



## The Role Of The Economic Sector In Society

**Shavkat Oltaev**

PhD, Associate Professor of the Department of Economic Analysis and Statistics of Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service.  
Uzbekistan. Samarkand

### ABSTRACT

The economic sector is a part of the economy, which includes various branches and types of activities. Society is a set of historically determined cooperative activities of people. This article discusses what the economic field is and its role in the development of society.

### Keywords:

material need, economy, society, individual, democracy, market economy, need, materiality, spiritual need, human interest, property, owner, reform, development.

**Introduction.** The economic sphere is divided into many areas, including: - agriculture; - industry; - service provision; - trade; - banking and finance; - education; - health; - transport; - information technologies; - tourism. In each area, economic analysis and development strategy, as well as general indicators of the economy and factors related to adaptability to market conditions are studied. Business entities in the sector affect the general indicators of the economy, as well as macroeconomic stability. Among other leading trends in the economic sphere, it is important to focus on strategic solutions related to the digital economy, innovation and science. States also spend a lot of effort on economic development and modernization of social sector management systems.

Everything in society (material and spiritual wealth, creation of conditions necessary for human life, etc.) is realized in the course of certain activities. Human activity and social relations between them constitute the main content of society. These are production, family, political, legal, moral, religious, aesthetic activities and corresponding relations. Society

cannot exist without material production. In it, people's needs for food, clothing, housing and others are met. In society, the interaction of society with nature is manifested. People enter into relations of production independently of their will and consciousness in their material production activities. The development of society is a natural-historical, legal process. Material production has a direct impact on the social structure of society, that is, on the development of certain social strata, categories and groups. The existence of different layers and categories in society depends on the division of labor, as well as the ownership of the means of production, and the share of the material wealth created in society. These are the basis of separation of people in society into different professional and social groups depending on their activity and income. Community life is divided into economic, social, political, cultural and spiritual spheres. The economic sphere includes the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of material wealth. It organizes the country's economic life, interdependence of its various sectors and international economic cooperation. This is the

most important area for the development of society. The social sphere combines social groups, classes, categories and national units in society, their social life and activities (see Social groups). The political sphere is the space where different social categories and groups, national units, political parties and movements, public organizations carry out their political activities. Their activities are focused on the implementation of their political interests based on established political relations in the Society (see Political system of the Society). In the spiritual sphere, people create different spiritual values, spread them and are assimilated by different layers of society. In addition to works of literature, art, and music, this field includes people's level of knowledge, science, moral standards and, in general, things that make up the spiritual content of society.

Now the main problem of the development of society in Uzbekistan is to form and enrich the spiritual world of people, especially the young generation, to educate them based on the ideology of independence, to create conditions for them to acquire the rich cultural and spiritual heritage, values, traditions and customs of the Uzbek people. A civil, legal, democratic, secular society is being established in Uzbekistan.

We know that a person cannot live without society. Society is a complex structure. Therefore, it is studied by dividing it into areas. Among these areas, the economic sphere occupies a special place, and the development of society is inextricably linked with the development of the economic sphere.

A person as a person is settled and formed in society. "Human society" is a social necessity according to its essence. As long as the mutual relations and mutual activities of people are valid during their life, as long as unity and cooperation become a necessity of living, society will also be valid. So, personal society is a social need.

In fact, society itself is a complex device. As we said above, society is a social necessity, i.e., as long as there are people and as long as there are relations and life rules between them, society exists and operates by itself. In turn, people influence its change and development. Studying

all this, scientific analysis is complicated. Because science itself, and the subjects that study and move the society, act within the society. This makes it difficult to analyze society from the outside as a whole.

Therefore, specialists who study the development of society, study it in sectors. Reforms also apply within sectors. Analyzing social relations in the society, experts divided it into social, political, economic and spiritual spheres. The economic sphere has a special place among them.

Economic freedom is for everyone to own private property. A person with private property does not wait for a gift or "charity" from the state, he has the opportunity to organize and manage his own life and activities. But in the transition period, it is difficult for all people to have private property. Even in the most developed countries, not all of the population has private property. Therefore, there will be owners and non-owners in the society. In our opinion, the ownership class should form the majority in society. In this way, property owners actively participate in the provision of human rights not only for themselves, but also for everyone, because the provision of human rights is the guarantee of the development of their business. "Economic democracy" cannot be achieved in this dialectical disconnection.

According to V. Alimasov, humanity is facing more than 13 thousand global crises today. If the world community spends ten years each to eliminate these crises, it will take 130 thousand years to get rid of them. Humanity has not yet stepped into civilization for more than 6,000 years[2].

The economy is a set of all activities related to production, processing and distribution in order to satisfy the material needs of people, creating the necessary conditions. If we define it more simply, the economy is a set of activities aimed at meeting the economic and social needs of people.

Economic and social needs consist of various benefits, consumer products and services that are necessary for these people to live, as well as for their efforts to achieve their place and perfection in the society in which they live.

More precisely, if food, clothing, housing and other material goods are economic needs, the needs for education, medical services, physical training and sports, cultural and educational services are social needs. Therefore, both needs are satisfied with the service of the economic sector.

In other words, the economy means the socio-organizational economic system that ensures the production, distribution, exchange and consumption processes of socially necessary material goods and services.

The level of development of the society's economy is the main indicator that ensures the society's well-being. The economic behavior of all people aiming at a specific goal makes up the economic life of the society.

The economic sphere is the main sphere that concentrates and regulates economic activities aimed at providing the material basis of people's life in the society, determines the level of welfare of the society and creates the material basis of other spheres.

"Economic activity of society is a complex of economic activities of people. An economic person is a person who satisfies his needs by creating goods and services, that is, he is engaged in economic activity.

The first bricks of the foundation of the economy began to be laid at the time when people were a primitive community, living together and working together. At first, the first people were engaged in foraging and hunting, that is, they ate the finished products of nature. But to obtain this finished product, the need for labor tools and weapons has arisen. People later began to recreate nature's ready-made products because they were not enough to meet their needs. As a result of this, animal husbandry from hunting and farming from herding were formed and began to develop. At the basis of these lies human work and conscious activity, and this is what distinguishes humans from other creatures of nature. The need for labor tools was the basis for the development of crafts. This is how production came into existence. Where there is production, division of labor and labor management are required. Labor productivity takes the leading place.

Along with humanity, the economy has been formed and developed. Work tools are improved. There is a division of mental and physical labor. Later, the use of scientific and technical achievements in production increased labor productivity.

This leads to an increase in human well-being due to the improvement of the quantity and quality of material goods.

The economy is the main one among the spheres of society, it creates material conditions for the activity of other spheres. But the economy cannot be organized separately from other areas of society. It acts in an integral connection with other areas. For example, efficiency in the social sphere depends on the economy, budget support, financial resources of the state, subjects, organizations. At a time when the financial resource is scarce, it is impossible to talk about the growth of education, health, employment policy, wage growth, social protection, benefits and other payments.

This does not mean that the social, political or spiritual spheres will be passive in nature. They, in turn, have an active influence on the economy, the growth of the economy, the volume of gross manufactured products, and the advancement of society towards development. The political sphere interacts by providing effective organization and management of the economy, the social sphere by forming the active participation of labor resources in the economic development, which is the main factor in increasing labor efficiency, and the spiritual sphere by forming the attitude of labor resources towards social work.

Production serves consumption. The market economy system creates effective ways to ensure consumption. An important feature of the modern market economy is that it has a clear social orientation.

"Socialism in the economy means the need to ensure the well-being of the economically active, majority population, and help those in need at the expense of the income it generates."

**Conclusions.** Therefore, the economic sphere plays an important role in the development of the society, the acquisition of economic knowledge of the population serves not only as the basis of material well-being, but also

contributes to the harmony of personal and social interests, and forms the feelings of seeing one's own well-being based on the well-being of society.

## References

1. Dal R. Vvenie and economic democracy. - M.: Nauka, SP "IKPA", 1991. -S.15-16.
2. Alimasov V. Confucianism and Eastern statehood. -T.: "Philosophy and Law" edition., 2006. -B.3.
3. Olmasov. A. Vahabov. "Economic theory". Tashkent, "Sharq" publishing-printing joint-stock company. 2006 Page 13.
4. N. Joraev, Sh. Azizov. Basics of sociology. "Marifat-madadkor" n., Tashkent - 2003. 14 pages.
5. Oltaev, Sh. S. (2022). Innovative Education is an Important Factor in Increasing the Efficiency of Economic Education. *Journal of Marketing and Emerging Economics*, 1(8), 54-57.
6. Oltaev, Sh. S. (2021). Innovative Education Is An Important Factor To Increase The Efficiency Of Economic Education. *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations Research*, 3(11), 9-13.
7. Oltaev, Sh. S. (2021). The Role Of The State In The Innovative Development Of Tourism. *The American Journal of Management and Economics Innovations*, 3(10), 17-20.
8. Oltaev, Sh. S. (2021). Wide Opportunities for Innovative Development of Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship in our Country. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, 10, 7-13.
9. Oltaev, Sh. S. (2020). The service sector as the enhancing in raising the standard of living of the population. In *вопросы управления и экономики: современное состояние актуальных проблем* (pp. 154-158).
10. Oltaev Sh.S. Statistical Analysis of the Regional Development of Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship Activity (In the Case of Samarkand Region. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability* Volume 24, Dec-2022. <https://economics.academicjournal.io/index.php/economics/article/view/614/613> Available Online: 1-6 pp.
11. Oltaev Sh. S. Herausforderungen und Lösungen beim Bau einer Gemeindeabteilung und Investitionen in Familienunternehmer (Am Beispiel von Navobod NCM des Bezirks Samarkand). *Berlin Studies Transnational Journal of Science and Humanities*. 93-97 pp. <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5513703>
12. Oltaev Sh. S. Wide Opportunities for Innovative Development of Small Business And Private Entrepreneurship in our Country. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, 2021. Online: <https://academicjournal.io> 7-13 pp. <https://economics.academicjournal.io/index.php/economics/article/view/334>
13. Oltaev Sh. S. Challenges and solutions in constructing a community section and investing in family entrepreneurs (On the example of Navobod NCM of Samarkand district). *American Journal of Research*. 2021 USA, Michigan 34. 34-37 pp. <https://zenodo.org/record/5514016>
14. Oltaev Sh. S. The role of the state in the innovative development of Tourism. *The American journal of management and economics innovations*. (TAJMEI). 2021. USA. <https://doi.org/10.37547/tajmei/Volu3Issue10-05> 17-20 pp.
15. Oltaev Sh. S. Improving Ways of Attracting Foreign Investments to the National Economy and Using Them. *International Journal Miasto Przyszłości*, 92-95 pp. 2022. <https://miastoprzyszlosci.com.pl/index.php/mp/article/view/503>
16. Oltaev Sh. S. Issues of attracting foreign investments to the regions of Uzbekistan: problems and solutions. *International journal of social science*. 96-100 pp. (2022). <https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR/article/view/923>