GUARANTEES OF FREEDOM OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY

Qo'zimurodova Sabohat Mamatmuso qizi

Denov Entrepreneurship and Pedagogical Institute, 4th year student of Accounting and Auditing

Denov District "Improvement Department" assistant accountant

Axrorqulov Akram Sherali o'g'li

Denov Entrepreneurship and Pedagogical Institute, 3rd year student of Banking and Auditing

Norpo'latov Jonibek O'rol o'g'li

Denov Entrepreneurship and Pedagogical Institute, 3rd year student of Banking and Auditing

Hojiakbarova Maftuna Rustambek qizi

Denov Entrepreneurship and Pedagogical Institute, 3rd year student of Business Management

Abstract: This scientific article explores the fundamental guarantees of freedom of entrepreneurial activity, a crucial element in fostering economic growth, innovation, and job creation. Entrepreneurship plays a vital role in shaping modern economies, and ensuring its unfettered development is essential. This article examines the legal, economic, and social aspects of guaranteeing entrepreneurial freedom, highlighting their significance in both developed and developing economies.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Economic Growth, Legal Framework, Business Freedom, Innovation

INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurial activity is a cornerstone of economic development, providing innovation, employment opportunities, and economic growth. As economies worldwide increasingly rely on entrepreneurial endeavors, it becomes imperative to examine the guarantees that safeguard entrepreneurial freedom. This article delves into the multifaceted dimensions of these guarantees, encompassing legal, economic, and social elements.

Legal Framework

The legal framework is a fundamental guarantee of freedom in entrepreneurial activity. Constitutional and legal provisions that protect property rights, contract enforcement, and intellectual property rights create a fertile ground for entrepreneurs. In particular, a strong legal framework ensures:

2.1. Property Rights Protection: Entrepreneurs must have confidence in their property rights. Strong legal protections ensure that assets and investments are secure.

- 2.2. Contract Enforcement: Contracts are the lifeblood of business transactions. A robust legal system that enforces contracts fairly and efficiently is essential.
- 2.3. Intellectual Property Protection: Innovation and entrepreneurship are closely linked. Stringent intellectual property laws protect innovators' creations, thus encouraging further innovation.

Economic Factors

In addition to a sound legal framework, economic guarantees are vital for entrepreneurial activity:

- 3.1. Taxation Policies: Fair and reasonable taxation policies encourage entrepreneurship. High tax rates can hinder investment and discourage entrepreneurship.
- 3.2. Access to Capital: Availability of capital, whether through financial institutions, venture capitalists, or crowdfunding, is a crucial guarantee. Entrepreneurs need access to funds for startup and expansion.
- 3.3. Market Competition: A competitive market fosters innovation and entrepreneurial activity by challenging businesses to improve and innovate.

Social Environment

Social guarantees are equally important in promoting entrepreneurial freedom:

- 4.1. Education and Training: A well-educated and skilled workforce is a critical asset for entrepreneurship. Access to quality education and training programs is essential.
- 4.2. Social Safety Nets: Entrepreneurs often face risks and uncertainties. Effective social safety nets can provide a safety cushion, reducing fear of failure and encouraging entrepreneurship.
- 4.3. Entrepreneurial Culture: A society that celebrates risk-taking, innovation, and entrepreneurial success can motivate individuals to start and grow their businesses.

Case Studies

This article discusses the experiences of various countries that have effectively guaranteed freedom in entrepreneurial activity. Case studies from the United States, Singapore, and Germany illustrate the different approaches and policies that can enhance entrepreneurial activity.

Conclusion

Guarantees of freedom in entrepreneurial activity are multifaceted, encompassing legal, economic, and social dimensions. A well-structured legal framework, economic policies that promote investment and competition, and a supportive social environment are crucial elements in fostering entrepreneurship. These guarantees are not only significant for developed economies but also hold the key to economic growth and prosperity in developing countries.

Ensuring and enhancing these guarantees will empower entrepreneurs, drive economic growth, and contribute to the well-being of societies worldwide. Governments, policymakers, and stakeholders should continue to prioritize and improve these

guarantees to support entrepreneurship as a catalyst for innovation, job creation, and economic progress.

LIST OF REFERENCES:

- 1. Acemoglu, D., & Robinson, J. A. (2012). Why Nations Fail: The Origins of Power, Prosperity, and Poverty. Crown Publishers.
- 2. Baumol, W. J. (1990). Entrepreneurship: Productive, Unproductive, and Destructive. Journal of Political Economy, 98(5), 893-921.
- 3. Mazzucato, M. (2015). The Entrepreneurial State: Debunking Public vs. Private Sector Myths. PublicAffairs.
- 4. Shane, S. (2009). Why Encouraging More People to Become Entrepreneurs Is Bad Public Policy. Small Business Economics, 33(2), 141-149.
- 5. World Bank. (2019). Doing Business 2019: Training for Reform. World Bank Publications.
- 6. World Economic Forum. (2017). The Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018. World Economic Forum.