

THE RELATIONS OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP WITH SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract. The economic and financial support of small business and private entrepreneurship to the community is important, of course. The market economy forces every social activity to be measured by money and profit. Especially a person who is engaged in entrepreneurial activity deeply feels the power of money, does not scatter them in the opposite direction. However, in the heart and spirit of the Uzbek people, there is a tendency to look at the situation of those around them and, if necessary, to help them and show them kindness. He inherited this quality from the neighborhood, the family, so he considers it a real humanity and nobility to return this quality to the neighborhood, to his family. This article discusses the role of business entities in the development of the self-government institutions.

Keywords. Mahalla, citizens' self-governing body, "Mahalla" Charitable Fund, entrepreneurship, economic and financial support, small business

Introduction. The Action Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the next five years has been adopted. The principle of the supremacy of human interests and the noble idea that "People should not serve government agencies, government agencies should serve our people" have been identified as the main criteria in the activities of government agencies. The integral continuation of such significant work can be seen in the fact that 2018 has been declared in our country as the "Year of Active Entrepreneurship, Support of Innovative Ideas and Technologies." In this regard, based on the purpose of our study, we need to pay special attention to the comments of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on the concept of "active entrepreneur": rather, we understand business people who benefit society as a whole". The fact that the majority of the world's employed population is engaged in small business and private entrepreneurship has created the need for rapid development of this system. In particular, in developed Eastern and Western countries (USA, France, Germany, Japan, China, South Korea, Singapore and others), the development of civil society has been identified as a key goal in the development of small business and private entrepreneurship. Especially during the current pandemic in the world, supporting the activities of business entities has become a global problem. UNDP in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan has launched the project "Business Clinic" for small business and private entrepreneurship. "Business Clinic" provides free advice to entrepreneurs facing financial difficulties during the pandemic on all issues related to the restoration of business and the benefits and preferences provided by the state [1].

The permanent features of social development show that the society has such historical and cultural values, riches, people's experiences that even revolutions can not do, and only when they are based on them, reforms become a positive reality. Such historical and cultural richness of the Uzbek people, centuries-old experience is embodied in the mahalla institute.

According to researchers, the peoples living in the territory of Uzbekistan have used the terms "ku", "guzar", "neighborhood" in the sense of neighborliness [2]. The word "neighborhood" is Arabic and means to move, to settle. In the twentieth century, the word "neighborhood" was used as a term for a particular social unit. Thus, "during the long historical development of the mahalla, which is a traditional form of community existence, not only territorial unity, but also the social structure, has become the most acceptable form of self-democratic governance" [3].

Main part. Today, there are about 10,000 mahallas, villages, auls and towns in the country - institutions of self-government. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 12, 1992, the Republican Charitable Fund "Mahalla" was established. In September 1993, the Law on Citizens' Self-Government Bodies was adopted, and on August 30, 2003, a new version was adopted. The purpose of these laws and decrees is to involve the population in the management of a wider range of state and public affairs, on this basis, the transfer of some functions of the state to the lower levels of mahalla and self-government. Therefore, "the lower levels of the representative bodies of state power in the Republic of Uzbekistan have abolished people's deputies in auls, villages, towns, districts and urban districts, and replaced them with institutions of self-government. Building a civil society means transferring the various functions of governance directly to the people as the state develops, that is, further developing self-governing bodies" [4].

Indeed, during the years of independence, for example, in Tashkent, 445 mahallas were beautified, more than a hundred modern and prosperous guzars were built, they were telephoned, drinking water was supplied to more than 100 km, about 350 km of sewerage and 440 km of gas were supplied. More than 20 mahalla activists, who are leading the Tashkent mahallas and multiplying their good deeds, have been awarded the highest awards and titles of our government. Among them are Saidnabi Saidkarimov, Abdusalom Atamatov, Sayfulla Akmirzaev. There are such people as Muborak Yunuskhodjaeva, Egamnazar Kadyrov, Tohir Muslimov, Yuldosh Abdurahmonov, Davron Shorahmedov, Tukhtakhoja Eshkhodjaev, Mahmudjon Tursunov, Khairulla Muminov, Marat Gulomov [5].

At the same time, the community and self-government institutions face a number of challenges. At this point, it is appropriate to cite the results of a sociological survey conducted by the Public Opinion Monitoring. "Which of the problems does the neighborhood committee help your community, family members, and you personally solve?" Respondents to the question "to take measures" (89.5% in 1998, 86.8% in 1999, 82.1% in 2000, 87.9% in 2001), "to resolve conflicts between neighbors" (85 in the same order). , 9%. 79.9%, 85.1%, 83.2%), "moral education of the younger generation" (74.7%, 71.9%, 73.5%, 74.7%), "to increase legal knowledge" (62.1%, 67.4%, 64.3%, 63.2%), "to support physical fitness and sports" (51.2%, 49.5%, 56, 7%, 52.3%), "assistance to law enforcement agencies in the prevention of drug addiction and crime" (43.7%, 46.8%, 44.3%, 46.9%), "environmental issues, clean to provide drinking water" (37.2%, "no", 40.7%, 42.7%), "to provide material and moral assistance to low-income families" (38.5%, 49.3%, 48.4%, 38.5%), "fuel (gas, coal, firewood)" (36.1%, 49.1%, 36.2%,

38.4%), “assistance to sick citizens” (“no”) , “No”, 32.5%, 35.5%), and “employment” (22.2%, 29.6%, 16.8%, 23.1%). Having scientifically analyzed these indicators, Sh.O. Mamadaliev rightly emphasizes and recommends the need to take a number of measures to improve the activities of mahallas and self-government institutions.

The way to increase the activity of neighborhood and self-government institutions in the democratic renewal of society is to turn them into centers for the development of small, family business and private entrepreneurship.

In recent years, as a result of the support of the mahalla institute by entrepreneurs, more than 7.5 thousand barbershops, about 15.2 thousand grocery stores, retail outlets, about 6,000 shoe workshops, more than 4,000 bakeries, 4,700 medical services service points, more than 9,000 consumer service centers, firms and micro-firms were opened [6]. In 1014 mahallas of Fergana region alone, more than 29.7 thousand grocery stores, rastas, workshops and firms engaged in the above business and providing various services to the population have been established [7].

It is no secret that today small businesses and private entrepreneurs sponsor public events in the mahallas, such as Navruz, Eid al-Adha, Independence Day, Coaches' Day, weddings of our great ancestors, the restoration of folk traditions and spiritual heritage.

Today, there are more than 2 million disabled people in the country who are unable to support themselves for various reasons [8]. Therefore, experts say, “today's society is not conducive to creating the normal and comfortable life that people with disabilities need. Low-income people with disabilities do not have access to highly qualified education, employment in modern and high-paying jobs required for the labor market, and election to public authorities or self-government bodies. As a result, people with disabilities are forced to live in a limited environment, which creates additional problems and challenges ... ”Therefore, it is exemplary that young entrepreneurs and business people of Uzbekistan are doing a great job in supporting people with disabilities and their participation in community life [9].

It is important that the Mahalla Charitable Foundation provides sponsorship, practical and financial support to small businesses and private entrepreneurs in carrying out organizational, spiritual and educational work, participation in the implementation of state programs. These are not just forced assistance, but the correct understanding of the social functions of the entrepreneurial movement, its duties to society and the population. For example, in 2002, the Mahalla Charitable Foundation organized 65,931 public events with the help of 24 public organizations, NGOs, political parties, the Kamolot youth social movement and entrepreneurs. Of these, 14,672 were dedicated to the implementation of state programs "Respect for the Elderly", 6,875 - "Healthy Generation", 13,999 - raising the political and legal culture of the population, 9,712 - the upbringing of minors and mass sports, 7,591 - weddings and other ceremonies.

Financial support of small business and private entrepreneurship through the Mahalla Charitable Fund to all mahallas of the country, the population living in them, especially families in need, the disabled and the elderly, accounts for more than 60% of all expenditures, [11] such assistance continues today in a consistent, voluntary manner. The economic and financial support of small business and private entrepreneurship to the community is important, of course. The market economy forces every social activity to be measured by money and profit. Especially a person who is engaged in entrepreneurial activity deeply feels the power of money, does not scatter them in the opposite direction. However, in the heart

and spirit of the Uzbek people, there is a tendency to look at the situation of those around them and, if necessary, to help them and show them kindness. He inherited this quality from the neighborhood, the family, so he considers it a real humanity and nobility to return this quality to the neighborhood, to his family.

Conclusion. Entrepreneurs also carry out such activities as vocational training of young people, training in foreign languages, the basics of marketing, creating jobs and attracting housewives to socio-economic life. They will open training centers, workshops, marketing service courses in the neighborhoods. Provide assistance in acquiring cultural, educational, legal and economic knowledge in accordance with the needs and requirements of the population. These services do not bring them extra money and income, the salaries are only enough to cover staff salaries, rent, transportation and raw materials. However, entrepreneurs seek to bring these activities to the benefit of the people, to meet their needs and requirements for this or that type of service. It is true that 60-70% of small businesses and private entrepreneurs are engaged in production activities, but this does not prevent them from discriminating against the provision of socially useful services to neighborhoods and families, such as landscaping.

Neighborhoods and families also need to evoke positive thoughts about entrepreneurs and provide them with moral support. Involving entrepreneurs in community life without creating various barriers requires management skills, elders of citizens' assemblies with such a quality, homeowners can count on real practical help from entrepreneurs and business people.

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