

Social Functions of Entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

The description and understanding of the social functions of entrepreneurship is becoming an object of mutual scientific debate. In recent years, the social function of entrepreneurship has become an wide topic as it covers different areas and directions in building basis for the New Uzbekistan's digital economy. In this article, a widespread definition of small business is depicted, its industrial organization and social obligations are revealed, and the specific functioning mechanisms in the Uzbek regions are classified.

CCS CONCEPTS

• government policy; • geographic characteristics; • cultural characteristics; • social entrepreneurship, small business, digital economy, innovation;

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1 INTRODUCTION

The problems related to the deeper development of small business activity and entrepreneurship are important, because, with its social institutions and social functions, they solve the problems of the formation of private entities and entrepreneurial activity. The stability of social systems, the creation of jobs and employment, poverty reduction, the rapid growth of the population require the ever growing needs and requirements from the national economy. Small and medium size business and private entrepreneurship are

an important element of economic expansion, increasing employment and generation of national income. Over the past five years of the second president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Mr. Shavkat Mirziyoyev, numerous government decrees and resolutions have been adopted to lay out comprehensive support the representatives of entrepreneurs. In particular, the President Mirziyoyev stated that the most important way to improve the standard of living is the development of entrepreneurship and small business [1].

The social functions of entrepreneurship contribute to social changes, improvement and development of the system through the participation of an economic entity in solving a specific societal problem. Although one of the priorities in the development of entrepreneurship is the social changes happening in a society, the factor of financial interest also plays a vital role, allowing survival of businesses in the society.

2 METHODOLOGY

In the process of conducting scientific research in the field of social functions and specific features of entrepreneurship, its essence was revealed in the method of scientific abstraction. Using the methods of analysis of the effectiveness of the social functions of entrepreneurialism in the economy is conducted. Also, with the use of inductive methods, it became possible to form scientific conclusions and their features in particular case.

3 RESULTS

As a result of studying and analyzing the social functions of entrepreneurship, it will be possible to effectively solve the problem of poverty and unemployment in the country. It will increase the sources of income received by the population, grow the income and serve to reduce poverty, which is a serious problem for emerging countries. At the same time, it forms the middle class, which is the basis for the sustainable development of democracy and a market economy.

According to preliminary estimates, 12-15% or 4-5 million people in Uzbekistan are poor. The President of Uzbekistan Mr. Shavkat Mirziyoyev stated that poverty reduction should be solved not by increasing the amount of monthly pensions or mass lending, but by vocational training, financial literacy, entrepreneurship skills, improving infrastructure, educating children, quality medical service, and the introduction of targeted pensions [2].

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Table 1: Distribution of the employed and unemployed population by the type of the sector (data from the State Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan)

Sector name	2018	2019	2020 Q1	2020Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4
Governmental sector	2427,0	2463,3	2549,0	2572,6	2594,6	2497,0
Non-governmental sector (private sector)	10810,4	11077,8	10889,6	10164,0	10610,7	10742,5
Unemployed people registered	220,9	187,7	32,1	73,2	33,7	37,1

According to the State Statistics Committee, in 2020, the economically active population of Uzbekistan amounted to 14.8 million people, from which 13.2 million (89.5%) are employed, 1.55 million are unemployed, that is, the unemployment rate rose to 10.5%. In Uzbekistan, with the aim of organizing targeted, individual and systemic work with each person, a completely new system has been introduced - an "iron notebook" for working with families in need of material assistance and support, as well as a "women's notebook" and "youth notebook" have been introduced to support women and young people in need of social, economic, legal, psychological support, knowledge and vocational training. In order to reduce unemployment and social support, 21,500 women attended short-term vocational courses. Thanks to these reforms, the number of women who set up their business increased by almost 45 thousand over the year, creating thousands of new jobs. Employment was provided for 131,109 unemployed women included in the list of "women's notebook".

By the end of 2021, the State Fund for the Support of Entrepreneurship under the Agency for the Development of Entrepreneurship provided 8,919 women entrepreneurs with guarantees in the amount of 650 thousand U.S. dollars, 26,450 women entrepreneurs - compensation in the amount of 420 thousand U.S. dollars on loans.

According to 2020 year statistics, 19% of the employed population, that is, 2.49 million people work in the public sector, their number increased by 33.7 thousand in a year. 81%, that is, 10.7 million people are employed in the private sector, in relation to 2019, their number decreased by 335.3 thousand. As the economy develops, the poor become the middle class and the middle class shift to the rich. To reduce poverty and form a middle class, there must be empowering actions for people to work and improve their working environment for the correct functioning of social entrepreneurship.

In western G7 countries, the use of the term social entrepreneurship and social functions of entrepreneurship are used interchangeably, and a relatively new term is considerably new. It only became noticeable a few decades ago, but its use can be found throughout history. People who paid attention to social enterprises or the social functions of entrepreneurship studied and created entrepreneurship in order to eliminate social problems or make positive changes in the socio-economic system.

M. Granovetter depicted that economic activity is carried out in the social sphere of business and, consequently, the economic activity of the company is influenced by the culture in which it is rooted. Social entrepreneurship can be compared to entrepreneurship in business in one of the ways. The recognition of opportunities is the basis of social entrepreneurship, also he says the current research is focused on social entrepreneurs, those are not on the process of

social entrepreneurship. As a result, a very small number of studies have revealed the need to recognize the opportunities and factors that influence social entrepreneurship. Usually, entrepreneurial vigilance allows us to fully use the information we have received, which others have not found, for our own benefit [3].

The most important tasks are assigned to small business and entrepreneurship in the pursuit of national interests and the implementation of priorities, the implementation of digital economy programs. Growing number of employees in the field of small business and entrepreneurship, self-employment and independence of a certain able-bodied segment of the population is considered as a specific social indicator. It is known that small business is the subject of research in many scientific areas, primarily social and economic. In their time, A. Smith, Y. Shumpeter, P. Druker and others paid special attention to this issue.

According to V. Radaev, a well-known expert in economic sociology, in the description of entrepreneurship in Y. Shumpeter's works, he studied entrepreneurship not as a specific profession or a separate class, but as a function performed by different subjects [4].

Y. Shumpeter's definition of entrepreneurship includes three main components: organizational performance, profitability, demonstration of change, which are widely used throughout theoretical research and practical management activities.

In the process of full transition from the stages of institutionalization, small business and entrepreneurship as an element of content formation in the socio-economic system was strengthened in the social consciousness of workers, as well as citizens, as a social institution. In this case, we understand the social tasks of small business and entrepreneurship as its activities, the tasks related to the regulation of relations in the socio-economic system, the system of social labor relations, the implementation of social control by strengthening relationships and ensuring stability. The study of quality characteristics by studying small business and entrepreneurship as a social group is associated with the identification of its specific features as a subject of socio-economically active processes, based on its essence and content. Clearly, in an environment where small business and entrepreneurship remain important, A. Yu. Chepurensky put forward his developments and cited in the SWOT analysis [5].

The analysis of quality indicators of small business entrepreneurship as a social entity is related to the widespread definition of its role and tasks in the socio-economic development of a society. In the realization of this goal, the application of an approach to social wealth, tradition, allows to achieve the highest efficiency.

In this process, small business and entrepreneurship is manifested as a socio-economic system, which, from one point, performs

Table 2: SWOT analysis of small business entrepreneurship as an active subject of socio-economic processes

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Modest start-up capital	Finite (local) market	Large enterprise	Bankruptcy onset
High efficiency	Limited growth	Balanced development	Peak growth
Elasticity	Dependence on changes in market conditions	Strong market share	Ease of entry of competitors
Independence	Lack of a strong supporter	Creative self-expression	Weakness of the effect on external pressure

certain social functions, and from the other point, aims itself as an object of management in projecting socio-economic benefits.

Firstly, it is obligatory to differentiate the main institutional characteristics of small business entrepreneurship: excessive personal attitudes and relationships in the selection of staff, informal labor relations (absence of an employment contract in the employment process), high level of universality of workers in small enterprises (low level of professionalism), low level of complexity of production technologies, the predominance of unsecured forms of employment in wages, the proportional interest of workers in the final result of the enterprise [6].

Empirically, there are positive processes in the management of small business and entrepreneurship, which include amount of public confidence, participation in the implementation of socially important programs in geographical development, increased quality of goods and services, the amount of small business entrepreneurship and the creation of new decent jobs each year. dynamics, scientific and innovative potential, etc. Small business and entrepreneurship play an important socio-economic role in the economy, one of the main ones is that it accompanies to the formation of a middle class that provides political and economic stability. In any society, the middle class has a special place in boosting the economy.

Another important task is to produce a wide range of goods and services in the context of stratification and individualization of consumer demand [7]. Small business and entrepreneurship is an opportunity to showcase your creative potential. It clearly shows the connection between production results and the interests of workers [8]. Small business is an independent economic activity focused on the local market of goods and services, the capital of which is limited, the owner and the entrepreneur was one person [9, 10]. Areas of traditional small business activity are small-scale and individual production of goods, retail trade, services and catering, transport, healthcare.

The work of small businesses is guaranteed by local natural conditions, consumer demand, and traditional specialization. This type of business is constantly evolving. As the structure of the needs of the region's population changes, so does the structure of local small businesses. The peculiarity of this small business group is that the family capital accumulated on the basis of work, first of all, is not dependent on local markets, there is no tendency to shift capital to other activities or regions.

One of the directions of development of small businesses is the creation of large incentives by the region in this area, that will increase the number of small businesses entities. This process will address another important social issue, namely the employment

of socially vulnerable groups - young workers, women, the disabled, retirees, raising their living standards by creating their own small businesses, increasing the production experience of young professionals creates conditions.

4 CONCLUSION

The growth and support of small business private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan provides a unique priority to the current government. It solves a certain level of social problems, while solving the problem of unemployment among the young population, rise the number of economically active population, create new jobs at low cost, reduce income inequality, improve regional infrastructure, middle class formation, potential, active and entrepreneurial training of personnel, implementation of technological and technical innovations, creation of a free competitive environment, more efficient use of resources, improvement of interaction between sectors and industries of the economy.

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