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Article



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THE PHENOMENON OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND PROSPECTS OF ITS DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: The article outlines the nature of phenomenon of social entrepreneurship and identifies the main factors of developing social entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan.

Key words: social entrepreneurship, the nature of phenomenon of social entrepreneurship, the main factors of developing social entrepreneurship.

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Introduction

Uzbekistan today is at a new stage of its development, where large-scale political, administrative, economic and social reforms are taking place. These circumstances force to consider a variety of tools for managing social processes and effectively solving social problems.

The problem of integrating the processes of economic sustainability and social stability becomes topical. A similar orientation of socio-economic development and the main tasks are defined in the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Guarantees of Freedom of Entrepreneurial Activity", Presidential Decree No. PF-5614 dated from 08.01.2019 "On additional measures to ensure further development of the economy and improve the efficiency of economic policy", Decree of the President dated from 05.08.2021 No. PQ-5214 "On additional measures to further support entrepreneurship and develop cooperation between business entities and the population in mahallas", Decree of the President dated from 24.12.2021 No. PQ-62 "On measures to organize the activities of the Agency for the work Mahallabay and Entrepreneurship Development under the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction", Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic

of Uzbekistan dated from October 20, 2018 No. 841 "On measures to implement national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development for the period up to 2030" and in a number of other regulatory legal acts.

One of the effective tools for achieving socio-economic stability is social entrepreneurship. As a relatively new and innovative phenomenon, it contributes to an increase in the level and quality of life of the population, an increase in the competitiveness and efficiency of the economy, which is very important right now in the light of the crisis in the global economy and the slowdown in economic growth due to the pandemic.

In Uzbekistan, great attention has recently been paid to the integration of the processes of economic sustainability and social stability, but still there are no systematic scientific studies aimed at formulating proposals for the effective use of social entrepreneurship as one of the most effective tools for achieving socio-economic stability. Socio-economic studies of the essence, dynamics and prospects for the development of social entrepreneurship are necessary to create an empirical basis for predicting the vectors of development of the national economy and the social sphere.

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In this article, we will try to define the phenomenon of social entrepreneurship and outline the prospects for its development in Uzbekistan.

Social entrepreneurship is a type of entrepreneurial activity aimed at solving social problems. The difference between social entrepreneurship and NGOs and charity lies in the presence of a dual purpose: commercial and social. The business model of social entrepreneurship is a self-sustaining activity that brings profit and the profit itself, in turn, is a means to achieve a social goal.

Among Western scientists who have studied the problems of entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurship, one can single out: R. Cantillon, A. Smith, M. Weber, P. Drucker, E. Giddens, J. Austin, H. Stevenson, M. Yunus, J. Boschee.

In Russia, there has recently been an increase in interest in social entrepreneurship from the scientific community, in particular the history of development, practical aspects and meaningful directions for the development of social entrepreneurship. The works of M. Batalina, A. Barkov, I. Mirgaliev, E. Shmatkova, M. Volkova deserve special attention.

In Uzbekistan, social entrepreneurship has not been studied in the context of social analysis, but it should still be noted the works on the study of social and economic processes by such authors as M. Bekmurodov, R. Ubaidullaeva, Sh. Sodikova, N. Egamberdieva, O. Musurmonova.

The term "social entrepreneurship" entered the scientific community only in the 20th century, but the origins of the phenomenon are perhaps much older. The terms "social entrepreneurship" and "social entrepreneur" were first mentioned in the 1960-1970s in the English-language literature on social change issues. According to Peter Drucker, "the social entrepreneur changes the productivity of the whole society"

According to Gregory Deese, social entrepreneurs are agents of change in the social sector, thanks to:

- the adoption of a mission aimed at creating and maintaining social value (and not just value for the individual);
- identification and relentless implementation of new opportunities associated with this mission;
- participation in the process of continuous innovation, adaptation and learning;
- bold action, not limited by the resources already available;
- a heightened sense of responsibility for the fate of the social groups for which they work, and for the result of their activities.

Despite the fact that scientists are conducting research on social entrepreneurship, there remains a need for scientific research on social entrepreneurship, in particular from the perspective of sociological analysis and a systematic approach to developing recommendations on the prospects for the development of social entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan. Based on this fact, we consider it appropriate to increase the range of scientific studies of social entrepreneurship, including socio-economic studies of the essence, dynamics and development prospects of social entrepreneurship necessary to create an empirical base for predicting the vectors of development of the national economy and the social sphere. An important stage is also the approval of the legal status of social entrepreneurship and the adoption of legal acts regulating the activities of social entrepreneurship, as well as the definition of benefits and subsidies for social entrepreneurship.

Social entrepreneurship is one of the effective tools for achieving socio-economic stability. Identification of the resource potential of the regions for the development of social entrepreneurship, and the integration of this process with the solution of the existing problems of this region will ensure economic sustainability and social stability in the regions. In addition, the implementation of such socially significant initiatives opens up additional opportunities and prospects for the population, including socially vulnerable segments of the population, youth and women.

Thus, the development of social entrepreneurship is necessary to ensure the further economic sustainability and social stability of the country; Important factors in this process are:

- formation of a regulatory framework for the regulation of the main issues of social entrepreneurship;
- issues of preferences and benefits;
- expanding the range of scientific research on social entrepreneurship;
- identifying the resource potential and social problems of the regions in the implementation of social entrepreneurship practices.

Creating opportunities and conditions for the development of social entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan will serve as an effective mechanism for achieving socio-economic stability by creating hundreds of thousands of jobs and new economic infrastructure facilities. The development of this business area will help to involve vulnerable social strata in business, and the solution of a number of social problems.

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