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A Philosophical And Methodological Approach To Family Business In The Conditions Of A Renewing Society

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ABSTRACT

According to the analysis carried out within the framework of modern socio-humanitarian knowledge in this article, it is this that is the main component that has an important influence on the formation of family entrepreneurship, and within the framework of general philosophical and socio-philosophical knowledge, sociologists, psychologists, economists, cultural scientists, by identifying the specific features of business ethics or family entrepreneurship and its inclusion in the range of problems studied by political scientists.

Keywords:

poverty, prosperity, living wage, family farm, family entrepreneurship offers.

Concepts of entrepreneurship and business are close to each other. It is a relationship arising from the business activity of people, and it means connection with any productive work activity. A person involved in business is called a businessman. Бизнес (business) is derived from the English word бизнес - business, and I - person. Entrepreneurship (business) is an economic category, a method of economic management, a type of economic thinking. It is necessary to start studying entrepreneurship (business) first of all with economic objects and subjects. Let's look at its subjects. Entrepreneurship can be individual, group and collective. Business (business) is an English word, as a general economic term, it represents the scope of activities consisting of the economic interests of an economic entity, and it consists of the creation of useful products and the provision of services, which is the organization of production. Information about when, by whom and in what situation the concept of business was first used is rarely found in historical sources. However, taking into account that the word business is taken from English and the industrial revolution,

economic, social and political development of the 18th-19th centuries took place in Great Britain, there are assumptions that its homeland is Great Britain[1].

It is worth noting that a new stage of the process of running and developing family business is emerging in the conditions of modernizing Uzbekistan. The implementation of this activity will serve not only the development of the family in the future, but also the development of the country. Family entrepreneurship is considered the basis of initiative activity[2] carried out by family members at risk and under their own property responsibility for the purpose of obtaining income (profit).

Its family form is not only an important trend, but also a continuation of the traditions inherited from our ancestors since ancient times. After all, it is known from history that our ancestors have taught the secrets of family business from generation to generation for centuries.

Entrepreneurship has been around since time immemorial. At the first stages of economic formation, ideas about entrepreneurship were

created in the process of observing daily economic activities. The first entrepreneurs were merchants. From this point of view, it is known that entrepreneurship existed in Uzbekistan many centuries before our era. The strong development of entrepreneurship and trade in our country dates back to the early centuries when the Great Silk Road was established. Movarounnahr's location at the center of the Great Silk Road connecting East and West allowed it to absorb the positive aspects of both Western and Eastern entrepreneurship.

Another factor that created and developed family business is craftsmanship. Handicrafts have been developed in our country since ancient times. The oldest handicraft samples found by our archaeologists date back to 3-4 thousand years BC. On the basis of these findings, it can be said that family blessing was created in the territory of our country 5-6 thousand years ago.

According to the great scholar Abu Nasr Farabi, the highest happiness is attainment; first of all, he should know what happiness is and what it consists of, take its achievement as an idea and a supreme goal, and be fascinated with it with all his being.

Then it is necessary to find out what are the actions and means that lead to happiness. Then he should begin to personally do the things that will bring him happiness, and only then he will reach perfection. Educating a perfect person and bringing him to adulthood is the main means of human development [3]. Therefore, goodness, goodness, being the cause of meritorious deeds are the fundamental qualities of human nature.

Scientific literature contains a lot of information about entrepreneurship, trade, business ethics, customs and moral criteria. In the past, at all times, the issues of ensuring stable economic development of the society, increasing the well-being of the people, and social and spiritual development have always been one of the urgent issues.

Eastern thinkers also paid great attention to the behavior of merchants and traders. In this, the norms established in the Holy Qur'an served as the basis. Today, the middle class of

owners is gradually forming, entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship are given a lot of importance, and this work is rising to the level of state policy [4], the ideas of the past thinkers about professional ethics and manners are extremely important.

Today, private entrepreneurs need the rich heritage and moral advice left by Kaykovus, Beruni, Farobi, Ibn Sina, Alisher Navoi, Husayn Vaiz Koshifi and other thinkers. Only with the support of the majority, i.e., the public, it is possible to "stop" the persons who use the disguise of trade, entrepreneurship, and even human trafficking.

"O child," says Kaikovus, "avoid betrayal, because whoever betrays once, no one will trust him." Cultivate righteousness, for righteousness is the best work. Be polite in dealings and don't promise someone, and if you make a promise, don't break it. Do not lie to the buyer, tell the truth" [5].

Amir Temur said in his "Temur tuzik" that "one firm and alert person is better than a thousand careless people"[6].

One of the unique aspects of family entrepreneurship is that the experience accumulated in it is important for gradually expanding the scope of business, and on this basis, it is important to establish competitive production enterprises [7].

It should be noted that in 2012, the Law "On the Protection of Private Property and Guarantees of Owners' Rights" was adopted, and through it, the inviolability of private property, state protection and the establishment of a number of privileges and guarantees for it, also apply to private enterprises directly under the hands of the entrepreneur owner. It was a legal document for people to engage in business, including family business [8].

A. Smith, a classic representative of political economy, said, "An entrepreneur is the owner of capital and organizes production in order to satisfy the needs of consumers and make a profit"[9]. Another representative of classical economics, J.B. Say, - "An entrepreneur is an organizer of production, and he does not need to be the owner of property. He is responsible not only for organizing production and selling

products, but also for providing employment to employees. He will receive benefits for performing these duties."

The experience of many countries in the world confirms that small and medium-sized businesses, especially family businesses, form the basis of the prosperity of any country. Therefore, it can be said that the subject of small business and family entrepreneurship is relevant for all countries. The importance of this topic increases immeasurably in the period of growing economic tension and crises in the world, when production volumes are decreasing, unemployment is increasing, and tax revenues are decreasing. Researching different aspects of family entrepreneurship allows further development of this effective type of business in our country, opening new perspectives for its development. In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to identify existing obstacles on the way to the development of family entrepreneurship, to study the conditions of organization of family enterprises in detail, to create a system of activities aimed at encouraging the entrepreneurial activity of the population. Fulfillment of these tasks will lead to the delivery of material and financial funds at the disposal of the population to the most effective areas and to the improvement of existing market relations in these areas.

The theory of entrepreneurship is based on the theoretical analysis of the formation and development of family business. English economist R. Cantillon is considered one of the founders of this theory. In his book "Essays on the Nature of Commerce" created in the middle of the 18th century, he introduced the concept of a private entrepreneur as an economic subject into scientific treatment. According to this work, a private entrepreneur is a business entity that is ready to take on the responsibility of risk for creating a new enterprise, introducing a new economic idea, a new product, a new type of service.

The economic activity of the family is considered important due to the fact that it is aimed at solving the material support and problems of its members and the family as a whole. Family expenses depend on the earnings

of members, maintaining and expanding its economic activity, has a significant impact on the well-being of the family. Therefore, the level of family well-being and the quality of life of its members, the socio-economic development of the family is based on the economic activity of the family members individually or together; that is, family entrepreneurship[10].

Entrepreneurship, including family entrepreneurship, which has been developing for thousands of years, was repressed during the period of the Soviet system. The policy of suppression of family entrepreneurship was a component of the Soviet system's policy against private ownership. As a result of this policy, family business has almost disappeared. One of the manifestations of the freedom gained due to independence was the freedom of entrepreneurial activity.

In modernizing Uzbekistan, there are such family traditions from very ancient times that ensure the complete transfer of secrets of professional skills, accumulated funds and life experiences from generation to generation.

They are a tradition of family business which has been revived due to independence.

The state is taking all legal and economic measures to pave the way for the development of family entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan. At the moment, there are problems that hinder and hinder the development of this industry, which are primarily related to the mentality, ethnic and social stereotypes of the population formed during the former Soviet regime, as well as to a certain extent in our country the cases of bribery, corruption, and corruption. Family entrepreneurship plays a special role in the consistent continuation of market reforms and raising economic development to a new level. Therefore, the development of family entrepreneurship allows to solve existing socio-economic problems, to involve the unemployed part of the population in entrepreneurial activities, to transfer the development of the country's economy to a new innovative system. The fact that family business is a promising type of activity is further explained by the fact that family enterprises work not only for economic interests, but also for blood relations, common working conditions, common family

goals, and people working in order to create a foundation for a happy future for children. It will not be correct to look at the development of family entrepreneurship only as one of the measures aimed at preventing economic stress. The development of family business is not one of many activities, it is a modern capital and strategic direction that ensures the economic growth of the country for a long time.

The place and role of family entrepreneurship in the economy of Uzbekistan is determined by the following circumstances: the national security, socio-political and economic stability of Uzbekistan, which is on the path of democratic development, is connected with the development of the middle class, which is interested in the existence of the existing system in our country. The basis of the middle class is small business, including family entrepreneurs.

In economically developed countries, small enterprises, including family enterprises, make up more than half of the total number of enterprises, and in some countries, 80-90%. The number of employees in these enterprises is more than two-thirds of the employed population. More than half of the gross domestic product is produced in these enterprises.

Most of the developed countries have an active policy aimed at the development and support of small and medium-sized businesses. The reason why family entrepreneurship is receiving great attention all over the world is, as our scientists admit, "Family entrepreneurship solves a lot of socio-economic, political and cultural problems. It serves the sustainable development of the country" [11]. At the end of the 20th century, the total number of small enterprises in Uzbekistan, as well as the share of the products produced in these enterprises in the structure of social production, was behind that of developed countries. By the end of the first decade of the 21st century, the number of small and medium business enterprises in our country reached the indicators of developed countries. The share of products produced by small enterprises in our country is more than half of the gross domestic product. About two-

thirds of the employed population in our country belong to small businesses, including family enterprises.

The development of family entrepreneurship contributes to the socialization and self-realization of the nation. Government support of family businesses gives people confidence in the future. At the same time, it strengthens confidence in the future for people who have already started a family business. Families that have achieved success and well-being due to entrepreneurship have confidence in their own strength. This helps people to become self-aware and self-organizing. The more successful business families there are in the country, the more fully the nation realizes its opportunities and potential.

In particular, the announcement of the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on February 18, 2020 "On the organization of the activities of the Ministry of Neighborhood and Family Support of the Republic of Uzbekistan" shows that in our country family relations have always been considered at the level of state policy.[12]

Family business activity is determined to a large extent by the social and philosophical nature of the entrepreneur himself, family members and the business entities they are engaged in. However, experience shows that the nature of entrepreneurship, the stable individual and personal characteristics of the entities that make up it, is distinguished by the mutual integration of relationships formed on the basis of the benefit of a person from the biosomatic, genetic, natural environment, their temperament, inclinations and finally income.

The oldest companies in the world are family companies, including the Japanese construction company "Kongo Gumi", founded in 578. The Hoshi family in Japan (hotel business), the Marinelli family in Italy (making church bells), and the de Gulen family in France (Winemaking) have been working successfully for more than 1,000 years.[13]

According to the analyzes carried out within the framework of modern social and humanitarian knowledge, the main components that have a significant impact on the formation of family entrepreneurship are

the natural, biosomatic and genetic determinations of a person that form the natural basis of entrepreneurship, social-psychological and socio-cultural determinations and the entrepreneur's free will, self-awareness, including the direction of the individual, his life position and the measure of harmony with the outside world are the dominant component of self-interest.

Within the framework of general philosophical and socio-philosophical knowledge, it is included in the scope of the problems studied by sociologists, psychologists, economists, cultural scientists and political scientists, by revealing the specific features of business or family entrepreneurship ethics.

The methodical approach made it possible to conclude that the specific features of the philosophical-legal regulation of family business are related to the use of prescriptions, prohibitions and permits specific to the state and private sectors. The success of researching the philosophical-legal relations of family business largely depends on the comprehensive use of all methods of scientific knowledge. Conclusions and assumptions made by this approach can sometimes be ambiguous and even contradictory, especially since family business is not regulated by family law, but primarily by philosophical general relationship law and business law.

In recent years, large-scale work has been carried out to create decent living conditions for the population, improve the business environment, and ensure employment by supporting the socio-economic development of the country, active entrepreneurship, innovative ideas and creative potential.

In the modernized society, the attention paid to the support and development of family business, family entrepreneurship in our country is an important factor in increasing the income of the population and improving living conditions. The development of this factor (family business) is of great importance for the country not only economically, but also socially and politically, having a family with its own business creates a new middle class of owners who can work for themselves and at the same time bring significant income to the state.

The place and role of family entrepreneurship in the new economy of Uzbekistan is determined by the following circumstances: the national security, socio-political and economic stability of Uzbekistan, which is on the path of democratic development, is connected with the development of the middle class, which is interested in the existence of the existing system in our country. The basis of the middle class is small business, including family entrepreneurs.

In conclusion, we can say that the development of family enterprises largely depends on the level of socio-economic development in the country. The increasing role of family enterprises and the increasing attention of the state to their economic and social problems determines the nature of the interaction between family enterprises and the state. In the years of independence in Uzbekistan, the development of entrepreneurship, including family entrepreneurship, is given first-class importance. Presidential Decrees, Decrees, Laws, Cabinet Decisions aimed at supporting family entrepreneurship have been adopted.

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