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THE MAIN ISSUE OF MODERN UZBEK ENTREPRENEURIAL PHILOSOPHY: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Abstract: This scientific article describes the ideas for creating a modern Uzbek entrepreneurial philosophy, developing its explanatory apparatus and solving the main issue in the conditions of a renewed Uzbekistan on the basis of scientific and practical evidence.

Key words: renewed Uzbekistan, philosophy, entrepreneurship, business, property, forms of ownership, philosophy of entrepreneurship, the main issue of the philosophy of entrepreneurship.

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Introduction

The XXI century has entered the history of mankind as a period of intellectual development of mankind, and private entrepreneurship and business based on skill, which is one of its main driving forces, is becoming one of the main factors ensuring the free and prosperous life of its citizens. Thus, entrepreneurship began to show its creative power, penetrating not only into the economy, but also into the socio-political, spiritual and cultural spheres. This requires raising it to the level of an independent branch of science through scientific research as a social phenomenon, the formation and development of a new philosophical direction corresponding to the spirit of the times - the Uzbek philosophy of entrepreneurship.

Since the 1980s, skill-based entrepreneurship has been studied as an interdisciplinary science in social sciences as a social reality: social psychology, sociology, demography, management theory, cognitive. In countries such as the USA, Europe, China, India, Southeast Asia and Australia, there has been a steady stream of entrepreneurship research in

recent decades. Their results have been published in dozens of scientific journals with a high impact factor. At the same time, scientific and practical conferences and congresses on the role of entrepreneurship in people's daily lives, economic development, new projects, methods and tools of its organization are regularly held. These include the Babson College Conference in the USA, the RENT European Conference and the ISBE British National Congress.

Today, a comprehensive scientific study of the development of private entrepreneurship and small business based on skills (entrepreneurship) is one of the areas of global importance, and individuals, labor and service communities who have achieved great success in the scientific study of this process are annually awarded international prizes.

In the first year of Uzbekistan's independence, in 1991, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Entrepreneurship"¹ was adopted. This historical document created the conditions for the practical implementation of commercial entrepreneurship in our independent country, as well as the legal basis for scientific research.

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 1991 йил 30 сентябрдаги 364-ХП-сон «Тадбиркорлик тўғрисида» қонуни.// Ушбу Қонун Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлисининг 1999 йил 14 апрелдаги 755-И-сон «Тадбиркорлик ва

тадбиркорлар фаолиятининг кафолатлари тўғрисида»ги Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қонунини амалга киритиш хақида»ги қарорига асосан ўз кучини йўқотган.

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After full independence, significant work has been done to create a regulatory framework for the comprehensive development of skills-based entrepreneurship². For example, for the development of skills-based entrepreneurship only in 2017-2021 more than 20 decrees, resolutions and laws have been adopted: PD № 2700 “On measures to eliminate bureaucratic barriers and further increase the freedom of entrepreneurial activity” (27.12.2016), PD № 4933 “On measures to further simplify procedures and accelerate the sale of state-owned objects for business purposes” (17.01.2017), PD № 2750 “On additional measures to improve the mechanisms for providing public services to business entities” (01.02.2017), PD № 2746 “On measures to further expand and simplify the micro-credit system for small and private businesses” (31.01.2017), PD № 2768 “On the creation of a guarantee fund for the development of small business” (10.02.2017), PD № 2796 “On measures to further stimulate the use of production areas by entrepreneurs” (23.02.2017), PD № 2843 “On measures to create additional favorable conditions for doing business in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm region” (17.03.2017), PD № 2844 “On measures to further simplify the system of micro-crediting of business entities and the general population” (17.03.2017), PD № 5037 “On the establishment of the Institute of the Commissioner under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of business entities” (05.05.2017), PD № 5409 “On measures to further reduce and simplify licensing and licensing procedures in the field of entrepreneurship, as well as to improve business conditions” (11.04.2018), PD № 3697 “On additional measures to create conditions for the development of active entrepreneurship and innovation” (05.05.2018), PD № 3777 “About the implementation of the program “Every family is an entrepreneur” (07.06.2018), PD № 5490 “On measures to further improve the system of protection of the rights and legitimate interests of business entities” (27.07.2018), PD № 3970 “On additional measures to create conditions for entrepreneurship” (15.10.2018), PD № 5583 “On additional measures to improve the mechanisms for financing projects in the field of entrepreneurship and innovation” (24.11.2018), PD № 29 “On the priority directions of the state policy for the development of entrepreneurship, employment and poverty reduction in the Mahalla” (03.12.2021), PD № 6314 “On measures to further reduce the administrative and tax burden for business entities, improve the system of protection of legitimate business interests”

(15.09.2021), PD № 6208 “On additional measures to support entrepreneurship, promote employment, social protection and meaningful organization of free time for young people” (20.04.2021).

If we pay attention to the philosophical essence of these decisions made by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the formation and development of entrepreneurship based on skills we will understand that: firstly, the existence of entrepreneurship as a social reality; secondly, entrepreneurship is the cornerstone of a market economy; thirdly, the main factor in eliminating unemployment in our country and ensuring a peaceful and prosperous life for every family; fourthly, it is the most effective means of ridding people of such vices as “dependence”, “indifference” and “negligence”, and fifthly, it is a methodologically significant document that opens the way to the creation of the Uzbek national philosophy of entrepreneurship.

An urgent need is to identify the main problems of any field of science entering the world scientific arena, passing it through the logic of philosophical thinking and theoretical and methodological justification of its significance for the present life and the future of mankind.

From this point of view, after the restoration of the independent development of the Uzbek people as a modern value, based on the requirements of a modern market economy, “... support for entrepreneurial activity is the most effective way to improve the welfare of citizens, the ultimate goal of restoring a new Uzbekistan”³ - it is desirable to correctly identify the main problems of Uzbek entrepreneurial philosophy, which are being formed anew, highlighting theoretical and methodological, scientific and practical issues of entrepreneurship, which are considered as a socio-economic, political and legal, spiritual and cultural phenomenon.

The main issue of modern Uzbek entrepreneurial philosophy is - property. The question arises, what is “property”? This question can be considered by scientists in different ways, depending on the purpose for which they use property in society. For example, Q.N.Nazarov gave the following definition: “Property is an economic category, which is expressed in the relations between social production. The development of ownership forms is determined by the development of productive forces”⁴, V.P.Mozolin, A.I.Maslyayev: “Property is a legal category, the most complete set of rights that a legal entity can have in relation to its property”⁵, Neil K. Komesar: “... property rights are recognition of the fact that everyone in society as a whole has the right to own certain property, and that

² Тадбиркорликка оид 250 дан ортик қонун, қарор ва фармонлар қабул қилинган.

³ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Янги Ўзбекистон демократик ўзгаришлар, кенг имкониятлар ва амалий ишлар мамлакатига айланмоқда. – Ташкент “Ўқитувчи” МУ МСҲ, 2021. - Б.20.

⁴ Назаров Қ.Н. Жаҳон фалсафаси қомуси. 1-қитоб. – Т.: “Маънавият” нашриёти, 2019. - Б.838.(920 б.)

⁵ Гражданское право. Учебник / В. П. Мозолин, А. И. Масляев. — М.: Юристъ, 2007. — Т. I. — С. 362. — 719 с.

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only economic relations of supply and demand are established for them"⁶, V.A. Kamenetsky, V.P. Patrikeev: "Property is not only a specific product, but also a package of rights to use this product"⁷, A.E. Ishmukhamedov, L.A. Sitdikova: "Property is reflected in economic activity, including in the conditions of use of material resources, maintenance of ownership, development"⁸. There are a lot of such examples.

However, for some reason, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Property in the Republic of Uzbekistan" (adopted on October 31, 1990 No. 152-XII and is still in force) does not define the concept of "property"⁹.

Summarizing the above, the concept of "property" can be philosophically defined as follows.

Property is material and spiritual wealth created and preserved by the conscious labor of people, saved, avoided, economically consumed and regularly multiplied.

Consequently, property is wealth, consciously acquired by a person at the early stages of entrepreneurial activity on the basis of skills and abilities, manifested in the forms of universality and individuality. From this point of view, the main issue of modern Uzbek business philosophy is the question of ownership, its management and for what purposes it is used.

There are the following aspects of solving the main problem of modern Uzbek entrepreneurial philosophy.

The first issue. We are talking about what constitutes the object of the philosophy of entrepreneurship, which has the following solution in the legislation of our country, that is, to its objects: "... land, groundwater, inland waters, airspace, flora and fauna, buildings and structures, products, dwellings and apartments, trademarks, industrial designs, inventions, utility models, industrial designs, integrated circuit topology, breeding achievements, products, signs and service marks, equipment, objects of material and spiritual culture, money, securities and other property; human ability to work"¹⁰. The whole point here is to find an answer to the question: what objects can be used for the effective organization of entrepreneurial activity, using the objects specified in the law when solving the main task of entrepreneurship? This issue is considered in article 14 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On guarantees of freedom of entrepreneurial activity",

entitled "Property foundations of entrepreneurial activity": "Entrepreneurial activity can be carried out on the basis of the own property of business entities and (or) on the basis of attracted property"¹¹.

The solution to this issue is as follows:

first, the introduction of the idea of an "entrepreneurial state" that does not allow entities to dispose of all state property;

secondly, the transfer of all types of state property to all entities with large financial resources;

thirdly, it can be solved by evenly distributing small types of property among all citizens.

If the main problem of the philosophy of entrepreneurship is solved in this way, then the first approach consists in the monopolization of state entrepreneurship; the second leads to the formation, development and sustainable settlement of monopolized large entrepreneurship, and the third leads to small business and private entrepreneurship. The most important issue at the same time is to solve it dialectically, avoiding metaphysical views, ensuring the diversity of property objects.

The second issue. The question of who and what constitutes the subject of the philosophy of entrepreneurship is decided in the legislation of our country: "... citizens, communities, their associations, public organizations and religious organizations, family and other associations of citizens, local self-government bodies, Councils of People's Deputies of all levels and government bodies authorized by them, other states, international organizations, legal entities and citizens, stateless persons"¹². It is safe to say that the degree to which these entities are engaged in entrepreneurship based on skills and abilities is the second epistemological aspect of solving the main problem. The solution to this problem is to find the answer to the question whether everyone can be an entrepreneur.

It is known that such simple knowledge is not important enough for these entities to engage in entrepreneurial activity. To do this, an entrepreneur will be able to achieve his goals through philosophical thinking, acquiring the most up-to-date knowledge.

The third issue. Another aspect of solving the main problem of the philosophy of entrepreneurship is to increase the diversity of forms of ownership by legal means, due to the objectivity and unity and dependence of the subject on the disposal of existing property, the effective use of the system of national spiritual values in their development. The search for a

⁶ Neil K. Komesar. Law's limits. The rule of law and supply and demand of rights. Cambridge University Press. 2001. P. 126—135

⁷ Каменецкий В. А., Патрикеев В. П. Собственность в XXI столетии М.: Экономика, 2004. - С. 32.

⁸ Ишмухамедов А.Э., Ситдиқова Л.А. ва бошқалар. Бозор асослари ва бизнес асослари. - Т.: ТДИУ, 2004, - Б-78.(160)

⁹ <https://lex.uz/docs/111466>

¹⁰ Ўзбекистон Республикасининг «Ўзбекистон Республикасида Мулкчилик тўғрисида» қонуни. 3-модда. // <https://lex.uz/docs/111466>.

¹¹ «Ўзбекистон Республикасининг «Тадбиркорлик фаолияти эркинлигининг кафолатлари тўғрисида»ги Қонуни // <https://lex.uz/docs/5696124>

¹² Ўзбекистон Республикасининг «Ўзбекистон Республикасида Мулкчилик тўғрисида» қонуни. 4-модда. // <https://lex.uz/docs/111466>.

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solution to this aspect of the problem is directly related to the formation of a culture of entrepreneurship.

At the same time, the *culture of entrepreneurship* is based on risk and initiative in accordance with the established socio-economic, political, legal, ethical and moral norms of society, acting in order to generate income and profit from the production of goods and services from one's own property or the property of others - this is an integrated system of theoretical and practical behavior.

In a market economy, the more the entrepreneurial culture of the population is formed and developed, the more stable society and the more prosperous life will be there.

For example, only in the Samarkand region in 2018 there were 20,699 business entities, and by 2021 their number reached 43,230¹³. Thus, over the past three years, their number has increased to 22,630 units. This word requires a deeper study of the philosophical aspect of business-oriented entrepreneurship as a driving force that provides employment for the working population of the renewed Uzbekistan. And this means that the problem described above will pass in a healthy or unhealthy way, depending on how it would be solved.

Summarizing the above points, concluding we can recommend the following.

1. In order to further increase the entrepreneurial abilities of the population on the basis of skill-based entrepreneurship, it is necessary to organize training for them to study the main problem of the philosophy of entrepreneurship and modern directions of its solution. In order to do this, it is necessary to organize philosophical readings among the population on the topic "The philosophy of entrepreneurship – the spiritual basis of entrepreneurship".

2. It is advisable to hold meetings with young people in each mahalla on the topic "entrepreneur - owner" with the participation of experienced entrepreneurs and organize work on the formation of entrepreneurial thinking in the minds of young people.

3. The modern Uzbek philosophy of entrepreneurship plays an important role in creating the foundations of the Third Renaissance, especially in the socio-economic, political, legal, spiritual and cultural image of the renewed Uzbekistan, as a field of knowledge that studies the origins, formation and development of entrepreneurship based on skills and abilities.

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¹³ Самарқанд вилояти статистика бошқармасининг маълумоти. 2022 йил. Январь.