



RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE ROLE OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN CIVIL SOCIETY

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 25th January, 2020
Received in revised form
19th February, 2020
Accepted 27th March, 2020
Published online 30th April, 2020

Keywords:

Small business, Private entrepreneurship, modernization, Civil society, Innovation, innovative development, Government programs.

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ABSTRACT

The positive impact of small business and private entrepreneurship on socio-economic and innovative development is very important. In this article the role and development of small business and private entrepreneurship in civil society is studied.

INTRODUCTION

The positive impact of small business and private entrepreneurship on socio-economic and innovative development is an axiom. But what are their implications for the development of civil society? What can be done to ensure that the inherent laws of civil society are consistent with sustainable economic growth? What positive experience was gained from abroad, in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)? The question of how the development of economic relations in civil society is influenced by activities such as marketing, competition, bankruptcy, design, advertising and fraud, especially for small businesses and entrepreneurship, remains on the agenda. In addition, the role of small business and private entrepreneurship in the development of civil society is still not sufficiently socio-philosophical. Theoretical and philosophical aspects of the problem in Uzbekistan have been studied by researchers V. Allimasov, S. Norkulov, F. Musaev, B. Talapov, F. Turgunbaev, M. Kirgizbaev, N. Mavlonov, I. Ergashev, A. Khuseynova, A. Kodirov, V. Kuchkarov, The works and articles of B. Shamsiddinov were studied. However, they did not pay much attention to the impact of small business and private entrepreneurship on the development of civil society. Today, small business and private entrepreneurship are becoming a reality in our social life, involving new enterprises, enterprises and corporations. Entrepreneurs and businessmen are becoming the driving force behind the innovative socio-economic, political and spiritual development of our country

and the development of civil society in Uzbekistan - the middle class. As the president of the republic, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev: "Freedom of business and ensuring the inviolability of private property will remain a priority in public policy." (1) Small business and private entrepreneurship influence the development of civil society through the following innovative functions, features and activities. First, property owners and entrepreneurs will struggle to make economic democracy and liberal democratic values an objective reality. They see economic democracy as the theoretical and philosophical foundation of liberal and democratic ideas for their full and free functioning, ideals that combine business and ideals that encourage society and the state to comply with the laws of a market economy. The more society and the state support economic democracy and liberal democratic values, the more doors open for socio-economic development and the formation of a middle class of entrepreneurs and businessmen accelerates. On the one hand, a fully-functioning and freely functioning class influences social and economic development, and on the other, it creates property pluralism in civil society. Economic democracy and liberal democratic ideas help entrepreneurs and businessmen to form a middle class with their theoretical and philosophical views on the class, life, society, state and future and social existence as a whole. That is why economic and liberal-democratic ideas are supported by entrepreneurs and businessmen who are fighting for their transformation into objective reality. Secondly, small business and private entrepreneurship influence the development of civil society through private property and property relations.

Private property is an essential institution of civil society. People have private property and enter into various associations to protect and develop this property, as well as to protect their socio-economic interests and rights. Civil society is a social space that supports these aspirations, both legally and organically. It protects property, property diversity and socio-economic activity through special legal norms and mechanisms. In civil society, private property does not just accumulate, but material wealth is acquired, it is an instrument that determines the direction and development of broad socio-economic relations. Therefore, civil society cannot ignore the influence of private property on socio-economic relations and the development of society. Private property as an integral part of broad socio-economic relations is not reflected in the consciousness, thinking, philosophy of life and, ultimately, in relations between society and the state.

Thirdly, own pluralism creates competition. The struggle between the consumer, the buyer, competition is one of the laws open by the market economy. Small businesses and private entrepreneurship must adhere to the requirements of economic democracy, as they enter into property and economic relations. The basic requirement of economic democracy is that everyone has the right to freely participate in socio-economic relations, to own and use private property, to develop private property. This creates competition, since the development of private property and the desire to make a profit bring struggle for the buyer and consumer. Where there is no competition, the dominance of one subject, one owner, the tendency to depend on the buyer and consumer, as well as the tendency to monopolistic actions. The policy of state ownership in the Soviet period did not allow economic democracy and property pluralism, which ultimately put social and economic development at a disadvantage. (2, 15) It is true that property competition can induce some entities, such as selfishness, selfishness and fraud, to develop competition with special laws of civil society. Fourth, entrepreneurs and enterprises can expand their property and office space only through the use of advanced, innovative technologies, innovative and modern research. The introduction of innovations, technological achievements of other countries, the introduction of new types of services in their activities is the key to the development of entrepreneurship and business. In fact, small enterprises and private entrepreneurship must support scientific and technical, innovative discoveries and research and spend part of their profits on such innovative developments. By supporting scientific and technological developments, the middle class contributes to the development of civil society as a social space inclined to innovation and modernization. Fifth, small business and private entrepreneurship as a class respect their well-being, theoretical and philosophical education, economic democracy and liberal democratic values, support innovation and modernization, and ultimately set strategic goals for the development of society. through which the entire social network is managed. In any case, the experience of developed countries supporting entrepreneurs and business leads us to this conclusion. In Uzbekistan, such efforts and aspirations are manifested as a product of state initiative and support. This is the key to the future development of entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs as a progressive, progressive force, class. (2, 26) Sixth, entrepreneurs and businessmen, first of all, must satisfy their needs for goods and services to solve socio-economic problems. That is why they support a market economy, making

it an integral part of civil society, an attribute, the basis of its existence and development. Civil society is inextricably linked to a market economy, and in civil society, people's well-being is ensured through a market economy. Entrepreneurs and businessmen influence the socio-economic life of civil society through the formation of a market economy.

Seventh, small business and private enterprise require efficient, rational use of labor resources. Entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship cannot be achieved without the use of time, products, and especially labor and labor. Uzbekistan is a country with a rapidly growing workforce. A rational way to use them is to support small businesses and private entrepreneurship, as well as the creation of mechanisms to guarantee economic rights and freedoms of people. (2, 32) Experience shows that small business and private entrepreneurship cannot effectively solve the problem of using labor resources. Although more than 76% of the working population is employed in this sector, the employment of the rest of the working population and the solution of the unemployment problem as a whole require a special state program. To create jobs, small businesses and private entrepreneurship must have continuous expansion, a development plan and government support. In this case, the growth of small business and the growth of transnational corporations may occur. Transnational corporations should be involved in socio-economic life, bringing their activities in line with national development models. Such corporations will contribute to the integration of Uzbekistan into the world community, its integration and the free functioning of civil institutions in the global economy. (3) Eighth, entrepreneurs and businessmen can act as a socio-political force involved in the management of society and the state, the functioning of the political system and the democratization of state power. That is, subjects of small business and private entrepreneurship can form a political party, be elected to the highest authorities, participate in legislative activity and nominate candidates for leadership positions. For example, the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, a business and entrepreneurial movement, operates through the largest faction in our national parliament. Political parties and social movements are the most influential, the most numerous institutions and supporters of civil society. Thus, entrepreneurs and businessmen contribute not only to socio-economic, but also to the development of political democracy. However, in a free civil society, political democracy serves the interests of the people, contributes to the transfer of certain functions of power to self-government bodies.

Today, political parties have different wings, publications and properties, and primary organizations. They have extensive contacts with NGOs, trade unions and mahallas. These ties contribute to the development of civic institutions and the growth of political parties. The emergence of entrepreneurs and businessmen as a socio-political force, as well as participation in the management of society and the state, testifies to the serious influence on the development of civic institutions by business entities. Ninth, "Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship" calls for peace, sustainable development and evolutionary development in the country. Civil society, in fact, tends to develop and seeks to promote civic harmony, growth through creative competition and the expansion of services. Evolutionary development takes into account the conservative

nature of the mentality, culture, traditions and values of the nation, its gradual transformation and is cautious about changes that are contrary to nationality, people and lifestyle. In today's globalizing world, influencing ethnoculture and ethnopsychology is a difficult task, as globalization also popularizes traits incompatible with all nations and nations, such as Western nihilism, individualism, conformism. Entrepreneurs and businessmen are also responsible for ensuring evolutionary development in accordance with national, national culture and mentality, using the positive aspects of globalization. (4) Tenth, small business and private entrepreneurship strive for social partnership with all segments, systems, institutions and organizations of society, as well as for the development of civil society by seeking material and moral support for their creative forces and initiatives. Empirical examples show that entrepreneurs and businessmen provide financial support to talented youth, establish social partnerships with schools, colleges, universities, trade unions, the Youth Union, various foundations and sponsor non-governmental organizations involved in spiritual, educational and humanitarian activities. Today, the social partnership of entrepreneurs and businessmen with civic institutions, as well as their support as sponsors, has become a tradition. Through these activities, they contribute to the formation of civic institutions and a stable place in public life. Eleventh, entrepreneurs and businessmen influence the working mentality, the use of modern types of work, professional, technical achievements and marketing opportunities. Modern, clean, compact firms are replaced by large factories with all the oils, dust and noise. A huge key, a worker smelling of oil, turns the proletariat into a computer specialist. Modernization of production does not significantly affect the mentality of labor, the concept of profession.

Entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs: 1) modernization of production; 2) the introduction of new professions; 3) changing the mentality of the workforce through training and education of youth in these professions. Changes in the mentality of the workforce will allow them to freely and actively participate in socio-economic relations. Twelve, small businesses and private entrepreneurship need civic institutions that can act freely in public life, freely defend their interests and exercise their rights. These institutions are not only the buyer, the consumer, but also the subjects of establishing democratic values, with the help of which they turn civil society into an open, free and law-abiding space. Entrepreneurs and businessmen collaborate with civic institutions as subjects, not entities, supporting their free activities and free initiatives, because entrepreneurs cannot create an open civil society and need solidarity, solidarity and support.

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