economy and society" [14]. Doctor of sciences, Victor Karnan notes that youth social entrepreneurship gives young people the opportunity to develop themselves and develop traits that form valuable life skills[15]. However, young people, due to their lack of experience and special knowledge, cannot bring broad systemic changes on their own, but they can initiate a process of change in society that later acquires the characteristics of a social enterprise.

In order to get a general idea of how the phenomenon of social entrepreneurship is understood directly by young people, the authors conducted a survey of active young people from different countries. As part of the work of the International School of social entrepreneurship at the National research Tomsk state University, young people were asked to give answers to "open" questions about the phenomenon of social entrepreneurship. A total of 22 representatives from 9 countries took part in the survey: Russia (3), Kazakhstan (2), Kyrgyzstan (2), India (6), Morocco (2), France (3), Canada (2), Great Britain (1), Brazil (1). The median age was 21 years. It should be noted that all respondents are members of the international organization "Enacts", which develops ideas of social entrepreneurship. The answers to the following questions can be considered as an indicator of awareness of the development of the concept of social entrepreneurship in the participating countries: "How is the term "social entrepreneurship" understood in your country?" and "How well do you think social entrepreneurship is developed in your country?" It follows from the responses that the idea of a joint venture is most developed in countries such as Canada, great Britain and Morocco (5 respondents). The remaining 17 respondents indicated a lack of awareness among young people in their countries about the phenomenon of SP and the activities of social enterprises. At the same time, 15 out of 22 respondents answered positively to the question "Do you see yourself as a social entrepreneur in the future?" Thus, according to the results of the study, it can be concluded that it is still necessary to develop the ideas of social entrepreneurship in the youth environment. The fact that more than half of the respondents see themselves as social entrepreneurs in the future, but note the weak development of the concept of social entrepreneurship in their country, suggests that there is a need to implement special programs to support youth social entrepreneurship.

So, today, the development of social entrepreneurship in the world among young people is engaged in such organizations as the Sundance family foundation (USA), Peace child International (UK), Citi-YMCA Youth for Causes (Singapore), Youth Venture (USA). The target audience of these organizations is young people aged 12 to 30 years. These organizations see their mission as the development of youth social and entrepreneurial initiatives also provide start-up capital to youth innovative projects in the social sphere. Summarizing, we note that various types of non-profit organizations cope with the task of supporting youth social entrepreneurship abroad. At the international level, there are four main areas of support that NGOs should provide: educational (organizing and conducting training courses, trainings, master classes, etc.), mentoring and organizational (creating an "own network of contacts" (the organization's network) with like-minded people and helping to find and attract resources for project implementation) [16].

In the sphere of small business and private entrepreneurship, there is also a differentiated criterion for quality indicators, the description of which is somewhat more complex. Until now, there has been no consensus among the world's scientists on this issue. Some publications say that, for example, that in the US, compared to officials of the " Small Business Administration (SBA)" in addition to the number of employees, wool is used and other indicators. In particular, if in the manufacturing industry enterprises with at least 250 employees are small businesses, then in large businesses they are enterprises with more than 1,000 employees. Another notable aspect of this situation in the country is that the manufacturing industry has been divided into small industries. In these networks, the indicators for the small business criterion still differ.

In France, there is an Association called RETIS, which is a worldwide network of science parks. Its main goal is to implement youth innovation projects in the country. Their basic values will be formed in the school education "Civic education". School courses include "Security", "Solidarity", "Freedom and law", "The French judicial system", "Human Rights in Europe" and others[17].

The French education system aims to achieve three main goals: to create patriotism, critical thinking among young people and to develop motivation to overcome various socio-political and economic difficulties that arise in their lives[18].

Italy. The Italian national education system pays great attention to the zeal of political awareness, leadership abilities of young people and initiative. For example, within the framework of the "study days" program, young people can get acquainted with the activities of deputies of the Italian Parliament or hold an open dialogue with the heads of public administration, fly and talk directly with them about current issues of their interest. Today, there are 23 techno parks and 26 business incubators in Italy. These include "Technopolis", "Pastika", "Abruzzo" and others[19].

Italian business incubators provide practical assistance not only in the development of innovative technologies, but also in providing quality services to young people in the field of education, that is, professional development, establishing entrepreneurship, and developing their own business plans.

In the UK, young people increase their knowledge and skills and innovative potential in various national associations. In addition, scientific and technological parks of various directions are organized for young people at higher educational institutions. For example, "UKSPA", that is, the Association of science parks in Great Britain. This Association operates under the London-Oxford-Cambridge scheme. Its function is similar to the American "Silicon valley"[20]. Japan's experience in this regard is noteworthy. We are witnessing the harmonization of the values of the West and the East in the formation of innovative ideas among young people and their orientation to business. As a result, the development of Western and Eastern values has led to the emergence of new directions and methods. According to Atsushi Sunami, director of the Institute for policy research on science and technology and innovation policy, Japanese research and enterprise culture is more conservative than writing, and in many cases opposes innovation: "...we have different attitudes to the fact that the small Japanese community does not match our worldview. If you are not like us, it will be difficult for you to work with us"[21]. At the present stage, Japan's youth policy is faced with such tasks as the development of new colonial technologies, the search for talented young people and the implementation of their initiatives, aspirations, and ideas. In order to achieve these goals, it is necessary to create only modern scientific schools, develop innovative abilities of young people, and educate young people who can make great changes in the field of science, education and technology.

Besides, business clubs of this format often act as an information platform for investors. This distinguishes them from the student Advisory organizations that will be discussed later. Competitions of business plans developed by students participating in the club are organized periodically. The most successful authors can count on venture capital investors to Finance their projects. It also collects and provides information about student projects for entrepreneurs and investors (commercial structures, charitable foundations, etc.). Examples of such organizations are:

Aalto Entrepreneurship Society and Aalto Venture Park, Finland;

Columbia Entrepreneurs Organization (CEO), United States;

GSB Entrepreneur Club, United States;

HBS Entrepreneurship Club, United States;

University of Wisconsin Entrepreneurship Association, USA;

Idelab, Sweden;

GU Holding, Sweden.

3) National and international business clubs.

The activities are the same as the previous ones. The main difference is that not only students of a particular University get access to information, but also any young entrepreneurs without being linked to an educational institution (even if the club itself is based on a University). Examples of such organizations include:

Asia-Pacific Student Entrepreneurship Society (ASES), India and other countries;

National Association for Community College Entrepreneurship (NACCE), USA;

Student Entrepreneur Support Project(Asian Student Entrepreneur Support Fund), Japan;

The Center for Entrepreneurship (CFE), United States;

The Youth Business Support Unit (YBSU) at Sharek Youth Forum, Palestine.

4) A Business campus

These are academic courses with an extended practical part dedicated to the development and implementation of business projects. Examples of business campuses:

Hinman Campus Entrepreneurial Opportunities Program (Hinman CEOs), USA;

The Austin Entrepreneurship Program at Weatherford Residential College, USA.

5) Business incubators for students and / or young entrepreneurs (Student Business Incubators, SBI) [22].

Naturally it is important creating to facilitate the implementation of business projects by entrepreneurs who have little experience. They are provided with office (as well as commercial and industrial) space at reduced prices, as well as other benefits. For such organizations, it is typical to provide advice in various areas related to business. Less often, financial support for startups is possible.

Usually, student business incubators (SBIS) are created on the basis of universities (or other educational institutions), but there are also many commercial structures independent of universities. Such organizations can offer space and other services to students of a particular University, or to young entrepreneurs without reference to the place of study. Clearly separating student business incubators and business incubators for young people is quite difficult, since in practice the line between them is blurred. It is worth noting that commercial business incubators also cooperate with universities in one way or another. For example, they order research from universities and exchange information about promising student projects that may qualify for placement in a business incubator. There are many examples of such business incubators in the modern world, for example, some of them:

Darebin Enterprise Centre Ltd (DECL), Australia.

DU Hatch Student Business Incubator, USA.

UNI Student Business Incubator of the John Pappajohn Entrepreneurial Center, USA.

Student Business Incubator Program of Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College, USA.

SBI of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA.

The Student Business Incubator operated by the Office of Technology Transfer and Economic Development (TTED) at Missouri University of Science and Technology (Missouri S&T), USA.

Student Business Incubator Center, USA.

Student Business Incubator, USA.

Darden Business Incubator, USA.

Fresno State business incubator, USA.

Student Business Incubation Program, USA.

The Community Foundation of Western Massachusetts Student Business Incubator (SBI), USA.

Student Agencies e Lab, USA.

Student entrepreneurship project, Switzerland.

SURE start Business Incubators, Scotland.

Oakland University's Smart Zone Business Incubator (OU INC), USA.

Entrepreneurship Cell of IIT Madras, India. And others.

6) Youth discussion clubs.

Such organizations are not intended to support the implementation of business projects of participants, but are created to foster an entrepreneurial culture, for the education of young people in the field of business. Traditionally, they organize student conferences, business schools, and seminars with the participation of experienced businessmen. However, they are not intended to provide financial or informational support for youth start-up projects, so we will not consider this type of organization in detail in this study. Examples include the Australian Business Student Club based at the University of Queensland (University of Southern Queensland) and the Collegiate Entrepreneurs' Organization, USA.

7) Consulting student organizations.

These are student communities, which, on the contrary, are created specifically to support students who are starting to implement their business projects. They help young entrepreneurs in drawing up business plans, advice on financial, accounting, and marketing issues. It is worth noting that such organizations and communities provide information support without funding start-ups. Since the support of start-up projects is not the goal of such clubs, they are not the object of this study, and we will not dwell on them in detail. As an example, you can specify Student Business Services, created on the basis of the University of Oakland (Oakland University), USA, state of Michigan [23]. The analysis of various forms of stimulating youth entrepreneurship shows that support is provided in different directions: financial, consulting, information, infrastructure, and educational. Among the most common formats, there are various clubs that unite the interests of the youth audience. While analysing young entrepreneurs specific features it is proper to clarify strengths of youth entrepreneurship: high innovative activity, innovative thinking, high mobility, flexibility of approaches, quick response to new markets development and high level of opportunities for systematic updating of their entrepreneurial knowledge and skills in accordance with the changing requirements of production and the market. As for the potential ability of young people to withstand the increased work and nervous loads that accompany entrepreneurial activity, especially at its initial stage: young people's predisposition to risk. Weaknesses of youth entrepreneurship are the following: minor social experience, lack of business reputation, poor practical skills in applying economic laws and mechanisms. The problem of forming start-up capital, lack of personal contacts in the business sphere and in power-management structures and vulnerability to the influence of bureaucratic structures.

Thus, implementation of the tasks defined by the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, including establishing effective mechanisms for dialogue and beneficial cooperation between representatives of the business

sector and government agencies, strengthening guarantees of reliable protection of the rights and legitimate interests of private property and entrepreneurship, improving the business environment, and, in order to ensure the provision of high-quality public services to business entities, new effective systems are being created to support the interaction of state bodies and business structures, especially in those periods when the activities of business entities are just beginning.

Youth is also a great force in the development of the country's economy. About 230 thousand young entrepreneurs and farmers, skilled craftsmen work in our republic. The State creates the necessary conditions for further expansion of their ranks. Only within the framework of the Youth – Our Future program, more than 1 trillion 630 billion soums of preferential credit funds were allocated for almost 8 thousand business projects of representatives of the younger generation, as a result of which about 40 thousand new jobs were created.

The co-working centre's "young entrepreneurs" and "young people of labour" created in the republic play an important role in supporting the entrepreneurship of the Navkiran generation. In them, young people, having acquired entrepreneurial skills, begin independent activity. And in rural areas, as a result of the implementation of the project "one hectare for each age", about 65 thousand young farmers received more than 54 thousand hectares of land[24]. Another more significant one is to attract our youth to entrepreneurship, their level of knowledge and the use of computer technologies is important. According to the results of opinion polls, every second Uzbek young person has a secondary education (52.8%), every third has a specialized secondary education (32%), and every tenth has a higher education (15.2%). This distribution of education indicates sufficient stability. Most of the respondents surveyed have a higher education and also want to improve their academic level[25].

Conclusion

It should be noted that for each country, the issue of involving young people in the sphere of entrepreneurship was raised to the level of state policy, and each state solved the issue with specific methods. The global trend shows that every state makes fruitful use of the achievements of science, technology and technology in the implementation of youth policy and deserves those educational institutions, businesses and the state function based on social partnership. A significant number of young people are very active in business activities, but due to the lack of a real mechanism to support youth entrepreneurship, most of the initiatives either close within the first few months of operation, or go towards illegal and often criminal business. Young entrepreneurs are in urgent need of express training in the basics of entrepreneurship, consulting services, premises equipped with modern communications and office equipment, accounting and many other services on preferential terms. Society needs to develop youth entrepreneurship, encourage and spread its civilized forms.

Therefore, we consider it appropriate to study in-depth the experience of these countries and introduce it into the economy of our Republic on a scientific basis in stages.

A comparative analysis of the experience of the G8 countries shows that socio-political technologies are effectively used in developing the innovative potential of talented youth. The priority task of the state policy is to attract young people to the socio-political life of the country in the United States, Canada and Europe. In this direction, the state and society are reflected in the education of young people as the owner of civil, Patriotic, tolerant, mutually respectful, voluntary, high intellectual potential.

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