

STATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND ITS INTEGRAL CONNECTION WITH THE FINANCING OF ACTIVITIES

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The structure of economic relations, economic laws make state entrepreneurship an objective necessity in any derived national economy.

An economic system based on market relations requires a mixed economic system. It is based on the predominance of private entrepreneurship, the need for public entrepreneurship, and even the need for economic activity on the basis of public-private partnership.

Of course, like other economic relations, there are some factors that require state entrepreneurship, which ensure the emergence of the state as an entrepreneur in society. That is, the state must perform the function of macroeconomic regulation, the objective need to ensure socio-economic relations in society, the rule of one property in the national economy contradicts market laws, the existence of activities denied by the private sector, the economic inefficiency of such activities. The need to ensure the environment, the need to balance the demand for goods, services, works in the national economy (market), the need to protect the interests of the state from the placement of its financial assets, the need to protect the interests of investors (shareholders) it is an objective necessity to act as an entrepreneur.

The study of the essence of state entrepreneurship is of great importance in the study of the mechanism of financing of state enterprises. This is because the emergence of the state as an entrepreneur, depending on the form of entrepreneurship and activities, also forms a mechanism for financing activities. If we analyze the spread of state entrepreneurship in more detail, with the formation of market relations in the world economy, there was an economic necessity for the state to carry out its entrepreneurship in strategic sectors and industries. In Germany, Spain, and the United Kingdom, the number of enterprises owned by the state and its share has been declining over the years with a low share. However, the financial crisis that began in 2008 has begun to draw more attention to the question of what the share of state-owned enterprises in the national economy will be in most countries of the world. As a result, if in 2009 the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) had more than 2,500 state-owned enterprises and state-owned enterprises, accounting for about 15 percent of GDP (their market value was \$ 1.2 trillion).), By 2013, the number of such enterprises was 2,111, and the market value exceeded 2 trillion, in 2017 these figures were 2,500 and 3.1 trillion dollars, respectively ¹.

In Uzbekistan, as a result of reforms aimed at sharply reducing the share of the state in the economy, liberalizing the economy, giving more space to private property, the number of state-owned enterprises and enterprises with its participation is declining.

According to the website of the Uzbek State Assets Management Agency, the share of state-owned enterprises in the total number of enterprises in the country as of April 1, 2022 was 10.5% . In 1067, the state also participates and conducts business activities together with these

¹ Nagalin Vitaly Yurevich . Development of forms and mechanisms of state predprinimatelstva in modern Russian economy . 08.00.05 - Economics and management of the national economy (economics of entrepreneurship) . d essertatsiya na soiskanie uchenoy stepeni kandidata ekonomicheskix nauk . 2019. p.17.

enterprises. In addition, 226 out of 640 joint-stock companies operating in the country, or 25.3% of the total number of joint-stock companies, have a state share.

Table 1.

Analysis of the number of enterprises operating in Uzbekistan by regions²

№	Regions	years					
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1.	Karakalpakstan Republic	12946	13742	15590	18404	21968	23721
2.	A ndijon province	26278	24644	27391	30740	36726	40474
3.	Bukhara region	14809	15625	18115	23459	28233	31160
4.	Jizzakh region	10694	12008	14226	17190	20993	22714
5.	Kashkadarya region	18005	18471	20915	25259	30180	36168
6.	Navoi region	8771	9469	11175	17067	20133	22711
7.	Namangan region	18746	19952	21269	25909	30882	33422
8.	Samarkand region	19435	21061	25066	31354	38946	46667
9.	Syrdarya region	13003	13719	15172	19220	25367	28291
10.	Surkhandarya region	8993	9392	10367	13169	15425	15920
11.	Tashkent region	25019	26919	31030	38523	46173	50296
12.	Fergana region	23310	25571	29128	35379	42241	46622
13.	Khorezm region	13342	13674	14837	18614	21979	25160
14.	Tashkent city	55077	61284	69236	83846	95951	105603
	Total:	268428	285531	323517	398133	475197	528929

If we look at this table, which explains the activities of duly registered enterprises in Uzbekistan, the total number of enterprises at the beginning of 2022 increased by 97% compared to 2016, or almost twice as much as in all regions. In turn, in 2016, 16,933 of the total registered enterprises ceased their activities for various reasons, while such enterprises, at the beginning of 2022, we can see that 28,827, an increase of 70% compared to 2016, but on the positive side, the analyzed Over the years, the difference between operating enterprises and non-operating enterprises has increased.

Of course, there are different opinions on state entrepreneurship by economists. For example, according to P. Cooke and K. Morgan, the role of state entrepreneurship is threefold, that is, in the form of regulator, entrepreneur and motivator ³. Baumol, on the other hand, argues that public entrepreneurship is on a par with the private sector, and that the characteristics of public entrepreneurship change under the influence of external and internal economic factors ⁴. Economists V.A. Fedorovich, A.I. Patron and V.P. In turn, V. ⁵Nagalin describes " state entrepreneurship as economic activity carried out on a risk basis, involving the use of state property, by" state agents ", as well as through the formation of a market for public capital in various areas of economic activity ⁶." It is important that the private sector and public capital unite through public entrepreneurship to act in the interests of the national economy. At the

² Compiled by the author on the basis of data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

³ Cooke, P., Morgan, K. The associative economy: Firms, regional and innovation / P. Cooke, K. Morgan. - Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998. - 215 p.

⁴ Baumol, U. Mikroteoriya innovatsionnogo predprinimatelstva / U. Baumol ; per. s angl. Yu. Kapturevskogo ; under red. T. Drobyshevskoy . - M. : Izd-vo Instituta Gaydara, 2013. p. 8.

⁵Fedorovich, V. A. SSA: Federalnaya kontraktная sistema i ekonomika / V. A. Fedorovich, A. I. Patron, V. P. Zavaruxin . - M. : Nauka, 2002. p.117.

⁶ Nagalin Vitaly Yurevich . Development of forms and mechanisms of state predprinimatelstva in modern Russian economy . 08.00.05 - Economics and management of the national economy (economics of entrepreneurship) . d essertatsiya na soiskanie uchenoy stepeni kandidata ekonomicheskix nauk . 2019. p.48.

same time, the state can organize mixed economic activity by attracting private sector funds in the implementation of certain projects, the provision of social services, the development of certain goods. Typically, the transition to a public-private partnership based on mutual consent in the conduct of public business seeks to direct public and private sector funding to joint solutions to problematic processes in society, thereby addressing pressing social and infrastructure issues in the private sector. confidence in the state will also be a factor.

In short, state entrepreneurship is an economic, social and political necessity, and it will always exist, regardless of the form of economic systems, and the regulation of this process on the basis of the state and the public can ensure its effectiveness.

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