



THE HARMONY OF YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP WITH NATIONAL CULTURE AND ITS FUNCTIONAL FEATURES

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Paradigmatic changes in socio-economic relations not only brought to life the forms of private property, but also made it possible for people to achieve material well-being through the effective use of economic freedom, to involve family members in socially useful work, and to develop private property by spending personal funds. At the beginning of 2002, 240,000 privately owned micro-firms, small enterprises and medium-sized enterprises were operating, 73.3% of the produced gross domestic product and 71.4% of industrial products fell on the non-state sector. So, by the year 2000, private property entities will occupy an important place in socio-economic life.

The Law "On Guarantees of Freedom of Business Activity" (new edition) (May 7, 2012) defined the rights of those who want to participate in socio-economic relations using their private property. They consist of:

- owning, using and disposing of one's own property on the basis specified by law;
- independent formation of the production program, selection of product suppliers and consumers of products (works, services) at their own discretion;
- unlimited profit from business activity and its disposal, except for those who have obtained a leading position in the market of goods (works, services) and subjects of business activity;
- realization of own products (works, services) according to independently determined prices and tariffs or on the basis of a contract;
- obtaining or renting buildings, structures, equipment;
- implementation of foreign economic activity in the prescribed manner [1].

These procedures also apply to youth entrepreneurship and guarantee its equal participation in

socio-economic relations along with other business entities. At the same time, a number of problems have arisen as the obstacles faced by entrepreneurs have increased over the past decades. For example, a real estate object that previously belonged to a business entity was carrying out its work, but if it collided with the interests of certain individuals, its territory was seized as being for the needs of the state and society, and the object was demolished. In addition, in order to establish a small enterprise, entrepreneurs collected more than 170 different district permits, signatures and papers that sometimes did not apply to the activity. Sh.M. Mirziyoev declared that the elimination of this red tape, the practical activity of entrepreneurs is a guarantee of socio-economic development and he defended their legal rights. In 2017-2018, 8 laws, more than 30 Presidential Decrees and Decisions were adopted in this regard.

Entrepreneurship fundamentally changes the attitude to work, teaches a person to work at the expense of his own funds and property. 1 soum spent should return to the entrepreneur at least 2 soums, if he does not see such a profit or does not plan to earn such a profit, he does not take risks. Risk is not for the sake of risk, but for the sake of profit, as a businessman knows well [2]. So, the entrepreneur's activity in socio-economic life is based on profit and earning. In fact, there is no type of socio-economic activity that does not involve making profit. The market economy ensures that labor is properly rewarded, charity, khashar - one-time help, socio-economic relations are continuous, daily, large-scale, intensive processes. Youth entrepreneurship brings diversity, risk-taking, innovation to these processes, thus it applies personal interest, private property, innovative initiative to socio-economic relations.



Therefore, it existed in the system of folk culture, folk creativity and folk crafts. Experts use this system to:

- socio-economic system (field)
- economic culture, market economy culture, production culture, consumer culture, management (business, entrepreneurship) culture, trade culture;
- agricultural system (field) - rural labor culture, rural style and economy culture, rural thinking, rural moral culture, rural traditions and holidays, rural family and culture of family relations;
- system of urban life and culture - science and technology culture, urbanization, social organization, standardized environment;
- the field of politics, society and state management - a just system, visions of an ideal life, a humane and people-oriented state;
- development of democratic institutions;
- field of enlightenment, educational education
- labor education, religion, science-enlightenment education;
- sphere of household life - home building culture, household culture, cooking culture, sanitary-hygiene culture, living culture, dress, tradition of spending free time;
- the field related to literature, art and modern amateur creativity - oral creativity, applied art, colorful visual art, folk theater, folk culture of laughter, charity, folk games, holidays, carnivals, gatekeeping, etc. are organized. In each of these systems or areas, one can find entrepreneurship typical of our people. For example, let's take the type of service related to housing construction. As brickwork, carpentry, house building are specialized types of work, they were carried out by special craftsmen. These services are not free, they are provided for a certain fee. The phrase "hands-on" indicates that there has been a tradition of supporting entrepreneurship since ancient times.

Cooking, confectionery, cultural and household services were also provided for a certain fee. Gatekeeping, folk theater, askiya performances, acrobatic games, wrestling were also performed with the financial support and help of the audience. According to their genesis, they lived and developed in the internal system of national culture, on the basis of historical and national experiences.

“The socio-historical genesis of the culture of the Uzbek people shows that there is a tendency to innovation, development by integration with other peoples, ethnic groups and nationalities. At the same time, socio-historical development, ethnogenesis has created a stable core in the culture of the Uzbek people, which could not be changed even by external pressures, invasions, and revolutions. It is in this core that the culture of the Uzbek people has been living as a unique stability, socio-national reality. Youth entrepreneurship existed in this core, therefore, no matter which system (area) of national culture we take, we see that there is a differentiated type of labor and service. In fact, these were types of work typical of the current market economy, which were carried out in accordance with the laws and requirements of free, voluntary trade. The market economy requires not only prices, but also the variety of products, goods and services. This variety did not allow monopoly to dominate the market, did not allow the development of local cultures” [3].

It is known that culture, by its essence, is research, innovation, interest in knowledge, creativity. Folk culture is a stable value due to these characteristics [4]. The combination of youth entrepreneurship with folk culture affects its functional characteristics and creative features. The use of private property and the expansion and development of this private property in the process of business activity are the basis of any business.

Experts say that entrepreneurship is based on the following principles:

- conducting independent economic activity according to market demand;
- to have the purpose of making a profit;
- ability to take on economic responsibilities and obligations and work at risk;
- striving for innovation;
- compliance with established laws;
- keeping business secrets;
- to feel social responsibility, that is, to consider ensuring the well-being of one's community, people as the main direction of one's activity, etc. [5].

If we proceed from these principles and requirements, entrepreneurship is an independent, voluntary economic activity, profit is the goal, risk-taking is a way of doing business, striving for novelty, innovation is a guarantee of the development of private property. It can be seen that the mechanisms of the market



economy are fully operational in family business, they provide goal orientation to independent economic activity and harmonize private and social interests.

To sum up, entrepreneurship is a type of free socio-economic activity, it is effective only in the conditions of a free market, it shows a thirst for knowledge, innovation, and creativity. The desire to create new things makes an entrepreneur an innovator, makes him work tirelessly on himself, and forms his image by satisfying the demands and needs of people and the population. However, one cannot forget that entrepreneurship is built on risk, spending private property, funds, and energy, and it covers these expenses in the form of income (profit). It is known from world experience that it is income, profit that motivates an entrepreneur to be active, and activates his creative forces.

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