



SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial culture, innovative activity, material well-being, spiritual perfection, legal mechanism, social factor, innovative development.

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Abstract: The article examines the social significance of the development of entrepreneurial culture, the role of innovation in the development of entrepreneurship. The current problems of developing a culture of entrepreneurship are studied. In the development of society, the effectiveness of reforms in which the development of the state and society depends on trade relations, entrepreneurial activity and the improvement of entrepreneurial relations has a positive impact on the well-being of the population was assessed. As a result of the existing opportunities and ongoing reforms, scientific proposals and recommendations for the development of entrepreneurial culture in our country have been formed.

ТАДБИРКОРЛИК МАДАНИЯТИ РИВОЖЛАНИШИНING ИЖТИМОЙ- ФАЛСАФИЙ АҲАМИЯТИ

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МАҚОЛА ҲАҚИДА

Калит сўзлар: тадбиркорлик, тадбиркорлик маданияти, инновацион фаолият, моддий фаровонлик, маънавий баркамоллик, ҳуқуқий механизм, ижтимоий омил, инновацион ривожланиш.

Аннотация: Мақолада тадбиркорлик маданиятини ривожлантиришнинг ижтимоий аҳамияти, тадбиркорликни ривожлантиришда инновацияларнинг ўрни кўриб чиқилган. Тадбиркорлик маданиятини ривожлантиришнинг долзарб муаммолари ўрганилган. Жамият тараққиётида давлат ва жамият тараққиёти савдо муносабатларига боғлиқ бўлган ислохотларнинг самарадорлиги, давлат ва жамият тараққиёти савдо муносабатларига боғлиқ бўлган, тадбиркорлик фаолияти ва тадбиркорлик муносабатларини такомиллаштириш аҳоли фаровонлигига ижобий таъсир кўрсатаётган ислохотлар самарадорлиги баҳоланди. Мавжуд имкониятлар ва амалга оширилаётган ислохотлар самарасида мамлакатимизда тадбиркорлик маданиятини ривожлантириш бўйича илмий таклиф ва тавсиялар берилган.

СОЦИАЛЬНО-ФИЛОСОФСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ

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О СТАТЬЕ

<p>Ключевые слова: предпринимательство, предпринимательская культура, инновационная деятельность, материальное благополучие, духовное совершенствование, правовой механизм, социальный фактор, инновационное развитие.</p>	<p>Аннотация: В статье рассматривается социальная значимость развития предпринимательской культуры, роль инноваций в развитии предпринимательства. Изучены актуальные проблемы развития культуры предпринимательства. В развитии общества оценена эффективность реформ, при которых развитие государства и общества зависит от торговых отношений, предпринимательской деятельности, а совершенствование предпринимательских отношений оказывает положительное влияние на благосостояние населения. В результате имеющихся возможностей и проводимых реформ сформированы научные предложения и рекомендации по развитию предпринимательской культуры в нашей стране.</p>
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INTRODUCTION

The most important guarantee of sustainable economic growth today is the production of competitive products, finding new international markets for products and increasing exports, making full use of regional transit potential. Uzbekistan is also trying to address the most important issues to further improve the active business environment. "... the formation of an active entrepreneurial culture in society, entrepreneurship classes in schools and universities, the organization of clubs, including the "Academy of Entrepreneurs" and consulting centers for young people interested in the field"[1.143.] Is becoming a necessity today. In our country, there is a need to support entrepreneurship, change the approach to the development of entrepreneurial culture in society, the introduction of innovative principles. Uzbekistan pays special attention to economic development, poverty reduction and social welfare. To this end, the issues of increasing social activity in society, the formation of a culture of entrepreneurship, the education of a community that values ethical relations remain one of the most pressing tasks today. The

essence of the development of entrepreneurial culture is desirable to be described in the scientific literature and socio-philosophical analysis.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Entrepreneurial culture is a manifestation of cultural activity and social relations, the highest manifestation of human mental and physical activity. There is no last clear idea about the culture of entrepreneurship. Some people are engaged in buying and selling them, and some people are engaged in this or that economic activity for their own benefit, others refer to "criminal, speculators" who make money illegally. During the totalitarian regime, they were insulted as "traffickers", "speculators", "greedy"[2.7.]. Therefore, in order to form a culture of entrepreneurship at a high level in society, it is necessary, first of all, to form the right attitude to entrepreneurship, to form an entrepreneurial environment.

In general, the concept of entrepreneurship was developed by the British scientist R. While Cantilton was the first to comment, A. Smith, D. Ricardo, I. Kant, F. V. Gegel, J. J. Russo, Sh. L. Montesquieu conducted a philosophical analysis of issues related to enhancing the prevention of gender differences in entrepreneurship. In developing the scientific and theoretical basis of the activities of entrepreneurs in the socio-economic development of society and substantiating the socio-cultural significance of A. Tyurgo, J. B. B. Sey, R. Xizrich, Y. Shumpeter, U. Adams, G. Gross, J. Philips, V. Theoretical scholars such as Hoyer have also advanced their science-based views. Philosophical research on entrepreneurship in the CIS S. Avtonomov, and abroad Nobel Prize winners in economics M. Alle and G. It can be observed in Simon's works.

The meaning of the word "entrepreneurial" as a philosophical concept was noted in the 18th century by the English scholar Richard Cantilton[3.235.]. According to historical sources, the concept of entrepreneurship dates back to the Middle Ages. During this period, missionaries, merchants, traders, and artisans who set out to make unlimited profits spread throughout Europe. In the 16th century, the process of influencing all types of share capital in the socio-economic sphere began. In the nineteenth century, the disparity between small and medium-sized businesses deepened in Europe, where family firms collapsed and disintegrated. Austrian philosopher-scientists L. Mizes[4.444.] And F. In Hayek's research, the entrepreneur's personal abilities, business characteristics, that is, his attitude to changing economic and social events, independence in decision-making, management skills, the role of entrepreneurship in balancing and regulating the economic system of society[5.394.]. American researchers McConnell and S. Brew, trying to embody the psychological portrait of the entrepreneur, acting as a catalyst, uniting the factors of its production, as a risk-taker who makes current decisions in doing

business, introduces new technologies, strives to produce competitive products[6.38.]. In our view, entrepreneurship has its own economic nature, and this existence is reflected in its dual nature. On the one hand, entrepreneurship is private property, on the other hand, it is manifested in the rational conduct and management of entrepreneurial activity. As a result of this research, a general philosophical analysis of business culture is presented.

In the research process, the process of developing an entrepreneurial culture has been explored using logical thinking, scientific observation, and systematic and historical approaches. The conditions and opportunities for the development of entrepreneurial culture using the methods of induction and deduction and comparative analysis are substantiated.

“Entrepreneurship is a characteristic of our ancestors. The culture of direct entrepreneurship has been polished in the economic and cultural ties of our country with the peoples of Ancient China, Ancient India, Babylon, the Mediterranean, and European countries. The Great Silk Road is actually an example of entrepreneurship. Because the effective relations of our people with different countries, peoples and continents, that is, all the political, economic and cultural relations, are the expression of entrepreneurship. The following words of Amir Temur confirm this opinion: "A person who is businesslike, courageous and determined, determined, enterprising and vigilant is better than thousands of careless and indifferent people"[7.8.]. This means that the activities of an entrepreneur are important for the development of society.

In the development of society, the development of the state and society depends on trade relations, entrepreneurial activity, and the improvement of entrepreneurial relations has had a positive impact on the well-being of the population.

There are different descriptions of business activities. For example, A. Artikov describes it as "an activity engaged in the production of goods (or services) for the purpose of establishing an enterprise, firm, making a profit within the framework of the laws adopted in practice"[8.100.]. It is obvious that the focus is on legal issues. We see a similar approach in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On guarantees of freedom of entrepreneurial activity." "Entrepreneurial activity (entrepreneurship), - it says, - is an entrepreneurial activity carried out by business entities in accordance with the law, aimed at risk and profit under their own property"[9.5.]. While this emphasis is on personal initiative, it also takes into account the organizational and legal aspects of entrepreneurship. Therefore, the development of entrepreneurial culture depends on the initiative, activity and entrepreneurship of the individual.

Reforms in Uzbekistan today are aimed at reducing poverty and fighting poverty. Indeed, "poverty reduction means the awakening of entrepreneurial spirit in the population, the full realization of the inner strength and potential of man, the implementation of a comprehensive economic and social policy to create new jobs"[10.31.]. The strength of the organizational and legal mechanisms of entrepreneurial activity includes the legal mechanisms for the organization and operation of the peculiarities of its development. These socio-philosophical definitions of entrepreneurship are fundamental factors in the development of entrepreneurship. In our opinion, the cultural activity of any entrepreneur operating in the non-governmental sector of the economy can be assessed by his contribution to the development of entrepreneurial culture.

The main goal was to create the necessary conditions for the daily social life, living standards, lifestyle, well-being of the population, the provision of services. The personal initiative and interests of the entrepreneur, aimed at making a profit for himself, also stem from this goal. In this way, the buyer or consumer freely enters into a social relationship with the manufacturer or service provider. Scientific interpretation of the entrepreneurial function as one of the main institutions for the implementation of economic reforms allows us to determine the relationship between the socio-economic system and the development of business structures. Thus, it is reasonable to believe that entrepreneurship is an integral, objectively necessary element of any socio-economic system, without which the economy and society as a whole can not develop sustainably[11.14.]. Indeed, the development of entrepreneurial culture is characterized by the fact that it is primarily a desire for innovation, an innovator.

Theoretical and methodological basis of scientific and philosophical analysis of entrepreneurial activity, its current analysis has theoretical and practical significance. Entrepreneurial activity depends on the general level of a person, his knowledge, armed with secular knowledge[12.17.]. From this it is clear that the development of entrepreneurial activity requires not only economic knowledge, but also continuous spiritual education that drives the activities of society.

Indeed, the development of entrepreneurial activity requires economic and moral potential from the entrepreneur. This, firstly, demonstrates the material well-being of the entrepreneur, and secondly, is the basis for his achievement of spiritual perfection. The social factor in the development of entrepreneurial culture is the pursuit of innovation, the decision to manage a new business, the pursuit of innovation.

Entrepreneur is a person, a person, so all the characteristics of a person are inherent in the personality of the entrepreneur, as well as his socio-philosophical, socio-psychological qualities.

The effectiveness of entrepreneurial activity is determined by a number of personal factors. Because along with the material and technical base of production, the level of knowledge of the entrepreneur, the spiritual and cultural level, professional training of workers and employees, labor discipline in the team, its intensity, the proper organization of advanced technological processes play an important role.

Although entrepreneurship is not a new element of the socio-economic structure, it is becoming an integral part of the economic connections of modern society. At the new stage of development, some areas of entrepreneurship are not sufficiently organized and perfectly regulated, so it is advisable to use the experience of developed countries, as well as national opportunities in the development of business entities.

The development of forms of entrepreneurship in economically developed countries indicates that a high level of entrepreneurial culture is required in the process of production and business. This is one of the key factors in the development of society.

Entrepreneurial culture means the ability of an entrepreneur to effectively use the existing socio-economic, legal and organizational capabilities in the process of their activities, adapting to the constantly changing nature of the market economy. Entrepreneurial culture emerges as a specific category in the development of a market economy and as a real reality in the development of the country's economy, in particular, entrepreneurship serves as a driving force in society.

Although the culture of entrepreneurship is associated with special knowledge, consciousness, thinking, behavior, individual freedom is necessary for its realization in practice. In order to ensure certain activities of the entrepreneur, it is necessary to introduce a mechanism of protection of personal rights in civil society. It should not be limited to the view that legal freedom is a means of realizing the economic and ideological freedoms of the individual.

The cultural integrity of entrepreneurship is formed on the basis of the elements of entrepreneurship, their dynamic activity, which occur in the external environment and in the constant movement of participants in the internal spiritual process and in certain changes in society. It is no coincidence that the great scholar Najmiddin Kubro said, "I have seen success in effort, and failure in indifference and laziness." Indeed, we can only achieve progress and a prosperous life through entrepreneurship, hard work and aspiration.

Entrepreneurial culture falls into the category of active, unstable. It should be noted that this concept characterizes the characteristics of professional culture, which in turn manifests itself as a process that is inextricably linked with the social sphere. Entrepreneurship is also an

area in the social economy that creates a number of new professions. The starting point is to understand that it is a set of modern professions that includes all the elements that make up the business system. It is this general definition that includes the manufacturer, the marketer, the businessman, and each of them is characterized by specific requirements, while at the same time uniting into a whole. In this process, the business culture differs in one way or another, but the parties maintain a principled relationship to ensure that the entrepreneurial activity enters into cultural ties. And the consumer will only have a certain idea about it.

Entrepreneurial culture is a unique, constantly evolving process. Because this form of culture is not a specific profession, more precisely the result of an individual's activity, it is manifested in the active movement in social life, entrepreneurial ethics, professional culture, propensity for innovative technologies, The desire of the enterprise to produce and develop quality goods through the creation and monitoring of innovations is also a key part of this process. When describing the main components of entrepreneurial culture, it is necessary to emphasize the secular knowledge, the relevance to national and universal values, the praxiological basis. This specialized knowledge, as a component of entrepreneurs, includes their views on the norms and rules of creation and organization, implementation of new innovations.

CONCLUSION

Entrepreneurial culture depends on many socio-economic aspects of an individual's activities, and they depend not only on participation in material production processes, but also on specific consumption needs and their achievement. Entrepreneurial culture is an integral element of business organization. Indeed, it is based on the concept of spiritual culture and is inextricably linked with its manifestation in the activities of the individual. Spiritual culture is a whole set of practical satisfaction of production, social and spiritual needs of representatives of entrepreneurship.

The manifestation of entrepreneurial culture is a practical expression of the intellectual ability of a person with a high level of activity.

In our opinion, it is expedient to implement the following factors in raising the culture of entrepreneurship:

- formation of a modern business environment;
- Development of specific features of social and national outlook among the citizens of our society;
- legal duty, role in socio-economic processes and the formation of corporate culture;

-creation of a mechanism that can directly influence the development of humanity, patriotism, entrepreneurship;

-Development of positive aspects of social responsibility, the formation of the phenomena of initiative, entrepreneurship and appreciation of moral maturity, etc.

In conclusion, although the problem of entrepreneurship has been studied to some extent in scientific research, the impact of this activity on social processes has not been studied in depth. In particular, the essence of the content of business culture, the fundamental study of the foundations of innovative development of entrepreneurship is becoming increasingly important today.

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