

**MIRZO ULUG'BEK NOMIDAGI O'ZBEKISTON MILLIY  
UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI  
DSc.03/30.12.2019.I.01.11 - RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

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**MIRZO ULUG'BEK NOMIDAGI O'ZBEKISTON MILLIY  
UNIVERSITETI**

**IL HYOUNG WON**

**IJTIMOIIY TADBIRKORLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING USTUVOR  
YO'NALISHLARI  
(O'ZBYEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI MISOLIDA)**

08.00.01 – Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi

**Iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi**

**AVTOREFERATI**

Toshkent – 2024

**UO'K: 330.564.22:330.3:338.1 (575.1)**

**Iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)  
dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati mundarijasi**

**Oglavlaniye avtoreferata dissertatsii doktora filosofii (PhD)  
po ekonomicheskim naukam**

**Il Hyoung Won**

Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlari  
(O'zbekiston Respublikasi misolida)

**Il Hyoung Won**

Priority areas of social entrepreneurship development (in the case of the  
Republic of Uzbekistan)

**Ил Хён Вон**

Приоритетные направления развития социального предпринимательства  
(на примере Республики Узбекистан)

**E'lon qilingan ishlar ro'yxati**

List of published works

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Toshkent – 2024

**Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida V2023.4.PhD/Iqt3395 raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan.**

Dissertatsiya ishi Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy Universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume)) Ilmiy kengash veb-sahifasida ([www.nuu.uz](http://www.nuu.uz)) va "Ziyonet" axborot ta'lim portalida ([www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz)) joylashtirilgan.

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**Yetakchi tashkilot:**

**O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar  
Mahkamasi huzuridagi Biznes va  
tadbirkorlik oliy maktabi**

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi DSc.03/30.12.2019.I.01.11 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2024 yil "\_\_\_"\_\_\_\_\_kuni, soat \_\_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_\_dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi. Manzil: 100174, Toshkent shahri, Universitet ko'chasi, 4-uy, Tel.: (99871) 227-12-24, 246-02-24; faks: (99871) 246-90-80, e-mail: rector@nuu.uz

Dissertatsiya ishi bilan Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy Universitetining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (\_\_\_\_-raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan). Manzil: 100174, Toshkent shahri, Universitet ko'chasi, 4-uy, Tel.: (99871) 227-12-24, 246-02-24; faks: (99871) 246-90-80, , e-mail: rector@nuu.uz

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2024 yil \_\_\_ - kuni tarqatildi.

(2024-yil \_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_-raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi).

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## KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahonda kambag'allik, ishsizlik, ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash, atrof-muhit muhofazasi kabi sohalarni rivojlantirishda ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik faoliyatining o'rni va roli oshib borish tendensiyasiga ega bo'lmoqda. Ular ijtimoiy muammolarni hal qilish bo'yicha nafaqat samarali, shu bilan birga, uzoq muddatda barqaror innovatsion yechimlar, moslashuvchan va maqsadli yondashuvlarni taqdim etish orqali davlat sektorining ayrim vazifalarini o'z zimmasiga olmoqda. "Jahonda ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik sohasida 40 mln. kishi band bo'lib, ularning 20 mln.dan ortig'ini ko'ngillilar tashkil qiladi, shuningdek, 2 mln. dan ortiq ijtimoiy korxonalar ro'yxatga olingan va aholining 5 foizdan ortig'i ijtimoiy sohada tadbirkorlik faoliyati bilan shug'ullanadi. AQShda ijtimoiy korxonalar 14 mln. kishini ish bilan ta'minlaydi, Avstraliya va Yevropa Ittifoqida esa, YaIMning 3 va mos ravishda 8 foizi ijtimoiy korxonalarga to'g'ri keladi"<sup>1</sup>. Bu o'z navbatida, bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda ham ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash mexanizmini takomillashtirishni taqozo etmoqda.

Jahonda olib borilayotgan ilmiy tadqiqotlarda ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikdan yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratish va milliy iqtisodiyotni rag'batlantirish orqali iqtisodiy o'sishga yordam berish, uning kichik va o'rta biznesni rivojlantirishda harakatlantiruvchi kuch bo'lishini ta'minlashning samarali mexanizmini ishlab chiqish masalasi global muammo darajasida o'rganilmoqda. Jumladan, ijtimoiy yo'naltirilgan bozor iqtisodiyotini barpo etish va tartibga solish bo'yicha shakllangan amaliy ko'nikma hamda to'plangan tajribalardan samarali foydalanish, tadbirkorlik sub'ektlarining ijtimoiy masalalarni hal etishdagi ishtirokini qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning ijtimoiy funksiyasini keng targ'ib etish va amaliyotga joriy qilish kabi yo'nalishlardagi tadqiqotlarga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

O'zbekistonda tadbirkorlik faoliyatini davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning ijtimoiy sohada o'rni va rolini yanada kuchaytirish hamda aholi bandligini ta'minlashdagi hissasini oshirish yuzasidan keng qamrovli tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Shuningdek, respublikada "...tadbirkorlik faoliyatini tashkil qilish va doimiy daromad manbalarini shakllantirish uchun sharoitlar yaratish, xususiyl sektorning Yalpi ichki mahsulotdagi ulushini 80 foizga va eksportdagi ulushini 60 foizga yetkazish. 2026 yilga borib tadbirkorlik sub'ektlariga soliq yuklamasini yalpi ichki mahsulotning 27,5 foizidan 25 foizi darajasiga kamaytirish, hududlarda tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash, ishsizlik va kambag'allikni qisqartirish bo'yicha mavjud tuzilmalar faoliyatini takomillashtirish"<sup>2</sup> vazifalari belgilab berilgan. Bu borada ijtimoiy sohada faoliyat yuritayotgan tadbirkorlik sub'ektlarini davlat

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<sup>1</sup> EU, European Union. (2021). A policy brief from the policy learning platform on SME competitiveness. [https://www.interregeurope.eu/fileadmin/user\\_upload/plp\\_uploads/policy\\_briefs/The\\_social\\_economy\\_and\\_support\\_to\\_social\\_enterprises\\_in\\_the\\_European\\_Union\\_Policy\\_brief.pdf](https://www.interregeurope.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/plp_uploads/policy_briefs/The_social_economy_and_support_to_social_enterprises_in_the_European_Union_Policy_brief.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022 yil 28 yanvardagi PF-60-son "2022 — 2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi Farmoni. <https://lex.uz/docs/-5841063>

tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlashning iqtisodiy mexanizmini takomillashtirish, ularni turli xil vositalar asosida samarali rag'batlantirish kabi yo'nalishlardagi tadqiqotlarga alohida e'tibor qaratish maqsadga muvofiq.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023 yil 11 sentyabrdagi PF-158-son "O'zbekiston – 2030" strategiyasi to'g'risida", 2023 yil 12 iyundagi PQ-93-son "Kambag'allikni qisqartirishda tadbirkorlik sub'ektlari bilan o'zaro manfaatli hamkorlik o'rnatishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida", 2022 yil 28 yanvardagi PF-60-son "2022–2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida", 2022 yil 25 iyuldagi PF-175-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasi aholisini ijtimoiy himoya qilish strategiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida", 2021 yil 29 martdagi PF-29-son "Mahallada tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish, aholi bandligini ta'minlash va kambag'allikni qisqartirish bo'yicha davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo'nalishlari to'g'risida"gi farmonlari, 2023 yil 14 sentyabrdagi PQ-306-son "Kichik biznesni rivojlantirishni moliyaviy va institutsional qo'llab-quvvatlash chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2023 yil 7 iyuldagi 279-son "20 ming tadbirkor – 500 ming malakali mutaxassis" dasturini amalga oshirish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi qarorlari qarorlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga ushbu dissertatsiya tadqiqoti muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi.** Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. «Demokratik va huquqiy jamiyatni ma'naviy-axloqiy va madaniy rivojlantirish, innovatsion iqtisodiyotni shakllantirish» ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

**Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi.** Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik rivojlanishining ayrim jihatlari va umumnazariy asoslari uzoq xorij olimlari I.Bentam, T.Gobbs, P. Druker, R.Kantilon, P. Krugman, A.Marshall, Dj.S.Mill, J.B.Sey, A.Smit, M.Fridman, Y.Shumpeterning ilmiy asarlarida o'rganilgan. Ular iqtisodiy taraqqiyotning turli bosqichlarida tadbirkorlik nazariyasining shakllanishi va rivojlanishining asosiy jihatlari tadqiq etilgan.

Zamonaviy ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishning mohiyati va nazariyasini tushunishga J.Gregori Deyes, Bill Drayton, Muhammad Yunus, Jeffrey Hollender, M. Tina Dacin, Peter A. Dacin, J.Yin, H.Chen, P.Erpf, M.J.Ripper, M.Castignetti<sup>3</sup> kabi olimlar muhim hissa qo'shgan.

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<sup>3</sup>J. Gregory Dees. *Enterprising Nonprofits: A Toolkit for Social Entrepreneurs*, 2001, J. Gregory Dees. *Strategic Tools for Social Entrepreneurs: Enhancing the Performance of Your Enterprising Nonprofit*, 2002, Kickul, J., & Lyons, T. (2012). *Understanding Social Entrepreneurship: The Relentless Pursuit of Mission in an Ever-Changing World*. Routledge Publishing, Muhammad Yunus. *Creating a World without Poverty: Social Business and the Future of Capitalism*. New York: PublicAffairs. 2007, Muhammad Yunus. *Building Social Business: The New Kind of Capitalism that Serves Humanity's Most Pressing Needs*. 2010, Jeffrey Hollender. *The Responsibility Revolution: How the Next Generation of Businesses Will Win*. 20106 Tina Dacin, Peter A. Dacinю *Social Entrepreneurship: A Critique and Future Directions*ю 20116; Yin, J., Chen, H. *Dual-goal management in social enterprises: evidence from China*. *Management Decision* 2019; Erpf, P., Ripper, M. J., Castignetti, M.

Koreya Respublikasida ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning turli jihatlarini Meye Young Yeo, Eun-Hee Kim, Oh, Sang-Hwan, Leye Yoeng-tayek, Youngjin, Kim, Cho Hee Jin, Jang Yong-seok, Jeon, Xeon Jeong, Kim, Cheol Young, Kan, Ki Hyun, Cho, Sangmi<sup>4</sup> va boshqalar asarlarida o‘z ifodasini topgan.

O‘zbekistonda tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishning turli masalalari Yo. Abdullayev, A.V. Vahabov, F. Karimov, Sh. J. Ergashodjayeva, Sh. Yuldashev, H. P. Abulqosimov, U. V. Gafurov, Sh. A. Toshmatov, A. A. Kulmatov, N. K. Murodova, K. Kurpayanidi, M. Ashurov, M. M. Abduraxmanov<sup>5</sup> va boshqa olimlarning ishlarida tadqiq etilgan.

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi.** Mazkur dissertatsiya mavzusi Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy universitetining “Aholining ijtimoiy ehtiyojmand qatlamlarini aniqlash va ijtimoiy himoya tizimining manzilliligini kuchaytirish mexanizmini takomillashtirish” (2018-2020 yillar) mavzusidagi PZ-20170930109-son ilmiy-amaliy loyihasi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** O‘zbekiston Respublikasida ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan ilmiy taklif va amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik shakllanishining nazariy-uslubiy asoslarini tahlil qilish, tizimlash va umumlashtirish;

ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni tartibga solish va qo‘llab-quvvatlashning xorij tajribasi tahlilini amalga oshirish va uni qo‘llash imkoniyatini o‘rganish;

ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni shakllantirishning asosiy mezonlari va omillarini aniqlash;

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Understanding Social Entrepreneurship Based on Self-Evaluations of Organizational Leaders-Insights from an International Survey. Journal of Social Entrepreneurship 2019.

<sup>4</sup> Mee Young Yeo (2016). Study on the correlation between Social Economy and Economic Growth. Department of Food and Resource Economics, Korea University doctoral dissertation; Eun-Hee Kim (2022). The Effect of Social Entrepreneurship on Management Performance through Market Orientation. Dept. of Business Consulting Graduate School, Daejeon University doctoral dissertation; Oh, Sang-Hwan (2017). The Effects of Social Entrepreneurship on the Market Orientation and Sustainability of Social Enterprise. Department of Business Administration Graduate School, Catholic University of Pusan doctoral dissertation; Lee Yoeng-Taak. A Theoretical Study on the Social Entrepreneurship. Social Enterprise Studies, 2009, The Legal Approach for Making Promotion of Social Enterprises, 2011; Cho Hee Jin, Jang Yong-seok. Sustainable Social Enterprises and Social Entrepreneurship. The Korea Association for Policy Studies, 2016; Jeon, Hyeon Jeong, Kim Cheol Young. Social entrepreneurship, underprivileged working class, and financial performance: Focused on the government policy. Social Enterprise Studies, 2021; Kan Ki Hyun, Cho Sangmi. How do social enterprises affect regional development?: Focusing on the Relationship between Social Entrepreneurship, Financial Support, and Social Enterprise Performance, 2023.

<sup>5</sup> Ё. Абдуллаев, Ф. Каримов. Кичик бизнес ва тadbirkorlik asoslari. – Т. «Мехнат», 2000., Ҳ. П. Абулқосимов, А. А. Кулматов. Ўзбекистонда кичик бизнес соҳасида оилавий тadbirkorlikнинг ўрни ва уни ривожлантириш йўллари. Монография, 2019, М. М. Абдурахманов. Кичик бизнес ва хусусий тadbirkorlik субъектлари фаолиятини давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлашни такомиллаштириш. И. ф. н. илмий даражасини олиш тақдим этилган дис. автореферати. – Т. 2012., Н. К. Муродова. Кичик бизнес ва хусусий тadbirkorlikни давлат томонидан қўллаб-қувватлашнинг назарий асосларини такомиллаштириш. И. ф. д. илмий даражасини олиш тақдим этилган дис. автореферати. – Т. 2016., У. В. Гафуров. Кичик бизнесни давлат томонидан тартибга солишнинг иқтисодий механизмларини такомиллаштириш. И. ф. д. илмий даражасини олиш тақдим этилган дис. автореферати. – Т. 2017., К. Курпаяниди, М. Ашуров. Ўзбекистонда тadbirkorlik муҳитининг замонавий ҳолати ва уни самарали ривожлантириш муаммоларини баҳолаш. Монография, Т. 2019.

ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning aholini ijtimoiy qo‘llab-quvvatlashga ta‘sirini o‘rganish;

ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlari va maqsadli ko‘rsatkichlarini asoslash;

O‘zbekistonda ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishni qo‘llab-quvvatlash mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha taklif va amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

**Tadqiqot ob‘ekti** sifatida O‘zbekistonda ijtimoiy sohada faoliyat yuritayotgan tadbirkorlik sub‘ektlari olingan.

**Tadqiqot predmetini** ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi jarayonida vujudga keladigan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy munosabatlar tashkil etadi.

**Tadqiqot usullari.** Dissertatsiya tadqiqotida tarkibiy, mantiqiy va taqqoslama tahlil, iqtisodiy-statistik, guruhlash va boshqa usullardan foydalanilgan.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi** quyidagilardan iborat:

«ijtimoiy farovonlik va daromadlar mutanosibligi konsepsiyasi»ga ko‘ra, respublikada ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik faoliyatini rivojlantirishga «Ijtimoiy himoya yagona reyestri»da ro‘yxatda turgan fuqarolarni bir yil davomida ish bilan ta‘minlagan tadbirkorlik sub‘ektlariga xodimlar sonidan kelib chiqqan holda tabaqalashtirilgan soliq imtiyozlarini joriy etish orqali erishish taklifi asoslangan;

nazariy-uslubiy yondashuvga ko‘ra, ijtimoiy soha tadbirkorlarini davlat tomonidan qo‘llab-quvvatlashning iqtisodiy mexanizmini mazkur sohada faoliyat yuritish istagida bo‘lgan aholining muhtoj qatlami uchun ular tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan startup loyihalarining 50 foizini davlatning budjetdan tashqari mablag‘lari hisobiga qoplab berish orqali takomillashtirishning maqsadga muvofiqligi asoslangan;

fritrederlik yondashuvidan kelib chiqqan holda ijtimoiy sohada faoliyat yuritayotgan tadbirkorlik sub‘ektlarining mahallalarda ishlab chiqarish, xizmat ko‘rsatish, hunarmandchilik hamda aholi bilan kooperatsiya va kasanachilikni aloqalarini rivojlantirishga yo‘naltirilgan loyihalarini kengaytirishga ular tomonidan import qilinadigan asosiy kapitalga davlat bojlari va davlatga tegishli bo‘lgan ko‘chmas mulk ob‘ektlarini sotib olganlik uchun to‘lovlarni bo‘lib-bo‘lib to‘lash imkoniyatini berish asosida qo‘llab-quvvatlash orqali erishishning maqsadga muvofiqligi asoslangan;

davlatning ijtimoiy funksiyasini oshirish yondashuviga ko‘ra, tadbirkorlik sub‘ektlarining mamlakatdagi ijtimoiy muammolarni hal qilishga ta‘sirini oshirish mexanizmi ishsiz fuqarolarni kasbga o‘rgatish va o‘z ishchilarining malakasini oshirish bo‘yicha o‘quv markazlarini qurish va jihozlash xarajatlarini davlatning budjetdan tashqari mablag‘lari hisobiga to‘liq qoplab berish orqali takomillashtirish taklifi ishlab chiqilgan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijasi** quyidagilardan iborat:

ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning ijtimoiy innovatsiyalar va inklyuzivlik bilan tavsiflangan ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega muammolarni yumshatish yoki hal qilishga qaratilgan vosita sifatida tadbirkorlik faoliyati ekanligi asoslangan;



dolzarb muammolarni joylarda hal etishda davlat-xususiy sheriklikni keng qo'llash orqali ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish bo'yicha takliflar ishlab chiqilgan;

imkoniyati cheklangan tadbirkorlar, shuningdek, aholining kam ta'minlangan va ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj toifalari uchun startap dasturlarini qo'llab-quvvatlovchi platformani ishlab chiqish taklif etilgan;

ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik institutlarini davlat va tadbirkor o'rtasida ijtimoiy funksiya va majburiyatlarni oqilona qayta taqsimlash asosida ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy qiymat yaratish faoliyatini tartibga soluvchi qonunchilik me'yorlarini ishlab chiqishning maqsadga muvofiqligi asoslangan;

korxonalarni ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik deb tasniflashning asosiy tamoyillari shakllantirilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi.** O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Statistika agentligi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Kambag'allikni qisqartirish va bandlik vazirligi, Iqtisodiyot va moliya vazirligi, Xalqaro mehnat tashkiloti, Jahon banki, Iqtisodiy hamkorlik va rivojlanish tashkilotining tahliliy va statistika ma'lumotlari, mamlakat va xorijiy ilmiy muassasalari tadqiqotlarining xulosalari, xalqaro va respublika ilmiy konferensiyalar materiallaridan foydalanilganligi, shuningdek, taklif va tavsiyalar vakolatli organlar tomonidan amaliyotga joriy qilingani bilan belgilanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.**

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati shundaki, ular ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik sohasidagi konseptual apparatni tizimlashtirish va aniqlashtirish, davlat tomonidan tartibga solish tizimini takomillashtirish va faoliyatning ushbu turini qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun uslubiy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning amaliy ahamiyati ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik sohasidagi loyihalar samaradorligini baholash uchun ishda taklif etilgan uslubiy ishlanmalardan foydalanish imkoniyatidan iborat. Faoliyatning ushbu turini davlat tomonidan tartibga solishning kompleks chora-tadbirlari asosida ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik sohasini rivojlantirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar maqsadli loyihalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash dasturlarini amalga oshirish jarayonida foydalabish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** O'zbekistonda ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish bo'yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar:

«ijtimoiy farovonlik va daromadlar mutanosibligi konsepsiyasi»ga ko'ra, respublikada ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik faoliyatini rivojlantirishga «Ijtimoiy himoya yagona reyestri»da ro'yxatda turgan fuqarolarni bir yil davomida ish bilan ta'minlagan tadbirkorlik sub'ektlariga xodimlar sonidan kelib chiqqan holda tabaqalashtirilgan soliq imtiyozlarini joriy etish orqali erishish taklifidan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023 yil 12 iyundagi PQ-93-son "Kambag'allikni qisqartirishda tadbirkorlik sub'ektlari bilan o'zaro manfaatli hamkorlik o'rnatishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi farmoni 1-ilovasining 2a-bandini shakllantirishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Kambag'allikni qisqartirish va bandlik vazirligining 2023 yil 4 oktyabrdagi 01/00-02/26-9548-son

ma'lumotnomasi). Ushbu taklifning amaliyotga joriy etilishi natijasida «Ijtimoiy himoya yagona reyestri»da qayd etilgan fuqarolarning faol mehnat faoliyatini, ish bilan bandligini oshirish va kambag'allik darajasini qisqartirishga erishiladi;

nazariy-uslubiy yondashuvga ko'ra, ijtimoiy soha tadbirkorlarini davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlashning iqtisodiy mexanizmini mazkur sohada faoliyat yuritish istagida bo'lgan aholining muhtoj qatlami uchun ular tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan startap loyihalarning 50 foizini davlatning budjetdan tashqari mablag'lari hisobiga qoplab berish orqali takomillashtirishning maqsadga muvofiqligi taklifidan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022 yil 25 iyuldagi PF-175-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasi aholisini ijtimoiy himoya qilish strategiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi farmoni 2-bobining 11g-maqsadini shakllantirishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Kambag'allikni qisqartirish va bandlik vazirligining 2023 yil 4 oktyabrdagi 01/00-02/26-9548-son ma'lumotnomasi). Mazkur taklifning amaliyotga joriy qilinishi natijasida aholining ijtimoiy ehtiyojmand toifalarini faol mehnatga jalb qilish, ularning qobiliyatlarini to'la namoyon etish va doimiy daromadlarini yaratish uchun keng imkoniyatlar yaratiladi;

fritrederlik yondashuvidan kelib chiqqan holda ijtimoiy sohada faoliyat yuritayotgan tadbirkorlik sub'ektlarining mahallalarda ishlab chiqarish, xizmat ko'rsatish, hunarmandchilik hamda aholi bilan kooperatsiya va kasanachilikni aloqalarini rivojlantirishga yo'naltirilgan loyihalarini kengaytirishga ular tomonidan import qilinadigan asosiy kapitalga davlat bojlari va davlatga tegishli bo'lgan ko'chmas mulk ob'ektlarini sotib olganlik uchun to'lovlarni bo'lib-bo'lib to'lash imkoniyatini berish asosida qo'llab-quvvatlash orqali erishishning maqsadga muvofiqligi taklifidan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023 yil 12 iyundagi PQ-93-son "Kambag'allikni qisqartirishda tadbirkorlik sub'ektlari bilan o'zaro manfaatli hamkorlik o'rnatishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi farmoni 7b-bandinining ikkinchi va uchinchi xatboshilarini shakllantirishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Kambag'allikni qisqartirish va bandlik vazirligining 2023 yil 4 oktyabrdagi 01/00-02/26-9548-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada tadbirkorlik sub'ektlarining mahallalarda ishlab chiqarish, xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi, hunarmandchilik hamda aholi bilan kooperatsiya va kasanachilikni kengaytirishga va ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj, nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslarni jamiyat hayotiga faol jalb etish, ularning imkoniyatlaridan samarali foydalanish hamda kambag'allikni qisqartirish imkonini beradi;

davlatning ijtimoiy funksiyasini oshirish yondashuviga ko'ra, tadbirkorlik sub'ektlarining mamlakatdagi ijtimoiy muammolarni hal qilishga ta'sirini oshirish mexanizmi ishsiz fuqarolarni kasbga o'rgatish va o'z ishchilarining malakasini oshirish bo'yicha o'quv markazlarini qurish va jihozlash xarajatlarini davlatning budjetdan tashqari mablag'lari hisobiga to'liq qoplab berish orqali takomillashtirish taklifidan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023 yil 12 iyundagi PQ-93-son "Kambag'allikni qisqartirishda tadbirkorlik sub'ektlari bilan o'zaro manfaatli hamkorlik o'rnatishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi farmoni 1-ilovasining 3a-bandini shakllantirishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Kambag'allikni

qisqartirish va bandlik vazirligining 2023 yil 4 oktyabrdagi 01/00-02/26-9548-son ma'lumotnomasi). Ushbu taklifning amaliyotga joriy etilishi natijasida ishga muhtoj bo'lgan ishsiz fuqarolarning yangi kasb o'rganishlari orqali ishga joylashishlari hamda korxonalarining barqaror faoliyat yuritishlari va raqobatdoshligini oshirishga erishiladi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 3 ta xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarda muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 9 ta, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalar asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy jurnallarda 6 ta ilmiy maqola, jumladan, 1 ta xorijiy jurnalda va 3 ta xalqaro ilmiy konferensiyalarda nashr qilingan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** dissertatsiya ishi tarkibi kirish, uchta bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat. Tadqiqot ishining umumiy hajmi 120 betdan iborat.

## DISSERTASIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

**Kirish** qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va ilmiy ahamiyati asoslangan, tadqiqotning respublikada olib borilayotgan fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi, muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi, tadqiqotning maqsadi va vazifalari, ob'ekti va predmeti, uning ilmiy yangiliklari va amaliy natijalari, mohiyati ochib berilgan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati yoritilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinganligi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi, hajmi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning "**Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni tadqiq etishning va uslubiy asoslari**" deb nomlangan birinchi bobida ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning mohiyati, shakllari va ahamiyati, uning rivojlanishiga oid turli ilmiy maktablar olimlarining nazariy yondashuvlari tahlil qilingan, ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik instituti rivojlanishining xorij tajribasi, o'ziga xos xususiyatlari o'rganilgan hamda undan O'zbekiston amaliyotida foydalanish imkoniyatlari aniqlangan.

Umuman tadbirkorlikning vazifasi yangi imkoniyatlarni, ya'ni tovar va xizmatlar yoki ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini kashf etish, baholash va ulardan foydalanishdan iborat. Tadbirkorning maqsadi foyda olishdir<sup>6</sup>. Tadbirkorlik – bu samarali biznesni<sup>7</sup> yaratishga intilish va o'zi uchun ishlashni afzal ko'rgan shaxsning kasbiy tanlovi natijasidir.

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<sup>6</sup> Ekelund R., Hébert R. A History of Economic Thought and Method, third edition. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1990.

<sup>7</sup> Gartner W. «Who is an entrepreneur?» is the wrong question // Entrepreneurship. Theory. Practice. 1989. No. 13 (4). P. 47–68.

Reynolds P., Bosma N., Autio E., Hunt S., De Bono N., Servais A., Lopez-Garcia P., Chin N. Global entrepreneurship monitor: data collection design and implementation 1998–2003 // Small Business Economy. 2005. No. 24. P. 205–231.

Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik birinchi navbatda jamiyat tomonidan iste'mol qilinadigan ijobiy qadriyatni yaratadi. Albatta, tadbirkorlar ijobiy tashqi (masalan, ish o'rinlarini yaratish orqali) yoki salbiy tashqi ta'sirlarni (masalan, ifloslanishni kamaytirish) yaratishi mumkin. Biroq, bu ijobiy tashqi ta'sirlarni yaratish ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning maqsadi sifatida qaralishi mumkin, tijorat tadbirkorligida esa bu faqat ikkinchi darajali mahsulotdir. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni tadqiq etishning turli maqsadlaridan kelib chiqqan holda uning ta'riflari shakllantirildi (1-jadval).

### 1-jadval

#### Tadqiqot maqsadiga ko'ra "ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik" tushunchasining ta'rifi<sup>8</sup>

Muallif	Tavsif	Tadqiqot maqsadi
Deyes G.	Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik quyidagi asosiy xususiyatlar bilan belgilanadi: 1) ijtimoiy qadriyatlarni yaratish missiyasi; 2) yangi imkoniyatlarni o'rganish va shakllantirish; 3) innovatsiyalar, moslashish va ta'lim jarayonlarida doimiy ishtirok etish; 4) dadil tadbirkorlik harakati; 5) yuqori mas'uliyatni qabul qilish va muvaffaqiyat hissi	«Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik» tabiati va ta'riflarida farqlarni o'rganish.
Peredoa A., Murdith McLeanb M.	Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik quyidagilarni kafolatlashi kerak: 1) ijtimoiy qadriyatlarni muayyan maqsadda rivojlantirish; 2) ijtimoiy qadriyatlar imkoniyatlarini aniqlash va ulardan foydalanish; 3) yangiliklarni qo'llash; 4) vazifada xavf-xatarga toqat qilish qobiliyati; 5) mavjud resurslarga cheklovlarni tan olishdan bosh tortish	«Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik» mohiyatini o'rganish
Austin J., Stevenson H., Wei-Skillern J.	Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik quyidagilarni ta'minlashi kerak: 1) ijtimoiylik yoki mahsulot yoki faoliyatning jamiyatga keltiradigan foydasi; 2) innovatsiyalar yoki ekologik yoki ijtimoiy muammolarni hal qilish uchun yangi tushunchalar va asoslarni joriy etish; 3) bozor va samaradorlikka yo'naltirilgan faoliyat	«Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik» mohiyatini o'rganish
Zahraa S., Gedajlovicb E., Neubaumc D., Shulman J.	Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik faoliyatiga ko'ra, ular uch toifaga bo'linadi: 1) ijtimoiy yo'naltirilganlik: mahalla manfaatlarini qo'llab-quvvatlovchi kamtarona yig'ilishlarda qatnashadigan tadbirkor; 2) ijtimoiy ijodkorlik – tadbirkor o'zgarishlar va rivojlanishlarni amalga oshirishga harakat qilishi; 3) ijtimoiy muhandis: dramatik o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga intilayotgan tadbirkor	"Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik" toifalarini tadqiq qilish
Duvnäs, H.	Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning quyidagi maqsadlarini amaliyotga tatbiq etish: 1) ijtimoiy o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirish; 2) ijtimoiy maqsadni amalga oshirish; 3) ijtimoiy qadriyatni shakllantirish; 4) muhtojlarga yordam berish; 5) jamiyatni qo'llab-quvvatlash; 6) insonparvarlikni birinchi o'ringa qo'yish	"Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik" mohiyati va maqsadlarini o'rganish
Wiguna A., Manzilati A.	1. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning asosiy maqsadi bilvosita foyda va ijtimoiy qiymat yaratishdir. 2. Faoliyatning ijtimoiy ahamiyatini miqdoriy baholash qiyin bo'lgani uchun uning samaradorligini baholash qiyin. 3. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik resurslardan ixtiyoriy foydalanishni amalga oshiradi	«Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik» farqlarini o'rganish

Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik, ayniqsa, rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda iqtisodiy o'sish va inklyuzivlik uchun juda muhim bo'lib, mamlakat iqtisodiyotini hamda uning

<sup>8</sup> Muallif tomonidan tuzilgan

ijtimoiy tuzilishini rag'batlantirishga yordam beradi. Ijtimoiy korxonalar ish o'rinlarini yaratadi, innovatsion xizmatlar va mahsulotlarni taqdim etadi, barqaror rivojlanishga yordam beradi va kelajakka umid baxshlaydi.

Koreyalik iqtisodchilar Cho Heye Jin va Jang Yong-Seok ijtimoiy tadbirkorlarning integratsion munosabati ijtimoiy korxonalarining iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy ko'rsatkichlari o'rtasidagi munosabatlarga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishini ta'kidlaydilar. Iqtisodiy qiymat ijtimoiy maqsadlarga erishish uchun foyda olish strategiyalaridan faol foydalanish uchun ijtimoiy qiymat bilan mos kelganda, bu ijtimoiy korxonalarining barqarorligini oshiradi<sup>9</sup>. Boshqa koreyalik olimlar ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik nafaqat ijtimoiy natijalarga, balki iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlarga ham ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishini ta'kidlagan<sup>10</sup>.

Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega funksiyalarni bajaradi, shunga qaramay, u biznesdir va mos ravishda uning yo'nalishi o'zining keyingi faoliyati uchun foyda olishdir. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik bir vaqtning o'zida ijtimoiy muammolarni hal qilish va jamiyat farovonligini oshirish maqsadida tadbirkorlik faoliyatini amalga oshiradi. Uning mohiyati shundaki, ijtimoiy tadbirkorlar nafaqat moliyaviy foyda, balki ijobiy ijtimoiy ta'sirga ham erishishga intiladi<sup>11</sup>.

Bugungi kunda ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik mavzusi tadqiqotchilar va iqtisodchilarda katta qiziqish uyg'otib, jamiyatning katta umidlari mavzusiga aylandi. Ularning bu masalaga qiziqishlarining ortishi aksariyat mamlakatlarning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishida ijtimoiy masalalar va muammolarning birinchi o'ringa chiqishi bilan bog'liq. Bu uchinchi sektor, biznes va davlatning ijtimoiy siyosatini rivojlantirishning yangi istiqboli sifatida tobora e'tirof etilmoqda. Iqtisodiy nuqtai nazardan ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik umumiy iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshiradi chunki foydalanilmayotgan moddiy va inson resurslarini xo'jalik muomalasiga kiritadi va natijada odamlarning umumiy maqsadlari bilan birlashganda birdamligi va ishonchi ortadi.

Muallif jamiyatda qadriyat tizimining asta-sekin o'zgarishi tadbirkorlik faoliyatining asosiy maqsadidan olinadigan foydaning asosiy maqsadi – aholining ijtimoiy ehtiyojlarini maksimal darajada qondirish shartiga aylanadi deb hisoblaydi. Bozor iqtisodiyoti nuqtai nazaridan foyda olishga intilish ijtimoiy xususiyatga ega qiymat kasb etadi. Muallif tomonidan taklif qilingan “Davlat-tadbirkor-jamiyat” tizimida foyda maqsad emas, balki biznesning raqobatbardoshligi ko'rsatkichi va jamiyatda ijtimoiy qiymat yaratish vositasiga aylanadi.

Bu esa tadbirkorlik faoliyatida va jamiyatning barqaror rivojlanishida sifat jihatidan yangi tizimni shakllantirishga imkon beradi, uning asosi inson bo'lishi va

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<sup>9</sup> Cho Hee Jin, Jang Yong-Seok.(2016).Sustainable Social Enterprises and Social Entrepreneurship. The Korea Association for Policy Studies,25(4),329-358.

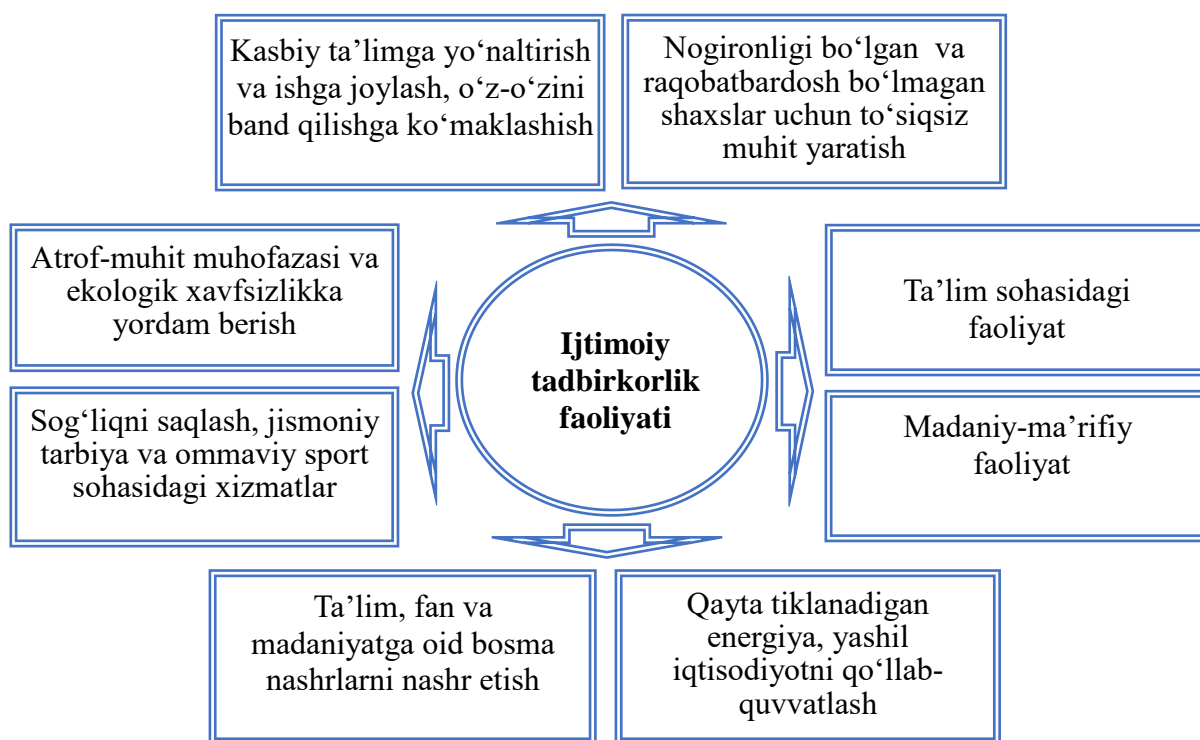
<sup>10</sup> Rho Yun Park, Hyun Do Seol.(2022).The Impact of Social Entrepreneurship on Organizational Performance: Mediation Effects of Relational Resources and Resource Mobilization Capacity. Korean Journal of Business Administration,35(11),2013-2047.

<sup>11</sup> Bloom, P. N., & Chatterji, A. K. (2009). Scaling social entrepreneurial impact. California Management Review, 51(3), 114–133.

uning ijtimoiy ehtiyojlarini ijtimoiy, madaniy, iqtisodiy omillarni hisobga olgan holda maksimal darajada qondirishga xizmat qiladi.

Muallifning ta'rifiga ko'ra, ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik nafaqat biznes shakli, balki innovatsion va barqaror yondashuvlar orqali ijtimoiy muammolarni hal qilishga qaratilgan faoliyat falsafasidir. U biznes qadriyatlarini jamoat manfaati maqsadlari bilan birlashtiradi, jamiyatda ijobiy o'zgarishlar yaratishga intiladi.

Ijtimoiy tadbirkor qiymat yaratsada, lekin maqsadi uni o'zlashtirishga qaratilmagan va davlat yoki notijorat sektorida ayrim muammolarni samarali hal qila olmaydigan soha, bo'shliqlarda paydo bo'ladi va shuning uchun yangi usullar, yondashuvlar va mahsulotlarni yaratish talab qilinadi. Ushbu fikrga ko'ra, ijtimoiy tadbirkor uchun uning faoliyatining innovatsion xususiyati ijtimoiy muammolarni hal qilish hisoblanadi va bu ijtimoiy o'zgarishlarga olib keladi. Muallif tomonidan ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning faoliyat ko'rsatishi mumkin bo'lgan yo'nalishlari quyidagicha turkumlandi (1-rasm).



**1-rasm. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik sohalari<sup>12</sup>**

Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik instituti rivojlanishining asosi sheriklik, o'zaro yordam, ixtiyoriylik tamoyillariga asoslangan munosabatlarning yangi tizimini shakllantirishdir. Bunday tizim doirasida altruizm birinchi o'ringa chiqadi, uning ma'nosi G.Bekkerning fikrida to'liq o'z ifodasini topgan: har kim o'zidan ko'ra boshqalarga g'amxo'rlik qilishi kerak. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikda altruizm g'oyalari

<sup>12</sup> Muallif tomonidan tuzilgan

ilgari suriladi va xususan, Margolis aynan altruizmning ratsionallik tamoyiliga asoslanishini e'tirof etib, "adolatli taqsimot modeli"ni asoslab bergan<sup>13</sup>.

Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishning xalqaro tajribasini o'rganish bu hodisaning dunyoda keng tarqalganligi, biroq uning ko'p qirrali va ushbu faoliyat bo'yicha yakdil fikr yo'qligini hamda ko'plab yondashuvlar mavjudligi sababli statistik tahlil qilish qiyinligini ko'rsatdi.

Ijtimoiy korxonalar daromadlar tengsizligini kamaytirish, ijtimoiy xavfsizlik va jamiyat birligini mustahkamlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ular kam ta'minlangan aholi guruhlari, mehnat bozorida raqobatbardosh bo'lmagan fuqarolarni ish bilan bandligini, daromad olish imkonini beradi, ularning imkoniyatlarini, farovonligini oshirish va jamiyat hayotida faol ishtirok etishlarini ta'minlaydi. Ijtimoiy korxonalar ham davlat, ham bozor e'tiboridan chetda qolgan ijtimoiy, xususan, tibbiy, badiiy va boshqa xizmatlarni ko'rsatish bilan birga, yangi xizmatlarga o'sib borayotgan talabni o'z vaqtida qondirishga ko'maklashadi.

Tadqiqotning ikkinchi bobi "**Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi omillari**" deb nomlanib, xorijiy mamlakatlarda ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning rivojlanish muammolari, tendensiyalari tadqiq etilgan. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni davlat va xususiy sektor tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash va rag'batlantirish hamda uning asosiy mezon va mexanizmlari aniqlash zarurligi asoslangan.

Tadqiqot ishida aholining ijtimoiy ehtiyojmand toifalarini tadbirkorlik faoliyatiga jalb qilish uchun ularning startap loyihalarini moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash platformasini rivojlantirish taklifi ishlab chiqilgan. Mamlakat uchun startaplarga sarmoya kiritish va faol qo'llab-quvvatlash juda muhim hisoblanadi. Birinchidan, startaplar yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratib, ishsizlikni kamaytirishga va inklyuziv bandlikni ta'minlashga yordam beradi, bu esa mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ikkinchidan, startaplar yangi ishlab chiqarishlarni yaratish va milliy iqtisodiyotning raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga olib keladigan yangi texnologiyalar va innovatsiyalar manbaidir. Uchinchidan, startaplar mamlakatda iqtisodiy rivojlanish va sarmoya kiritish uchun katalizator sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Yevropada ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik iqtisodiy rivojlanishning omili sifatida ko'riladi va davlat asosan ularga qulay muhit yaratish choralari amalga oshiradi. Yevropa Ittifoqi mamlakatlarining deyarli yarmida ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik to'g'risida maxsus qonunlar qabul qilingan bo'lib, boshqa davlatlarda ham ushbu faoliyatni qo'llab-quvvatlashga doir ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Ayniqsa, ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik Buyuk Britaniyada uzoq tarixga ega va ko'p yillar davomida rivojlangan. Mamlakat xayriya tashkilotlari azaldan ijtimoiy muammolarni hal qilish bilan shug'ullanadi. Bu tashkilotlar ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning dastlabki peshqadamlariga aylangan bo'lib, Buyuk Britaniya hukumati ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan turli dastur va tashabbuslar orqali ushbu faoliyatni rag'batlantirib, qo'llab-quvvatlaydi. Buyuk

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<sup>13</sup> Margolis H. *Selfishness, Altruism and Rationality: A Theory of Social Choice*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago and London. - 1982. - 16p.

Britaniya universitetlar, tadqiqot markazlari va ta'lim dasturlari orqali ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish va yangi g'oyalarni shakllantirish uchun qulay muhit yaratgan.

Italiya 1991 yilda "Ijtimoiy kooperativlar to'g'risida" qonun qabul qilgan va u ijtimoiy kooperativning maqsadini jamiyatning inson rivojlanishi hamda ijtimoiy integratsiyaga bo'lgan manfaatini amalga oshirish sifatida belgilagan. Xususan, Belgiya (1996 yil), Portugaliya (1998 yil), Gretsiya (1999 yil), Finlyandiya (2003 yil), Polsha (2006 yil), Koreya Respublikasi (2007 yil), Fransiya (2014 yil) ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik faoliyatini tartibga solish va qo'llab-quvvatlashga qaratilgan qonunlar qabul qilgan.

Xususan, Shvetsiyada ijtimoiy iqtisodiyot korxonalarini qo'llab-quvvatlash davlat xaridlari siyosatida ustuvor ahamiyatga ega. Shvetsiyaning davlat xaridlari to'g'risidagi qonuniga ko'ra, davlat organlari o'z xaridlarining 30-50 foizini ijtimoiy korxonalardan olishlari shart. Xalqaro tajribada ijtimoiy korxonalar sifatida ro'yxatdan o'tish uchun moliya yilida olingan foydaning kamida 2/3 qismini ijtimoiy korxonalar faoliyatiga yoki ijtimoiy loyihalarga qayta investitsiya qilish uchun yo'naltirishi kerak.

Yevropada 2,8 millionga yaqin ijtimoiy xo'jalik subektlari va korxonalar mavjud bo'lib, ularda 13,6 millionga yaqin kishi mehnat faoliyati yuritadi. Ijtimoiy iqtisodiyotning haq to'lanadigan bandlikdagi ulushi Yevropa Ittifoqi a'zo davlatlari orasida 0,6% dan 9,9% gacha tashkil etadi<sup>14</sup>. Yevropa Komissiyasi 2021 yilda ijtimoiy iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish va ish o'rinlarini yaratish, adolatli va inklyuziv o'sishni ta'minlash, shuningdek yashil va raqamli transformatsiyaga qaratilgan harakatlar Rejasini qabul qilgan.

Muallif tomonidan taklif etilgan ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni «Ijtimoiy himoya yagona reyestri»da mavjud fuqarolarni bir yil davomida ish bilan ta'minlagan tadbirkorlik sub'ektlariga tabaqalashtirilgan holda soliq imtiyozlarini joriy etish orqali qo'llab quvvatlash tartibi ishga joylashishda qiyinchiliklarga duch kelayotgan aholining ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj guruhlari uchun muhimdir. Buning sababi jismoniy cheklanganligi, past ta'lim darajasi, kasbiy ko'nikmalarning yetishmasligi yoki boshqa ijtimoiy to'siqlar bo'lishi mumkin. Ish beruvchilar uchun soliq imtiyozlari berilishi mehnat bozoriga faol integratsiyalashuviga yordam beradi, bu esa ishsizlik va ijtimoiy tengsizlikning qisqarishiga olib keladi.

Aholining ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj toifalarini ishga joylash iqtisodiyotga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bu davlat budjetining ijtimoiy yukini kamaytirishga yordam beradi, chunki ijtimoiy yordam, ishsizlik nafaqalari va boshqa turdagi ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash xarajatlari kamayadi. Shu bilan birga, ishga joylashgan fuqarolar soliq to'lovchiga aylanadi, bu esa budjet daromadlarini oshiradi.

«Ijtimoiy himoya yagona reyestri»da mavjud fuqarolarni ishga joylagan tadbirkorlik sub'ektlari uchun soliq imtiyozlari joriy etilgani ijtimoiy adolat va barqaror iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish yo'lidagi muhim qadam hisoblanadi. Bu

<sup>14</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=952&intPageId=3510&langId=en>



nafaqat aholining ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj qatlamlari turmush sifatini yaxshilash, balki aholi bandligini oshirish va davlat budjetiga ijtimoiy yukni kamaytirish hisobiga iqtisodiyotni mustahkamlash imkonini beradi.

Koreya Respublikasining Bandlik va mehnat vazirligi ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik masalalariga mas’uldir. Hukumat 5 yilga mo’ljallangan ijtimoiy korxonalar sifatida ro‘yxatga olingan biznes sub’ektlari va notijorat korxonalarig uchun soliqlarni kamaytirish va moliyaviy yordam ko’rsatish huquqini beruvchi ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishning asosiy rejasini ishlab chiqadi va qabul qiladi. Koreya Respublikasida ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish, qo‘llab-quvvatlash sohasidagi davlat boshqaruvi siyosati va mexanizmi Mehnat vazirligi tomonidan amalga oshiriladi.

Muallif tomonidan xalqaro tajriba asosida ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning samarali faoliyat yuritishiga yordam beruvchi asosiy omillar aniqlandi: davlat tomonidan har tomonlama qo‘llab-quvvatlash; iqtisodiyotning xususiy sektori faoliyatiga ko‘mak berish; yetarli moliyalashtirish; tashkilotda samarali boshqaruv (rejalashtirish, tashkil etish, aloqa); tashqi muhitdagi o‘zgarishlarga moslashuvchanlik; ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning maqsadi va uning jamiyatdagi o‘rni haqida yuqori sifatli axborot “targ‘iboti”.

Tadqiqot natijasida ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik institutini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish global muammolarni hal qilishning samarali vositasi sifatida davlatning ijtimoiy sohadagi rolini o‘zgartirishi mumkinligi asoslangan. Bu ijtimoiy integratsiya, inklyuziv bandlikni ta’minlash, kambag‘allikni qisqartirish, aholining iqtisodiy faolligini oshirish, innovatsion rivojlanish va natijada ijtimoiy yo‘naltirilgan iqtisodiyotni shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Koreya Respublikasi Hukumati 2020 yilda 3125 ta ijtimoiy korxonalar ro‘yxatini tasdiqlagan va ularni moliyaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlash uchun 398,5 mln. AQSh doll. miqdorida budjetni qabul qilgan<sup>15</sup>. Subsidiyalar odatda ijtimoiy korxonaning dastlabki bosqichida kerak bo‘ladi va mamlakatda ularning soni tobora ortib bormoqda (2-jadval).

## 2-jadval

### Koreya Respublikasida asosiy turdagi ijtimoiy korxonalar soni<sup>16</sup>

Turi	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ijtimoiy korxonalar	1877	2122	2435	2777	3215
Kooperativ	12039	14158	16589	19429	22132
Qishloq korxonasi	1442	1514	1556	1652	1697
O‘z-o‘zini ta’minlaydigan korxonalar	1092	1211	1176	1062	997
Jami	16450 (14,1%↑)	19005 (15,5%↑)	21756 (14,5%↑)	24920 (14,5%↑)	28041 (12,5%↑)

<sup>15</sup> Soogwan Doh. Social Entrepreneurship and Regional Economic Development: The Case of Social Enterprise in South Korea. [https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/21/8843?type=check\\_update&version=2](https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/21/8843?type=check_update&version=2)

<sup>16</sup>Source: Interdepartmental Report of the Government of Republic of Korea (2020)

Ijtimoiy yo'naltirilgan davlatning asosiy vazifalaridan biri jamiyatning ijtimoiy muammolarini hal qilish bo'lib, ob'ektiv sabablarga ko'ra, davlat doim ham ijtimoiy sohaga tegishli bo'lgan barcha masalalarni qamrab ololmaydi. Aynan shu yerda davlatning tegishli muammolarini hal etishga tayyor va unga yelkadosh bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik instituti uchun keng imkoniyatlar paydo bo'ladi. Shu holda, agar davlat o'ziga yuklangan ijtimoiy funksiyani paritet asosida, davlat-xususiy sheriklik tamoyili va tartib-taomillariga ko'ra tadbirkorlik sub'ektiga bergani holda jamiyat uchun maksimal natijaga erishiladi.

Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni yuritishga qulay sharoitlar va imkoniyatlar yaratish uchun imkoniyati cheklangan tadbirkorlar, shu jumladan, aholining ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj toifalari uchun hududlarida startap dasturlarini qo'llab-quvvatlash platformasini yaratish nogironligi bo'lgan tadbirkorlar va ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj boshqa guruhlar ko'pincha an'anaviy moliyaviy va ta'lim resurslaridan foydalanish imkoniyatini oshiradi.

Platformani yaratish kichik va o'rta biznesni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan davlat dasturlari va tashabbuslari bilan qo'llab-quvvatlanishi mumkin. Grant dasturlari, soliq imtiyozlari, subsidiyalar va ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlashning boshqa shakllarini joriy etish bunday startaplarning muvaffaqiyati imkoniyatlarini sezilarli darajada oshirishi mumkin. Natijada, davlat ikki tomonlama foyda oladi: iqtisodiy faollikni oshiradi va ijtimoiy yukni kamaytiradi.

Dissertatsiyada ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik faoliyatining maqsadi, missiyasi, vazifa va funksiyalarini belgilab beruvchi – ijtimoiy ta'sir; moliyaviy barqarorlik; innovatsiya; tadbirkorlik yondashuvlari; o'zini o'zi ta'minlash va faoliyatini davom ettirish mezonlari ishlab chiqildi. Muallif ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni tadqiq etishda quyidagi mezonlar tizimidan foydalanishni maqsadga muvofiq deb hisoblaydi: faoliyat maqsadi va ko'lami, ijtimoiy ahamiyati, ijtimoiy qiymati, ijtimoiy muvozanatga ta'siri, potensial, cheklovlar va xavflar, samaradorlik va ehtiyojni baholash.

Tahlillar shuni ko'rsatdiki, ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni shakllantirish va rivojlantirish orqali mavjud dolzarb ijtimoiy muammolarni hal qilishning samarali vositasiga aylantirish mumkinligi hamda xorijiy tajriba asosida davlatning ijtimoiy sohadagi ma'lum bir funksiyalarini ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik institutiga topshirish maqsadga muvofiq. Bu esa o'z navbatida, ijtimoiy integratsiya mexanizmlarini shakllantirish, aholining ish bilan bandligiga ko'maklashishda inklyuzivlikni ta'minlash, kambag'allikni qisqartirish, aholining mehnat faolligini oshirish va natijada ijtimoiy yo'naltirilgan iqtisodiyotni shakllantirish imkonini beradi.

**“Ijtimoiy yo'naltirilgan bozor iqtisodiyotida ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning samaradorligi va barqarorligini ta'minlash”** deb nomlangan uchinchi bobda – ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik faoliyatining qonunchilik, huquqiy va institutsional asoslari, tendensiyalari va ustuvor yo'nalishlari hamda uni rivojlantirishni davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish masalalari xorij, jumladan, Koreya Respublikasi tajribasini hisobga olgan holda tahlil qilingan.

Muallif tomonidan O'zbekistonda ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish orqali turli ijtimoiy muammolarni hal etishning muqobil yo'li sifatida tegishli institutlar tizimi va institutsional muhitni shakllantirish zarurligi asoslangan. Natijada, o'z faoliyatini boshlayotgan ijtimoiy tadbirkorlar uchun ma'muriy-huquqiy to'siqlarni bartaraf etish; ikkinchidan, ijtimoiy biznesning tranzaksiya xarajatlarini kamaytirish; uchinchidan, jamiyatda ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning mavqeini oshirish va rivojlantirish; to'rtinchidan, ijtimoiy, ekologik, madaniy va hokazo muammolarni hal etishda fuqarolik jamiyatining ishtirokini rag'batlantirish; beshinchidan, ijtimoiy tadbirkorning ijobiy imidjini shakllantirish va jamiyatda unga nisbatan ijobiy munosabatni shakllantirishga imkon beradi.

Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni "davlat-tadbirkorlik-aholi" loyihaviy boshqaruv tizimini hamda xizmat ko'rsatish, hunarmandchilik, kasanachilik sohalarda aholi bandligini ta'minlashga qaratilgan tadbirkorlik loyihalarini bevosita mahallalarda amalga oshirish orqali takomillashtirish ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy tashabbuslarni amalga oshirishga yordam beradi. Bunday yondashuv barcha manfaatdor tomonlarning sa'y-harakatlarini yanada samarali muvofiqlashtirish, resurslar va kompetensiyalarning sinergiyasini ta'minlash imkonini beradi. Bunday o'zaro hamkorlik bir vaqtning o'zida iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy jihatlarni hisobga oladigan innovatsion yechimlarni yaratishga yordam beradi, bu ayniqsa ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik rivojlanish katalizatori bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan mahallalarda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

"Davlat-tadbirkorlik-aholi" tizimi mahalliy aholini iqtisodiy faoliyatga jalb etish va turli guruhlar o'rtasidagi aloqalarni mustahkamlashga qaratilgan qo'shma loyihalar orqali loyihalarni amalga oshirish, jumladan, aholining ijtimoiy ehtiyojmand toifalari uchun adolatli sharoitlar yaratishga yordam beradi. Mahalla darajasida bunday tashabbuslarni qo'llab-quvvatlash an'anaviy ko'nikma va bilimlarni saqlab qolish va rivojlantirishga, ularga bozorlarga chiqish, o'qitish va moliyaviy yordam berish orqali qo'llab-quvvatlaydi. Buning natijasida nafaqat iqtisodiy taraqqiyotga, balki mahallalarning ijtimoiy tuzilishini mustahkamlashga, turmush farovonligini oshirishga ham xizmat qiladi.

Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni tashkil etish va rivojlantirish bo'yicha jahon tajribasi tahlili ushbu faoliyatning rasmiy va norasmiy institutsional muhitda faoliyat yuritishini ko'rsatdi. Birinchisi, qabul qilingan qonunchilik normalari bo'lib, ular asosida davlatning ijtimoiy funksiyasi amalga oshiriladi; ikkinchisi – jamiyatning madaniy va axloqiy qadriyatlari asosida tashkil topadi.

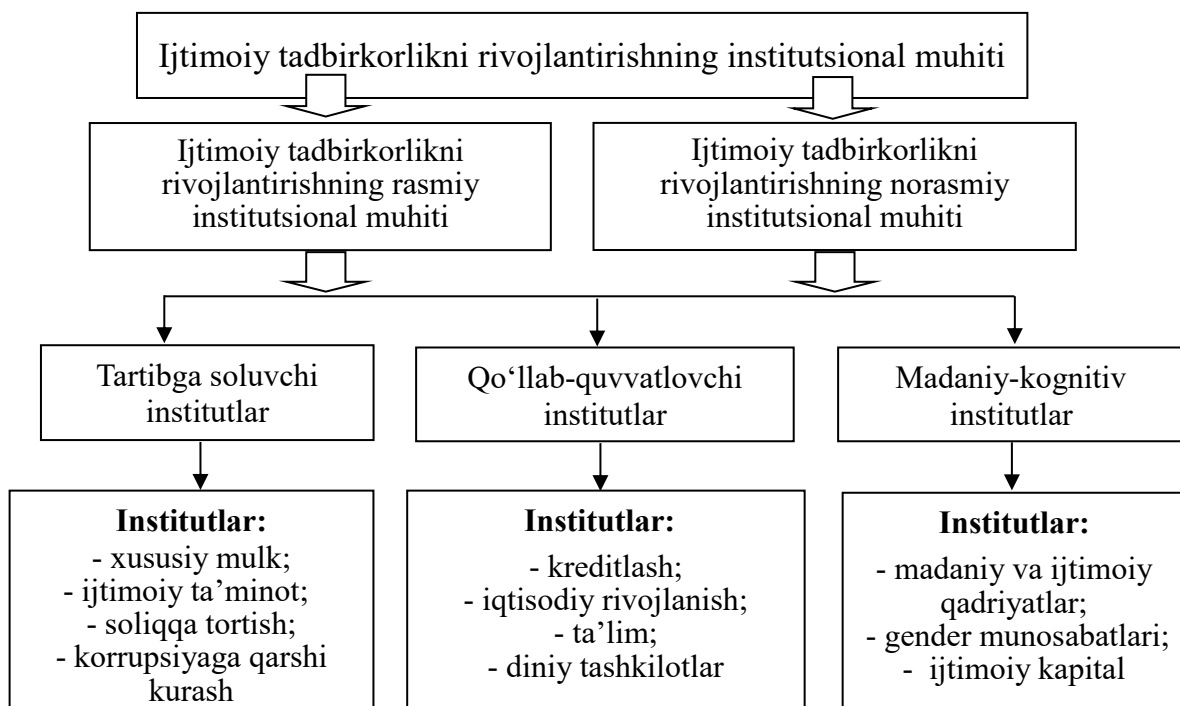
Tadqiqot natijalari asosida muallif ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning rivojlanishi uchun kuchli huquqiy tizimga asoslangan institutsional muhitni yaratish zarur deb hisoblaydi. Ijtimoiy ta'minot institutining ahamiyati institutsional bo'shliqlarning shakllanishiga yordam beradigan "davlatning muvaffaqiyatsizliklari" va "bozor muvaffaqiyatsizliklari" ning chuqurligi bilan belgilanadi<sup>17</sup>. "Institutsional bo'shliqlar" konsepsiyasiga ko'ra, jamiyatning ijtimoiy muammolarini hal qilishda davlat ishtirokining katta bo'lmagan darajasi ijtimoiy tadbirkorlarga

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<sup>17</sup> Dacin M.T., Goodstein J., Scott W.R. Institutional theory and institutional changes // The Academy of Management Journal. 2002. Vol. 45. № 1. P. 45-57.

bo‘lgan ehtiyojning ortib borishini rag‘batlantiradi, ya’ni ijtimoiy korxonalar davlat va bozor tomonidan ba’zi sabablarga ko‘ra, ijtimoiy ehtiyojlarni qondira olmaydigan sohalarida paydo bo‘ladi. Bu esa kuchli ijtimoiy ta’minot institutlarining ijtimoiy ehtiyojlarni davlat darajasida qondirishga yordam beradi.

Ijtimoiy institutlarni uch turga ajratish mumkin: tartibga soluvchi, qo‘llab-quvvatlovchi va madaniy-kognitiv. Nazorat qiluvchi institutlar rasmiy institutsional muhitga tegishli; qo‘llab-quvvatlash – iqtisodiy sub’ektlarning muayyan faoliyatlarini qisman tartibga solish va rag‘batlantirish; madaniy-kognitiv institutlar – bu shaxslarning o‘zlari tomonidan yaratilgan me’yorlar va qoidalar majmui, ular norasmiy sohaga tegishli. Ushbu yondashuvni ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish institutlarining mohiyati va ahamiyatini tahlil qilishda qo‘llash mumkin (2-rasm).



**2-rasm. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish institutlari va institutsional muhiti<sup>18</sup>**

Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishda institutsional muhit rasmiy va norasmiyga bo‘linadi va tartibga soluvchi, qo‘llab-quvvatlovchi va madaniy-kognitiv institutlarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Normativ-huquqiy muhit institutlariga an’anaviy ravishda quyidagilar kiradi: xususiy mulk instituti, ijtimoiy ta’minot instituti, soliq va korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash institutlari. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishni rag‘batlantirishga yo‘naltirilgan soliqqa tortish instituti nafaqat “soliqlar va yig‘imlar”, balki “subsidiyalar” bilan ham faoliyat yuritishiga tayinishi kerak.

Muallif tomonidan ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik korxonasi yoki loyihasiga ta’sir qiluvchi ichki va tashqi omillarni baholashga yordam beruvchi strategik

<sup>18</sup> Muallif tomonidan tuzilgan

rejalashtirishga xizmat qiluvchi SWOT tahlili amalga oshirildi. Ushbu tahlil asosida korxonaning rivojlanish, o‘shish yoki faoliyatidagi o‘zgarishlarga doir asosli qarorlar qabul qilish hamda aniqlangan omillar asosida vaziyatni yaxshilash uchun qanday zarur choralar ko‘rish lozimligini aniqlash mumkin (3-jadval).

**3-jadval**

**Ijtimoiy korxonaning SWOT tahlili<sup>19</sup>**

<b>Kuchli tomonlar</b>	<b>Zaif tomonlar</b>
Odamlarning hayot sifatini yaxshilash orqali ijtimoiy, ekologik va iqtisodiy muammolarni hal qilishga qaratilgan	Ijtimoiy tashabbuslarni monetizatsiya qilishdagi qiyinchiliklar va an’anaviy moliyalashtirish manbalaridan foydalanish cheklanganligi sababli moliyaviy qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishi mumkin.
Ko‘pincha murakkab muammolarni hal qilishda yangi va samarali yechimlarni yaratishga olib keladigan innovatsion yondashuvlarni qo‘llaydilar	Malakali kadrlar, texnologiya va infratuzilma kabi resurslar yetishmasligiga duch kelishadi.
Barqarorlik: moliyaviy mustaqillikka intiladi, bu esa ularni yanada barqaror va tashqi moliyalashtirish va grantlarga kamroq qaram qiladi.	Ijtimoiy maqsadlarga e’tibor qaratish foydaning pasayishiga olib keladi, kengaytirish va qayta investitsiya qilish imkoniyatlarini cheklaydi.
Ijtimoiy mas’uliyatli investorlarni va jamiyatga ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadigan loyihalarni qo‘llab-quvvatlashdan manfaatdor bo‘lgan fondlarni jalb qilishi mumkin.	Ba’zi ijtimoiy korxonalar tashqi grantlar va xayriyalarga tayanadi, bu ularni siyosat va iqtisodiyotdagi o‘zgarishlarga nisbatan zaif qiladi.
<b>Imkoniyatlar</b>	<b>Tahdidlar</b>
Aholining ijtimoiy va ekologik muammolardan xabardorligi oshishi bilan ijtimoiy korxonalar tomonidan taklif etilayotgan tovarlar va xizmatlarga talab ortib boradi	Iqtisodiy inqirozlar va beqarorlik ijtimoiy korxonalarni moliyalashtirish va tovarlar va xizmatlarga bo‘lgan talabga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin.
Davlat dasturlari va xalqaro jamg‘armalar ko‘pincha ijtimoiy tadbirkorlarga grantlar, subsidiyalar va boshqa ko‘mak turlarini taqdim etadi.	Ijtimoiy mas’uliyat elementlarini joriy qiluvchi ijtimoiy korxonalar va an’anaviy kompaniyalar sonining ko‘payishi bozorda raqobatni kuchaytirishi mumkin.
Loyihalarni birgalikda amalga oshirish uchun biznes, nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlari va davlat idoralari bilan hamkorlik aloqalarini o‘rnatishi mumkin.	Qonunchilikdagi o‘zgarishlar va tartibga soluvchi to‘siqlar ijtimoiy tadbirkorlarning faoliyatini qiyinlashtirishi va muvofiqlik xarajatlarini oshirishi mumkin.
Barqaror rivojlanish va ijtimoiy farovonlikka yo‘naltirilgan yangi bo‘shliqlar va bozorlarni rivojlan-tirishlari mumkin.	O‘z faoliyatini kengaytirish va yangi bozorlarga chiqish va o‘shishda ma’lum qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishi mumkin.

Bugungi kunda O‘zbekiston qonunchiligida “ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik” tushunchasining mavjud emasligiga qaramay, nodavlat va notijorat tashkilotlaridan tashqari ushbu sohada faoliyat yuritayotgan korxonalar mavjud. Xususan, BMT Taraqqiyot Dasturining O‘zbekistondagi vakolatxonasi O‘zbekistondagi yirik savdo tarmog‘i Korzinka bilan o‘zaro anglashuv memorandumini imzolagan. Unga ko‘ra, Korzinka.uz savdo tarmoqlariga ijtimoiy

<sup>19</sup> Muallif tomonidan tuzilgan

korxonalar bilan tuzilgan shartnoma asosida ularning mahsulotlari savdoga qo'yilgan<sup>20</sup>.

O'zbekistonda ishsiz fuqarolarni mehnat bozorida yuqori talabga ega bo'lgan kasbga o'rgatish va o'z xodimlarining malakasini oshirish bo'yicha o'quv markazlarini qurish va jihozlash xarajatlarini Bandlikka ko'maklashish davlat

jamg'armasi mablag'lari hisobidan 100 foiz qoplab berish ta'lim dasturlari va infratuzilmaga sarmoya kiritish ishsizlik darajasini pasaytirish, soliq tushumlarini oshirish va farovonlik xarajatlarini kamaytirish kabi uzoq muddatli iqtisodiy foyda keltiradi.

Ta'lim olish va qayta tayyorlash imkoniyatini ta'minlash ijtimoiy barqarorlikka yordam beradi va fuqarolarning mehnat bozorida o'zgarishlarga moslashish, mehnat unumdorligini oshirish uchun asos bo'lgan malakali ishchi kuchini yaratishga yordam beradi. Bu esa mehnat bozori tez o'zgarib borayotgan bugungi dunyoda yaxshi tayyorlangan ishchi kuchiga ega bo'lish mamlakatning global raqobatbardoshligining asosiy omiliga aylanadi.

O'zbekistonda ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik faoliyatini davlatning ko'p dastur va chora-tadbirlarida ko'rishimiz mumkin (4-jadval). O'zbekistonda qariyb 1 million nogironligi bo'lgan shaxs bo'lishiga qaramay, ularning ish bilan bandlik darajasi juda past va 2023 yilda atigi 8,4 foizni tashkil etgan. Masalan, Yevropa Ittifoqida 67 million nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslarning 50,8 foizi ish bilan ta'minlangan.

#### 4-jadval

#### O'zbekiston Respublikasida nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslarning ish bilan bandligi<sup>21</sup>

Yil	Jami ishlaydigan nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslar	Nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslar soni	Nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslar uchun ajratilgan ish o'rinlari soni	Nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslar uchun ajratilgan ish o'rinlari mavjud korxonalar soni
2018	27000	710539	19140	17892
2019	29300	742195	13131	17434
2020	34500	760243	9071	16464
2021	43799	799515	11384	17156
2022	71595	896423	8770	15143
2023	73223	866269	10406	16753

Aytish lozimki, nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslarni ish bilan ta'minlash katta ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega, chunki bu ularning jamiyatga integratsiyalashuviga, moliyaviy mustaqilligini ta'minlashga, o'zlarini hurmat qilish va qadrlashlarini

<sup>20</sup> Роль социальных предприятий в обеспечении занятости и социальной защиты населения. Министерство труда Республики Узбекистан, Программа развития ООН, 2016 г.

<sup>21</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasi Kambag'allikni qisqartirish va bandlik vaziriligi ma'lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tuzilgan.

o'shiradi, shuningdek, kasbiy mahorat va ijtimoiy moslashuvni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Shu bilan birga, nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslarni bandligi ularning jamiyat hayotining faol ishtirokchisiga aylanishi, o'z salohiyatini yuzaga chiqarishi, hayot sifatini oshirishi va mustaqil bo'lishi imkonini beradi.

Shuningdek, O'zbekistonda kasanachilikning keng joriy etilishini ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning bir ko'rinishi deb hisoblash mumkin. Kasanachilik ish o'rinlarini yaratish va aholining ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj qatlamlarining hayot sifatini yaxshilash, oilaviy budjet daromadlarini oshirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Kasanachilik, ayniqsa, ko'p bolali ayollarni, yordamga muhtoj nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslarni, jismonan cheklovlarga ega, oilaviy mas'uliyat yoki o'z hududida ish yo'qligi sababli ishsiz qolishi mumkin bo'lgan odamlarga ish bilan ta'minlaydi (5-jadval).

### 5-jadval

#### O'zbekistonda "Yagona milliy mehnat tizimi"da ro'yxatdan o'tgan kasanachilar soni, 01.07. 2023 yil holatiga<sup>22</sup>

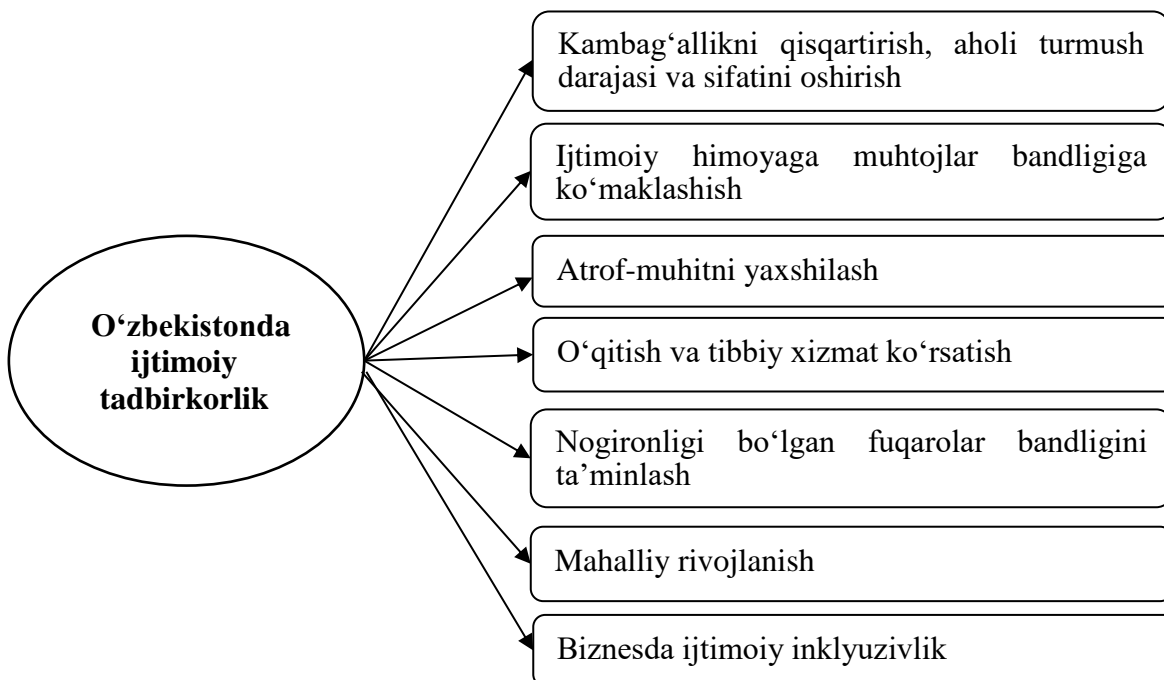
Hudud	Tashkilot son	Jami ishlovchilar	Shundan		Xizmat korsatish	Sanoat	Qishloq xo'jaligi
			Erkak	Ayol			
Jami	5 797	224 265	83 106	141 159	6 534	102 955	110 070
Qoraqolpog'iston Respublikasi	224	11174	4 319	6 855	322	8 376	2 283
Andijon	335	7 350	2 500	4 850	503	4 357	2 011
Buxoro	319	92976	38 010	54 966	245	58 525	34 027
Jizzax	946	17926	6 797	11 129	515	5 300	11 913
Qashqadaryo	722	10078	3 110	6 968	343	1 657	7 339
Navoiy	295	5 644	1 528	4 116	543	3 652	1 113
Namangan	266	6 433	2 914	3 519	388	4 207	1 635
Samarqand	649	8 450	3 786	4 664	1 633	4 465	2 001
Sirdaryo	118	799	209	590	74	281	369
Surxondaryo	257	18656	6 816	11 840	220	414	17 848
Toshkent	386	5 915	2 148	3 767	338	1 497	3 823
Farg'ona	489	3451	9 055	25 396	717	8 310	24 801
Xorazm	294	3 070	1 090	1 980	290	1 660	900
Toshkent sh.	497	1 343	824	519	403	254	7

2023 yilda O'zbekistonda jami 224 ming kishi kasanachilik bilan band bo'lgan va ularning 59 foizini ayollar tashkil etgan. Hududlarda kasanachilikning eng katta ulushi Buxoro (41,4 foiz), Farg'ona (15,3 foiz) va Surxondaryo (8,3 foiz) viloyatlariga to'g'ri kelgan.

<sup>22</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasi Kambag'allikni qisqartirish va bandlik vaziriligi ma'lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tuzilgan.

Biroq, mamlakatda ijtimoiy korxonalar to‘g‘risida maxsus qonunning, “ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik” tushunchasi ta’rifining mavjud emasligi ularni har tomonlama qo‘llab-quvvatlash va rivojlantirishga imkoniyati bermaydi.

Muallif O‘zbekistonda ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish va orqali mamlakatda oldida turgan dolzarb muammolar yechimida muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligini hisobga olib, asosiy yo‘nalishlarini taklif qildi (3-rasm).



### 3-rasm. O‘zbekistonda ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning asosiy yo‘nalishlari<sup>23</sup>

Davlat aholining ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj qatlamlarini to‘liq qamrab olishi mushkul va ular e’tibordan chetda qolishi mumkin. Bunday hollarda tadbirkorlar ijtimoiy ehtiyojmandlarga yordam ko‘rsatish sohasida loyihalarni amalga oshiradilar. Ayniqsa, dunyoda ro‘y bergan COVID-19 pandemiyasi bu jarayonda davlatdan tashqari boshqa tuzilmalar, birinchi navbatda, biznes sub’ektlarining ham ishtirok etishining qanchalik muhimligini isbotladi.

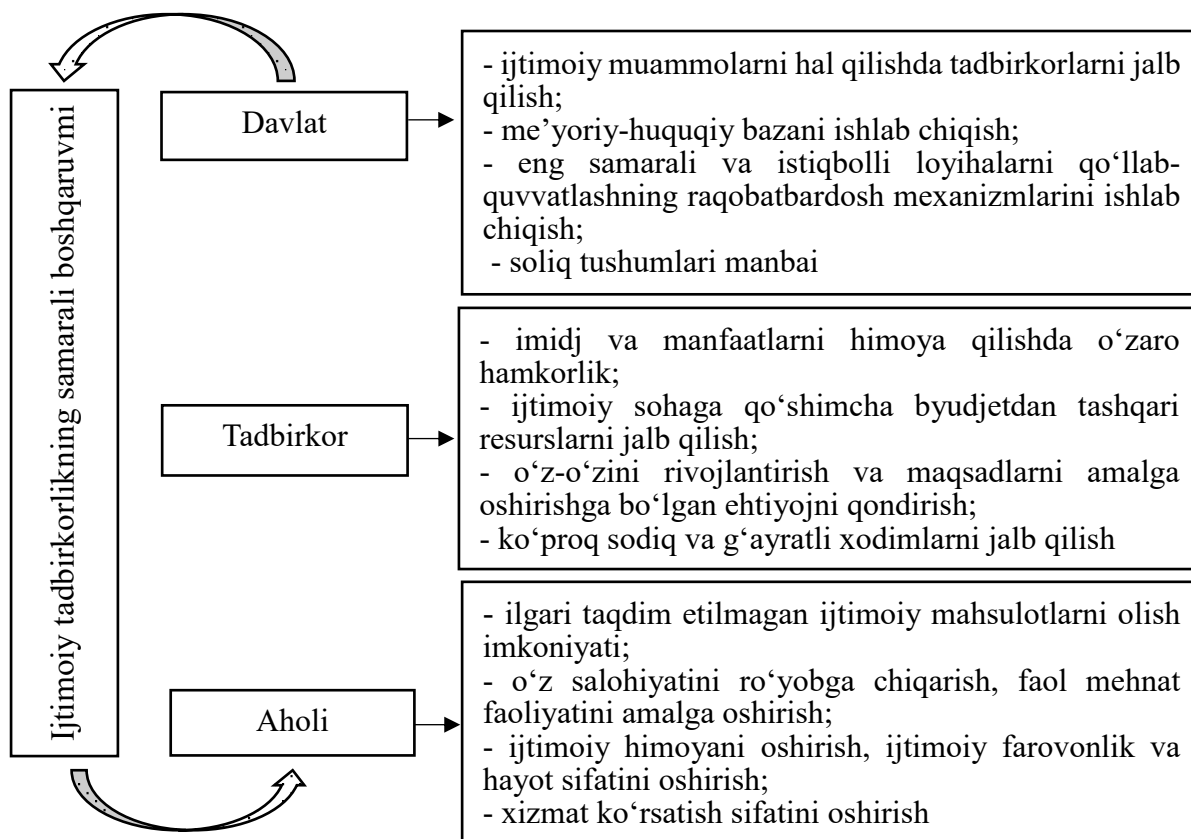
Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik instituti muayyan ijtimoiy muammolarni yumshatish yoki hal qilishga qaratilgan biznes hisoblanadi va bunday korxonalarining maqsadi foydani ko‘paytirishga qaratilmagan. Ularning asosiy maqsad va yutuqlari ijtimoiy foydalilik mezonini hisoblanadi. Jahon tajribasi aynan ijtimoiy tadbirkorlarning eng dolzarb ijtimoiy muammolarni hal etishda innovator ekanligini hamda ijtimoiy yo‘naltirilgan biznes faoliyatiga odamlarni faol jalb qilish uchun keng imkoniyatlar ochishini ko‘rsatmoqda.

Muallif ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish va qo‘llab-quvvatlashda davlat, korxonalar va aholi uchun manfaatli va samarali bo‘lgan loyihaviy boshqaruv shaklini tatbiq etishni ilgari suradi. Bunda davlat resurslarini

<sup>23</sup> Muallif tomonidan tuzilgan



loyihaning maqsadlaridan kelib chiqqan holda markazlashgan va mutanosib ravishda taqsimlash imkoniyati, uning texnik-iqtisodiy asoslanishi; resurslardan samarali foydalanishni ta'minlash; chora-tadbirlar majmuini tayyorlashda izchillik; budget xarajatlarining shaffofligi va loyihalarni amalga oshirishning ochiqligi; loyihaning amalga oshirilishini nazorat qilish ta'minlanadi (4-rasm).



#### 4-rasm. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik sohasida loyihaviy boshqaruv<sup>24</sup>

Mamlakatda ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish va qo'llab-quvvatlash mustahkam me'yoriy-huquqiy baza bilan bog'liq. Ishsizlik, kambag'allikni qisqartirish, shuningdek, ijtimoiy foydali tovar va xizmatlar ishlab chiqarishni rag'batlantirish vositasi bo'lgan ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning dolzarbligi hamda xorijiy tajribani hisobga olgan holda O'zbekistonda ushbu faoliyatni tartibga soluvchi qonunni qabul qilishni taqozo etadi. "Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik to'g'risida"gi qonun loyihasi 2021 yilda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qonunchilik palatasi tomonidan qabul qilingan. Biroq, qonun loyihasi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Senati tomonidan aholining ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj qatlamlari tushunchasi amaldagi qonunchilikdagi ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj guruh toifalari tushunchasiga hamda soliq va boshqa hisobot shakllariga mos kelmaganligi sababli qayta ko'rib chiqish uchun qaytarilgan.

<sup>24</sup> Muallif tomonidan tuzilgan

Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash va rivojlantirishda davlatning o'rni katta va uni 6-jadvalda ko'rish mumkin.

## 6-jadval

### Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishni davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash mexanizmlari<sup>25</sup>

Moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash	Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlarga mablag'lar, grantlar, kreditlar yoki investitsiyalar berish. Davlat dasturlari ijtimoiy korxonalarni ochish yoki kengaytirish uchun past foizli kreditlar, kredit kafolatlari yoki uzoq muddatli moliyalashtirishni taklif qilishi mumkin.
Itiyozlar va soliq orqali rag'batlar	Ijtimoiy korxonalariga soliq afzalliklari va imtiyozlar berish. Bu faoliyatning dastlabki yillarida daromad solig'idan ozod qilish, mulk solig'idan ozod qilish yoki yer solig'i bo'yicha imtiyozlarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin.
O'qitish va konsultatsiya	Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlar uchun ta'lim dasturlari, treninglar va maslahatlar berish. Davlat ijtimoiy korxonani muvaffaqiyatli yuritish uchun zarur bo'lgan menejment, marketing, moliya va boshqa ko'nikmalar bo'yicha maxsus ta'lim dasturlarini ishlab chiqishi mumkin.
Infratuzilma yaratish	Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlar uchun infratuzilmani rivojlantirish, jumladan, inkubatorlar, biznes markazlari, kovorking maydonlari va qo'llab-quvvatlash tarmoqlari. Davlat ijtimoiy tadbirkorlar uchrashishi, tajriba almashishi va zarur resurslarni olishi mumkin bo'lgan joylarni yaratish va rivojlantirishga ko'maklashishi mumkin.
Me'yoriy-huquqiy qo'llab-quvvatlash	Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishga yordam beruvchi maxsus qonunchilik asoslari va tartibga solish mexanizmlarini yaratish. Davlat ro'yxatga olish va lisenziyalash tartib-taomillarini soddalashtirishi, ijtimoiy tadbirkorlarga jamiyat manfaatlari yo'lida yanada moslashuvchan faoliyat yuritishi uchun maxsus qoidalar joriy etishi mumkin.
Hamkorlik	Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlar, davlat organlari, nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlari va biznes sektori o'rtasidagi hamkorlikni rivojlantirish. Bu resurslar, bilim va tajriba almashish, qo'shma loyiha va tashabbuslarni yaratish imkonini beradi.

Muallif ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning institutsional muhitini rivojlantirish jarayonining modelini taklif qildi va u o'ziga xos yo'l xaritasi sifatida quyidagi harakatlar ketma-ketligini o'z ichiga oladi:

- 1) Institutsional davlat tuzilmasini yaratish.
- 2) Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning qonunchilik bazasini shakllantirish.
- 3) Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish.
- 4) Ijtimoiy sohada innovatsiyalar markazini yaratish.
- 5) Chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirishning nazorat ko'rsatkichlari dinamikasini baholash.

Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish va uning samarali faoliyat yuritishida AKT dan keng foydalanish ularning innovatsion loyihalari, startaplarini moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash imkoniyatlarini sezilarli darajada kengaytiradi. Shuningdek, barcha ishtirokchilarning (davlat va xususiy biznes) sa'y-harakatlarini birlashtirishga, aholining rejalashtirilgan maqsadlar to'g'risida

<sup>25</sup> Muallif tomonidan tuzilgan

xabardorligini oshiradi, ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning maqsadi va muvaffaqiyati, ko'rsatilayotgan ijtimoiy xizmatlar sifatini oshiradi, ijtimoiy korxonalarining raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga va ularning ijtimoiy ta'sirini (samarasini) kuchaytirishga yordam beradi.

Davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlashning ushbu mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish va uning ijtimoiy muammolarni hal etishdagi rolini kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi.

## XULOSA

Jahon tajribasi ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning jamiyat va iqtisodiyot hayotida muhim rol o'ynashi va uni rivojlantirishning dolzarb masala ekanligini ko'rsatmoqda. Ushbu hodisaning o'ziga xos jihati uning maqsadi foyda olish emas, balki tadbirkorlik vositasida aholining ijtimoiy farovonligini oshirish hisoblanadi.

1. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik barqaror rivojlanish manfaatlariga to'liq javob beradigan tadbirkorlik faoliyatining ilg'or shaklidir. Biroq, uning shakllanishi va rivojlanishiga institutsional muhit, uning ilmiy nazariyasi va izchil metodologiyasining mavjud emasligi hamda ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning salohiyati va afzalliklari to'g'risidagi bilimlarning yetishmasligi ta'sir qilmoqda. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik o'zining katta ahamiyatiga qaramay, hali uning salohiyati yetarlicha o'rganilmagan.

2. Bugungi kunda ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish nihoyatda muhimdir va bu davlatning bir qator «muvaffaqiyatsizligi» muammolarini hal qilish va shu bilan birga budjet mablag'larini tejash imkonini beradi. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega muammolarni budjet mablag'larini jalb qilmasdan hal qilish imkonini beradi va davlat tomonidan faol qo'llab-quvvatlanadigan ob'ekt hisoblanadi. Ushbu faoliyatni rivojlantirish birinchidan, kichik va o'rta biznesga tegishli umumiy tamoyillarni, ikkinchidan, innovatsion tashabbuslarni qo'llab-quvvatlash tamoyillarini qo'llash, uchinchidan, ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari (tijorat va notijorat) bilan belgilanadi.

3. Jahon tajribasi asosida ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning samarali faoliyat yuritishiga xizmat qiluvchi asosiy omillar shakllantirildi: davlat tomonidan har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash; iqtisodiyotdagi xususiy sektorning faolligi; yetarli darajada moliyalashtirish; tashkilot ichida samarali boshqaruv (rejalashtirish, tashkil etish, aloqa); tashqi muhitdagi o'zgarishlarga moslashish; Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning maqsadi va uning jamiyatdagi o'rni haqida yuqori sifatli ma'lumotlarni «targ'ib qilish».

4. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik institutining shakllanishi va rivojlanishi davlatning ijtimoiy sohadagi rolini o'zgartirdi hamda ijtimoiy muammolar yechimiga ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikdan samarali vosita sifatida foydalanish mumkinligi tasdiqladi. Bu ijtimoiy integratsiya mexanizmlarini shakllantirish, to'liq bandlikni ta'minlash, kambag'allikni kamaytirish, aholi faolligini oshirish, innovatsion

rivojlanish va natijada ijtimoiy yo‘naltirilgan iqtisodiyotni shakllantirish imkonini beradi.

5. Ijtimoiy yo‘naltirilgan bozor iqtisodiyotini qurishda ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik muhim o‘rin tutadi. Muallif mazkur faoliyatni amalga oshirish, uni qo‘llab-quvvatlash, moliyalashtirish va davlat tomonidan ko‘mak ko‘rsatishning boshqa shakllari, qoidalarini belgilab beruvchi “Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik to‘g‘risida”gi qonunni qabul qilish zarur deb hisoblaydi hamda ushbu faoliyatni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan dasturdar ishlab chiqishni taklif etadi.

6. Davlat va yirik biznesni moliyaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlash ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik faoliyatidagi muammolarini hal etishda ustuvor ta‘sir qiluvchi va tartibga soluvchi «hakam»dir. Shundan kelib chiqib, davlat ijtimoiy tadbirkorlar uchun soliq yukini va ijara xarajatlarini minimallashtirish uchun moliyaviy, mulkiy, infratuzilma, o‘qitish, axborot va maslahat yordami ko‘rsatishi zarur.

7. Muallif ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning institutsional muhitini rivojlantirish paradigmasini shakllantirish va tegishli strategiyani ishlab chiqishni va uni amalga oshirish uchun ketma-ket uchta bosqichni taklif etildi: ijtimoiy tadbirkorlar faoliyatini tartibga soluvchi qonunchilik bazasini shakllantirish; ijtimoiy tadbirkorlarni infratuzilmaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlash chora-tadbirlarini ishlab chiqish; ijtimoiy investitsiya institutlarini rivojlantirish.

8. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning institutsional muhitini shakllantirishning jarayon modeli taklif etildi. U o‘ziga xos yo‘l xaritasi rolini o‘ynaydi va quyidagi chora-tadbirlar ketma-ketligini o‘z ichiga oladi: 1) Davlatning institutsional tuzilmasini yaratish; 2) Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikning huquqiy asoslarini shakllantirish; 3) ijtimoiy tadbirkorlikni qo‘llab-quvvatlash bo‘yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish; 4) Ijtimoiy sohada innovatsiyalar markazini tashkil etish; 5) chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish ko‘rsatkichlari dinamikasini baholash.

9. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik ko‘ngillilik va fuqarolik faolligi orqali barqaror rivojlanish yo‘lidagi asosiy qadamga aylanmoqda. An‘anaviy va ijtimoiy tadbirkorlik o‘rtasidagi keskin farqni qisqartirishda korxonaning korporativ ijtimoiy mas‘uliyati, missiyasini rag‘batlantirish zarur. Ijtimoiy tadbirkorlar progressiv ijtimoiy biznes yoki jamiyat ne‘matlarini yaratadilar va yuqori qiymatga, qadriyatga ega ijtimoiy o‘zgarishlarni amalga oshiradilar. Bunday tadbirkorlar ijtimoiy muammolarni hal qiladi va tizim miqyosida o‘zgarishlarni amalga oshiradi.

10. Raqamli texnologiyalar va shaffoflikni oshirish ijtimoiy biznesga barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlariga erishishda muhim rol o‘ynamoqda. Korxonalarining korporativ ijtimoiy mas‘uliyatini oshirish maqsadida ularning o‘zlari mansub bo‘lgan jamiyatga faol va ijobiy hissa qo‘shishi uchun tegishli shart-sharoitlarni yaratish zarur. Bu kompaniyalarning jamiyatdagi o‘z o‘rnini aholining hayot sifatiga, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy o‘zgarishlarga va atrof-muhitni yaxshilashga ta‘sirini bilishlari kerakligiga asoslanadi.

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UZBEKISTAN NAMED AFTER MIRZO ULUGBEK**

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**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN  
NAMED AFTER MIRZO ULUGBEK**

**PRIORITY AREAS OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT  
(IN THE EXAMPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN)**

08.00.01 – Economic theory

**ABSTRACT**  
**of dissertation of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) on economical sciences**

Tashkent – 2024

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## **INTRODUCTION (to the abstract of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation)**

**Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic.** In the world, the place and role of social entrepreneurship in the development of such areas as poverty, unemployment, education, health care, environmental protection is gaining a tendency to increase. They are taking on some of the tasks of the public sector by providing innovative solutions, flexible and targeted approaches that are not only effective, but also long-term sustainable. "In the field of social entrepreneurship in the world, 40 mln. people are employed, more than 20 million of them are volunteers, as well as 2 million more than 500,000 social enterprises are registered, and more than 5 percent of the population is engaged in business activities in the social sphere. Social enterprises in the US are 14 million. provides employment to a person, and in Australia and the European Union, 3 and 8 percent of GDP, respectively, belong to social enterprises<sup>26</sup>. This, in turn, requires the improvement of the mechanism of state support for social entrepreneurship in developing countries in the market economy.

In the scientific research conducted in the world, the issue of developing an effective mechanism for creating new jobs from social entrepreneurship and supporting economic growth by stimulating the national economy, ensuring that it becomes a driving force in the development of small and medium-sized businesses is being studied at the level of a global problem. In particular, special attention is paid to research in such areas as the effective use of practical skills and accumulated experience in establishing and regulating a socially oriented market economy, supporting the participation of business entities in solving social issues, wide promotion of their social function and implementation.

In Uzbekistan, comprehensive measures are being implemented to support business activities by the state, to further strengthen their place and role in the social sphere, and to increase their contribution to ensuring the employment of the population. Also, in the republic, "... creation of conditions for the organization of business activities and formation of permanent sources of income, increase the share of the private sector in the GDP to 80% and the share of exports to 60%. The tasks of reducing the tax burden on business entities from 27.5% of GDP to 25% by 2026, improving the activities of existing structures for supporting entrepreneurship in the regions, and reducing unemployment and poverty<sup>27</sup>. In this regard, it is appropriate to pay special attention to research in areas such as improving the economic mechanism of state support for business entities operating in the social sphere, their effective stimulation based on various means.

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<sup>26</sup> EU, European Union. (2021). A policy brief from the policy learning platform on SME competitiveness. [https://www.interregeurope.eu/fileadmin/user\\_upload/plp\\_uploads/policy\\_briefs/The\\_social\\_economy\\_and\\_support\\_to\\_social\\_enterprises\\_in\\_the\\_European\\_Union\\_Policy\\_brief.pdf](https://www.interregeurope.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/plp_uploads/policy_briefs/The_social_economy_and_support_to_social_enterprises_in_the_European_Union_Policy_brief.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026"

This dissertation research serves to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks defined in the Decree No. PF-158 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 11, 2023 "On the Strategy of Uzbekistan – 2030", PQ-93 dated June 12, 2023 "On measures aimed at establishing mutually beneficial cooperation with business entities in reducing poverty", Decree No. PF-60 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" dated January 28, 2022, Decree No. PF-175 "On approval of the strategy of social protection of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated July 25, 2022, Decree No. PF-29 "On the priorities of the state policy on the development of entrepreneurship in the neighborhood, ensuring employment and reducing poverty" dated March 29, 2021, Resolution No. PQ-306 "Measures for financial and institutional support of small business development" dated September 14, 2023, Resolution No.279 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to implement the program "20 thousand entrepreneurs – 500 thousand qualified specialists" dated July 7, 2023.

**Dependence of the research on the priorities of the development of republican science and technology.** Dissertation research was carried out in accordance with priority line I. «Spiritual-ethical and cultural development of a democratic and legal society, formation of an innovative economy» of the republic's science and technology development.

**The level of study of the problem.** The general theoretical and methodological foundations of studying the development of entrepreneurship were considered by a number of foreign scientists, including I. Bentham, T. Hobbs, P. Drucker, R. Cantillon, P. Krugman, A. Marshall, J.S. Mill, J.B. Say, A. Smith, M. Friedman, J. Schumpeter and others. In the works of these authors, the main aspects of the formation and development of the theory of entrepreneurship at various stages of economic development are studied.

Understanding the essence and theory of modern social entrepreneurship development J. Gregory Dees, Bill Drayton, Muhammad Yunus, Jeffrey Hollander, M. Tina Dacin, Peter A. Dacin, Yin, J., Chen, H., Erpf, P., Ripper, M. J., Castignetti M.<sup>28</sup> and other scholars contributed greatly.

Various aspects of social entrepreneurship in the Republic of Korea are expressed in the works of Mee Young Yeo, Eun-Hee Kim, Oh, Sang-Hwan, Lee

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<sup>28</sup>J. Gregory Dees. *Enterprising Nonprofits: A Toolkit for Social Entrepreneurs*, 2001, J. Gregory Dees. *Strategic Tools for Social Entrepreneurs: Enhancing the Performance of Your Enterprising Nonprofit*, 2002, Kickul, J., & Lyons, T. (2012). *Understanding Social Entrepreneurship: The Relentless Pursuit of Mission in an Ever-Changing World*. Routledge Publishing, Muhammad Yunus. *Creating a World without Poverty: Social Business and the Future of Capitalism*. New York: PublicAffairs. 2007, Muhammad Yunus. *Building Social Business: The New Kind of Capitalism that Serves Humanity's Most Pressing Needs*. 2010, Jeffrey Hollander. *The Responsibility Revolution: How the Next Generation of Businesses Will Win*. 2010 Tina Dacin, Peter A. Dacin *Social Entrepreneurship: A Critique and Future Directions* 2011; Yin, J., Chen, H. *Dual-goal management in social enterprises: evidence from China*. *Management Decision* 2019; Erpf, P., Ripper, M. J., Castignetti, M. *Understanding Social Entrepreneurship Based on Self-Evaluations of Organizational Leaders-Insights from an International Survey*. *Journal of Social Entrepreneurship* 2019.



Yoeng-taek, Youngjin, Kim, Cho Hee Jin, Jang Yong-seok, Jeon, Hyeon Jeong, Kim, Cheol Young, Kan, Ki Hyun, Cho, Sangmi<sup>29</sup> and others.

Various issues of entrepreneurship development in Uzbekistan Yo. Abdullaev, A.V. Vahabov, F. Karimov, Sh. J. Ergashkhodjaeva, Sh. Yuldashev, H. P. Abulqosimov, Sh. A. Toshmatov, A. A. Kulmatov, N. K. Murodova, U. V. Gafurov, K. Kurpayanidi, M. Ashurov, M. M. Abdurakhmanov and other scientists were researched<sup>30</sup>.

**The connection of the dissertation topic with the research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation was completed.** The topic of this dissertation was carried out as part of the scientific-practical project No. PZ-20170930109 of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek on the topic «Improving the mechanism for identifying socially needy layers of the population and strengthening the addressability of the social protection system» (2018-2020 years).

**The purpose of the research.** The purpose of the dissertation research is to develop a scientific proposal and practical recommendations aimed at the development of social entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**The tasks of the research** are as follows:

- to analyze, systematize and generalize of the theoretical and methodological foundations of the formation of social entrepreneurship;
- to analyze the foreign experience of regulation and support of social entrepreneurship and study the possibility of its application;
- to determine the main criteria and factors for the formation of social entrepreneurship;
- to study the impact of social entrepreneurship on social support of the population;

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<sup>29</sup> Mee Young Yeo (2016). Study on the correlation between Social Economy and Economic Growth. Department of Food and Resource Economics, Korea University doctoral dissertation; Eun-Hee Kim (2022). The Effect of Social Entrepreneurship on Management Performance through Market Orientation. Dept. of Business Consulting Graduate School, Daejeon University doctoral dissertation; Oh, Sang-Hwan (2017). The Effects of Social Entrepreneurship on the Market Orientation and Sustainability of Social Enterprise. Department of Business Administration Graduate School, Catholic University of Pusan doctoral dissertation; Lee Yoeng-Taak. A Theoretical Study on the Social Entrepreneurship. Social Enterprise Studies, 2009, The Legal Approach for Making Promotion of Social Enterprises, 2011; Cho Hee Jin, Jang Yong-seok. Sustainable Social Enterprises and Social Entrepreneurship. The Korea Association for Policy Studies, 2016; Jeon, Hyeon Jeong, Kim Cheol Young. Social entrepreneurship, underprivileged working class, and financial performance: Focused on the government policy. Social Enterprise Studies, 2021; Kan Ki Hyun, Cho Sangmi. How do social enterprises affect regional development?: Focusing on the Relationship between Social Entrepreneurship, Financial Support, and Social Enterprise Performance, 2023.

<sup>30</sup> S.S. Gulyamov. Entrepreneurship and small business. - T. "Sharq", 2002., Yo. Abdullaev, F. Karimov. Basics of small business and entrepreneurship. - T. "Labor", 2000., H. P. Abulkasimov, A. A. Kulmatov. The role of family entrepreneurship in the field of small business in Uzbekistan and ways of its development. Monograph, 2019, M. M. Abdurakhmanov. Improvement of state support for the activities of small business and private business entities. DSc. abstract. - T. 2012., N.K. Muradova. Improving the theoretical foundations of state support for small business and private entrepreneurship. DSc. abstract. - T. 2016., U.V. Gafurov. Improvement of economic mechanisms of state regulation of small business. DSc. abstract. - T. 2017., K. Kurpayanidi, M. Ashurov. Assessment of the modern state of the business environment in Uzbekistan and the problems of its effective development. Monograph, T. 2019.

- to justify of the priority directions and target indicators of the development of social entrepreneurship;

- to develop of proposals and practical recommendations for improving the mechanisms of support for the development of social entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan, taking into account the foreign experience

**The object of research** were taken business entities operating in the social sphere in Uzbekistan.

**The subject of research** is socio-economic relations that arise during the formation and development of social entrepreneurship.

**Research methods.** Dissertation research used structural, logical and comparative analysis, economic-statistical, grouping and other methods.

**The scientific novelty of the research** is as follows:

according to the "concept of social welfare and income balance", the proposal to achieve the development of social entrepreneurship in the republic is based on the introduction of differentiated tax benefits based on the number of employees to business entities that employ citizens registered in the "Unified Register of Social Protection" for a year;

according to the theoretical-methodological approach, the feasibility of improving the economic mechanism of state support for social sector entrepreneurs by covering 50% of the start-up projects developed by them at the expense of the state's extra-budgetary funds for the needy strata of the population who want to operate in this sector is based;

based on the freetrader approach, to expand the projects of business entities operating in the social sphere, aimed at the development of production, service, handicrafts and cooperation with the population, and the development of household relations with the population, by dividing state duties and payments for the purchase of state-owned real estate objects into the main capital imported by them - based on the expediency of achieving through support based on the possibility of payment in installments;

according to the approach of increasing the social function of the state, a proposal was developed to improve the mechanism of increasing the influence of business entities on solving social problems in the country by fully covering the costs of building and equipping educational centers for training unemployed citizens and improving the skills of their workers at the expense of extra-budgetary funds of the state.

**The practical result of the research** is as follows:

it is based on the fact that social entrepreneurship is an entrepreneurial activity aimed at mitigating or solving socially significant problems characterized by social innovation and inclusion;

proposals for the development of social entrepreneurship through the wide use of public-private partnership in solving current problems on the ground;

it is proposed to develop a platform that supports start-up programs for entrepreneurs with disabilities, as well as low-income and socially vulnerable categories of the population;

the expediency of developing legislative norms regulating the activities of creating socio-economic value based on the rational redistribution of social functions and obligations between the state and the entrepreneur of social entrepreneurship institutions is based on the expediency;

the main principles of classifying enterprises as social entrepreneurship have been formed.

**Reliability of research results.** Analytical and statistical data of the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Employment of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the International Labor Organization, the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the conclusions of researches of national and foreign scientific institutions, international and republican scientific conferences It is determined by the fact that the materials have been used, as well as the suggestions and recommendations have been put into practice by the competent authorities.

**Scientific and practical significance of research results.**

The scientific significance of the research results is that they serve as a methodological basis for systematization and clarification of the conceptual apparatus in the field of social entrepreneurship, improvement of the state regulatory system, and support for this type of activity.

The practical significance of the study is the possibility of using the methodological developments proposed in the work to evaluate the effectiveness of projects in the field of social entrepreneurship. Based on the comprehensive measures of state regulation of this type of activity, recommendations for the development of social entrepreneurship are explained by the fact that they can be used in the process of implementing programs to support targeted projects.

**Implementation of research results.** Scientific results obtained on the development of social entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan:

- according to the "concept of social welfare and income balance", the proposal to achieve the development of social entrepreneurship in the republic by introducing differentiated tax benefits based on the number of employees to business entities that have provided employment to citizens registered in the "Unified Register of Social Protection" for a year was used in the formation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №PQ-93 dated June 12, 2023 "On measures aimed at establishing mutually beneficial cooperation with business entities in reducing poverty" (paragraph 2a of Appendix 1) (Reference No. 01/00-02/26-9548 dated October 4, 2023 of the Ministry of Employment and Poverty Reduction of the Republic of Uzbekistan). As a result of the implementation of this proposal, it will be possible to increase the active

labor activity and employment of the citizens registered in the «Unified Register of Social Protection» and reduce the level of poverty;

- the proposal according to the theoretical and methodological approach, the feasibility of improving the economic mechanism of state support for social sector entrepreneurs by covering 50% of the start-up projects developed by them at the expense of the state's extra-budgetary funds for the needy segment of the population who want to operate in this sector was used in the formation of the decree the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PF-175 dated July 25, 2022 “On approval of the strategy of social protection of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan” (Chapter 2 10a-goal) (Reference No. 01/00-02/26-9548 dated October 4, 2023 of the Ministry of Employment and Poverty Reduction of the Republic of Uzbekistan). As a result of the implementation of this proposal, wide opportunities will be created to attract socially needy categories of the population to active work, to fully demonstrate their abilities and to create permanent income;

- based on the freetrader approach, to expand the projects of business entities operating in the social sphere, aimed at the development of production, service, handicrafts and cooperation with the population, and the development of household relations with the population, by dividing state duties and payments for the purchase of state-owned real estate objects into the main capital imported by them -proposal of the feasibility of achieving through support on the basis of the possibility of payment in installments was used in the formation of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 161 of April 19, 2023 “On additional measures to improve the allocation of loans within the framework of family business development programs and increase the permanent sources of income of the population” (paragraph 20 of the annex to the resolution) (Reference No. 01/00-02/26-9548 dated October 4, 2023 of the Ministry of Employment and Poverty Reduction of the Republic of Uzbekistan). The implementation of this proposal will allow business entities to expand the production, service sector, handicrafts, and cooperation with the population in the neighborhoods, and as a result, to actively involve citizens in need of social protection, with disabilities in the life of society, to effectively use their opportunities, and to reduce poverty;

- according to the approach of increasing the social function of the state, a proposal to improve the mechanism of increasing the influence of business entities on solving social problems in the country by fully covering the costs of building and equipping training centers for vocational training of unemployed citizens and improving the skills of their workers at the expense of extra-budgetary funds of the state was used in the formation of the Decree №of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №PQ-93 dated June 12, 2023 «On measures aimed at establishing mutually beneficial cooperation with business entities in reducing poverty» (paragraph 3a of Appendix 1) (Reference No. 01/00-02/26-9548 dated October 4, 2023 of the Ministry of Employment and Poverty Reduction of the Republic of Uzbekistan). As a result of the

implementation of this proposal, unemployed citizens who need work will get a job through learning a new profession, and it will be possible to increase the stable operation and competitiveness of enterprises.

**Approval of research results.** The results of this research were discussed at 3 international scientific-practical conferences.

**Publication of research results.** A total of 9 scientific articles on the topic of the dissertation, including 6 scientific articles in scientific journals recommended to be published by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including 1 in foreign journals and 3 international scientific conferences done

**The structure and scope of the dissertation.** The composition of the dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of used literature. The total volume of the research work is 120 pages.

## THE MAIN CONTENTS OF THE DISSERTATION

**In the introduction,** the relevance and scientific importance of the dissertation topic is based, the relevance of the research to the priority directions of the development of science and technology conducted in the republic, the level of research of the problem, the purpose and tasks, object and subject of the research, its scientific innovations and practical results, the essence is revealed, the scientific and scientific significance of the obtained results is revealed. its practical importance is highlighted, information is given on the introduction of research results, published works and the structure and size of the dissertation.

The dissertation entitled “**Scientific and methodological foundations of social entrepreneurship**”, the essence, forms and importance of social entrepreneurship, the theoretical approaches of scientists of various scientific schools regarding its development are analyzed, the foreign experience of the development of the social entrepreneurship institute, its specific features are studied, and the possibilities of using it in the practice of Uzbekistan. determined.

In general, the task of entrepreneurship is to discover, evaluate and exploit new opportunities, that is, goods and services or production processes<sup>31</sup>. The goal of an entrepreneur is to make a profit. Entrepreneurship is the result of the professional choice of a person who wants to create a successful business and prefers to work for himself<sup>32</sup>.

Social entrepreneurship primarily creates positive value that is consumed by society. Of course, entrepreneurs can create positive externalities (e.g. by creating

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<sup>31</sup>Ekelund R., Hébert R. A History of Economic Thought and Method, third edition. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1990.

<sup>32</sup>Gartner W. "Who is an entrepreneur?" is the wrong question // Entrepreneurship. Theory. Practice. 1989. No. 13 (4). P. 47–68.

Reynolds P., Bosma N., Autio E., Hunt S., De Bono N., Servais A., Lopez-Garcia P., Chin N. Global entrepreneurship monitor: data collection design and implementation 1998–2003 // Small Business Economy. 2005. No. 24. P. 205–231.

jobs) or negative externalities (e.g. by reducing pollution). However, creating these positive externalities can be seen as the goal of social entrepreneurship, while in commercial entrepreneurship it is only a secondary product. Based on the different goals of social entrepreneurship research, its definitions were formed (Table 1).

**Table 1**

**Based on the purpose of the research, definition of the concept of “social entrepreneurship”<sup>33</sup>**

Author	Description	The purpose of the study
Dees G.	Social entrepreneurship is defined by the following main features: 1) defining the mission of creating social values; 2) study and formation of new opportunities; 3) continuous participation in innovation, adaptation and learning processes; 4) bold entrepreneurial action 5) acceptance of high responsibility and sense of achievement	Researching differences in the nature and definitions of “social entrepreneurship”
Peredoa A., Murdith McLeanb M.	Social entrepreneurship need to guarantee: 1) the development of social values with a particular aim; 2) the identification and utilization of social value opportunities. 3) application of novelties 4) The ability to tolerate danger in the task 5) Refusal to acknowledge restrictions on the resources at hand	Researching the essence of “social entrepreneurship”
Austin J., Stevenson H., Wei-Skillern J.	The following should be ensured by social entrepreneurship: 1) sociality, or the benefit that a product or activity brings to society; 2) innovation, or the introduction of fresh concepts and frameworks to address environmental or social issues; 3) Market orientation: activity focused on efficiency	Researching the essence of “social entrepreneurship”
Zahraa S., Gedajlovich E., Neubaumc D., Shulman J.	Based on the social activities they engage in, social entrepreneurs are classified into three categories: 1) social orientation: an entrepreneur who takes part in modest gatherings that support neighborhood interests; 2) social creativity - entrepreneurship - attempting to bring about changes and developments; 3) Social engineer: a businessperson seeking to bring about dramatic transformations	Research of “Social entrepreneurship” categories
Duvnäs, H.	Putting into practice the following objectives of social entrepreneurship: 1) bringing about social change; 2) fulfilling the social purpose; 3) generating social value; 4) helping people in need; 5) supporting society; 6) Putting humanity first	Researching the essence and goals of “social entrepreneurship”
Wiguna A., Manzilati A.	1. The primary goal of social entrepreneurship is to generate profit and social value indirectly. 2. Because it is challenging to quantify the activity's social relevance, evaluating its efficacy is challenging. 3. Social entrepreneurship makes voluntary use of resources	Exploring the Differences in “Social Entrepreneurship”

Social entrepreneurship is critical to economic growth and inclusion, especially in developing countries. The rapid development of this sector will have

<sup>33</sup>Developed by the author

a social impact through entrepreneurship and will help to stimulate the country's economy and its social structure. Social enterprises create jobs, provide innovative services and products, promote sustainable development and provide hope for the future.

Korean economists Cho Hee-Jin and Jang Yong-Seok argue that the integrative attitude of social entrepreneurs has a positive effect on the relationship between economic and social performance of social enterprises. When economic value is aligned with social value to actively use profit-making strategies to achieve social goals, it increases the sustainability of social enterprises<sup>34</sup>. Other Korean scientists have noted that social entrepreneurship has a positive impact not only on social outcomes, but also on economic indicators<sup>35</sup>.

Social entrepreneurship performs functions of social importance, nevertheless, it is a business, and accordingly, its direction is to make a profit for its further activities. Social entrepreneurship implements business activities with the aim of simultaneously solving social problems and increasing the welfare of society. Its essence is that social entrepreneurs strive<sup>36</sup> to achieve not only financial profit, but also positive social impact.

Today, the subject of social entrepreneurship has aroused great interest among researchers and economists, and has become the subject of great expectations of society. The increase of their interest in this issue is related to the priority of social issues and problems in the socio-economic development of most countries. It is increasingly recognized as a new perspective for the development of the third sector, business and social policy of the state. From an economic point of view, social entrepreneurship increases overall economic efficiency because it brings unused material and human resources into economic circulation, and as a result, people's solidarity and trust increase when they are united by common goals.

The author believes that the gradual change of the value system in society will make the profit from the main goal of business activity a condition for achieving the main goal - maximum satisfaction of the social needs of the population. From the point of view of the market economy, the pursuit of profit acquires value of a social nature. In the "State-Entrepreneur-Society" system proposed by the author, profit becomes not a goal, but an indicator of business competitiveness and a means of creating social value in society serves to satisfy their needs to the maximum extent, taking into account social, cultural, economic factors.

According to the author's definition, social entrepreneurship is not only a form of business, but also a philosophy of activity aimed at solving social problems

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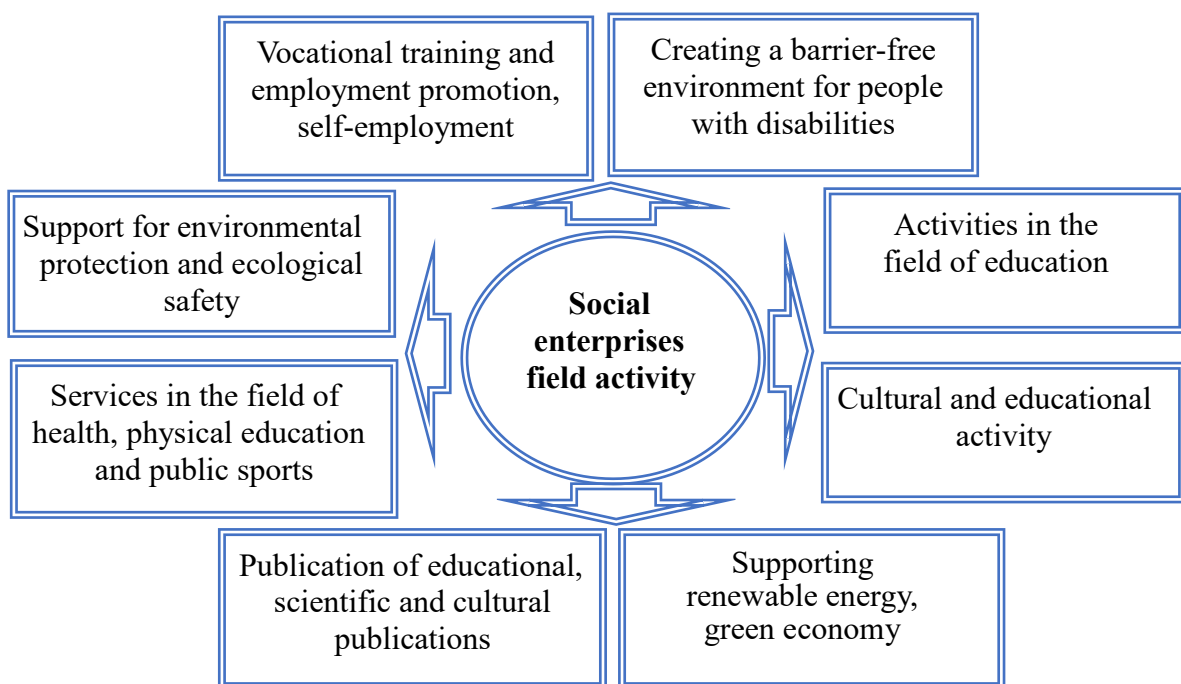
<sup>34</sup>Cho Hee Jin, Jang Yong-Seok.(2016).Sustainable Social Enterprises and Social Entrepreneurship. The Korean Association for Policy Studies,25(4),329-358.

<sup>35</sup>Rho Yun Park, Hyun Do Seol.(2022).The Impact of Social Entrepreneurship on Organizational Performance: Mediation Effects of Relational Resources and Resource Mobilization Capacity. Korean Journal of Business Administration, 35(11), 2013-2047.

<sup>36</sup>Bloom, PN, & Chatterjee, AK (2009). Scaling social entrepreneurial impact. California Management Review, 51(3), 114–133.

through innovative and sustainable approaches. It combines business values with public interest goals, striving to create positive changes in society.

When a social entrepreneur creates value, but does not aim to absorb it and cannot effectively solve certain problems in the public or non-profit sector, it appears in areas, spaces, and therefore requires the creation of new methods, approaches and products. According to this opinion, for a social entrepreneur, the innovative feature of his activity is the solution of social problems, which leads to social changes. The author has categorized the possible directions of social entrepreneurship as follows (Fig. 1).



**Figure 1. Areas of social entrepreneurship<sup>37</sup>**

The basis of the development of the Institute of Social Entrepreneurship is the formation of a new system of relations based on the principles of partnership, mutual assistance and voluntariness. Within such a system, altruism comes to the fore, its meaning is fully expressed in G. Becker's thought: everyone should care about others more than himself. The ideas of altruism are promoted in social entrepreneurship, and in particular, Margolis recognized that altruism is based on the principle of rationality and founded the "fair distribution model"<sup>38</sup>.

The study of the international experience of the development of social entrepreneurship showed that this phenomenon is widespread in the world, but it is

<sup>37</sup>Compiled by the author

<sup>38</sup>Margolis H. *Selfishness, Altruism and Rationality: A Theory of Social Choice*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago and London. - 1982. - 16 p.



difficult to analyze statistically due to the fact that it is multifaceted and there is no consensus on this activity, and there are many approaches.

Social enterprises play an important role in reducing income inequality, social security and strengthening community cohesion. They enable low-income population groups, citizens who are not competitive in the labor market to be employed, earn income, increase their opportunities, well-being and active participation in the life of society. Social enterprises provide social, especially medical, artistic and other services that are neglected by both the state and the market, and help to meet the growing demand for new services in a timely manner.

The second chapter of the study is called "**Factors of the formation and development of social entrepreneurship**" and researches the development problems and trends of social entrepreneurship in foreign countries. It is based on the need to support and encourage social entrepreneurship by the state and private sector and to define its main criteria and mechanisms.

In the research work, a proposal for the development of a platform for financial support of startup projects was developed in order to attract socially needy categories of the population to entrepreneurial activities. It is very important for the country to invest and actively support startups. First, startups create new jobs, help reduce unemployment and ensure inclusive employment, which has a positive impact on the country's economy. Secondly, startups are a source of new technologies and innovations that lead to the creation of new productions and increase the competitiveness of the national economy. Third, startups serve as a catalyst for economic development and investment in the country.

In Europe, social entrepreneurship is seen as a factor of economic development, and the state mainly implements measures to create a favorable environment for them. Almost half of the countries of the European Union have adopted special laws on social entrepreneurship, and other countries are working to support this activity.

Social entrepreneurship in particular has a long history in the UK and has developed over many years. Charitable organizations of the country have long been engaged in solving social problems. These organizations became the early pioneers of social entrepreneurship, and the UK government encourages and supports social entrepreneurship through various programs and initiatives aimed at developing social entrepreneurship. Through universities, research centers and educational programs, the UK has created an environment conducive to the development of social entrepreneurship and the generation of new ideas.

For example, in 1991, Italy adopted the Law "On Social Cooperatives", which defined the purpose of the social cooperative as the fulfillment of society's interest in human development and social integration. Based on laws aimed at developing social entrepreneurship in Belgium (1996), Portugal (1998), Greece (1999), Finland (2003), Poland (2006), Republic of Korea (2007), France (2014), these countries's laws have been included.

In particular, in Sweden, support for social economy enterprises is a priority in public procurement policy. According to the Swedish Public Procurement Act, public authorities are required to obtain 30-50 percent of their purchases from social enterprises. In order to be registered as a social enterprise in the international practice, at least 2/3 of the profit received in the financial year must be reinvested in social enterprise activities or social projects.

There are about 2.8 million social economy entities and enterprises in Europe, employing about 13.6 million people. The share of the social economy in paid employment ranges from 0.6% to 9.9% among<sup>39</sup> EU member states. In 2021, the European Commission adopted the Action Plan aimed at developing the social economy and creating jobs, ensuring fair and inclusive growth, as well as green and digital transformation.

The procedure of supporting social entrepreneurship proposed by the author by introducing tax benefits in the "Uniform Register of Social Protection" to business entities that have provided employment to citizens for a year is important for groups of the population who are in need of social protection, who are facing difficulties in getting a job. This may be due to physical limitations, low educational level, lack of professional skills or other social barriers. Providing tax incentives for employers will help them actively integrate into the labor market, which will lead to a reduction in unemployment and social inequality.

Employment of categories of the population in need of social protection has a positive effect on the economy. This will help reduce the social burden of the state budget, as the costs of social assistance, unemployment benefits and other types of social support will decrease. At the same time, employed citizens become taxpayers, which increases budget revenues.

The introduction of tax benefits for business entities that employ existing citizens in the "Unified Register of Social Protection" is an important step towards the development of social justice and a stable economy. This allows not only to improve the quality of life of the population in need of social protection, but also to strengthen the economy by increasing employment and reducing the social burden on the state budget.

The Ministry of Employment and Labor of the Republic of Korea is responsible for social entrepreneurship. The government will develop and adopt a basic plan for the development of social entrepreneurship, which will provide the right to reduce taxes and provide financial support for business entities and non-profit enterprises registered as social enterprises for a period of 5 years. In the Republic of Korea, the policy and mechanism of public administration in the field of development and support of social entrepreneurship is implemented by the Ministry of Labor.

Based on international experience, the author identified the main factors that contribute to the effective functioning of social entrepreneurship: comprehensive

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<sup>39</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=952&intPageId=3510&langId=en>

support from the state; to support the activities of the private sector of the economy; adequate funding; effective management in the organization (planning, organization, communication); adaptability to changes in the external environment; "promotion" of high-quality information about the purpose of social entrepreneurship and its role in society.

As a result of the research, it is based on the fact that the formation and development of the institution of social entrepreneurship can change the role of the state in the social sphere as an effective means of solving global problems. It serves to ensure social integration, inclusive employment, reduce poverty, increase the economic activity of the population, innovative development and, as a result, the formation of a socially oriented economy.

The Government of the Republic of Korea approved the list of 3125 social enterprises in 2020 and allocated 398.5 million USD for their financial support<sup>40</sup>. US dollars. accepted the budget in the amount of Subsidies are usually needed at the initial stage of a social enterprise, and their number is increasing in the country (Table 2).

**Table 2**

**The number of main types of social enterprises in the Republic of Korea<sup>41</sup>**

Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Social enterprise	1877	2122	2435	2777	3215
Cooperative	12039	14158	16589	19429	22132
Rural enterprise	1442	1514	1556	1652	1697
A self-sufficient enterprise	1092	1211	1176	1062	997
Total	16450 (14.1%↑)	19005 (15.5%↑)	21756 (14.5%↑)	24920 (14.5%↑)	28041 (12.5%↑)

One of the main tasks of the socially oriented state is to solve the social problems of society, and for objective reasons, the state cannot always cover all issues related to the social sphere. It is here that there are ample opportunities for a social entrepreneurship institute that is ready to solve the relevant problems of the state and can support it. In this case, if the state assigns the social function assigned to it to the business entity on the basis of parity, according to the principles and procedures of public-private partnership, the maximum result for the society will be achieved.

To create favorable conditions and opportunities for social entrepreneurship, entrepreneurs with disabilities, including entrepreneurs with disabilities and other groups in need of social protection, often increase access to traditional financial and educational resources.

<sup>40</sup> Soogwan Doh. Social Entrepreneurship and Regional Economic Development: The Case of Social Enterprise in South Korea. [https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/21/8843?type=check\\_update&version=2](https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/21/8843?type=check_update&version=2)

<sup>41</sup> Source: Interdepartmental Report of the Government of the Republic of Korea (2020)

The creation of the platform can be supported by government programs and initiatives aimed at the development of small and medium-sized businesses. The introduction of grant programs, tax credits, subsidies and other forms of support for social entrepreneurship can significantly increase the chances of success of such startups. As a result, the state receives a double benefit: it increases economic activity and reduces the social burden.

Dissertation defines the purpose, mission, tasks and functions of social entrepreneurship - social impact; financial stability; innovation; entrepreneurial approaches; criteria for self-sufficiency and continued activity have been developed. The author considers it appropriate to use the following system of criteria in the research of social entrepreneurship: purpose and scope of activity, social importance, social value, impact on social balance, potential, limitations and risks, efficiency and need assessment.

The analyzes showed that through the formation and development of social entrepreneurship, it is possible to turn it into an effective means of solving current social problems, and based on foreign experience, it is appropriate to transfer certain functions of the state in the social sphere to the institution of social entrepreneurship. This, in turn, allows for the formation of mechanisms of social integration, the provision of inclusiveness in supporting the employment of the population, the reduction of poverty, the increase of labor activity of the population and, as a result, the formation of a socially oriented economy.

In the third chapter entitled “**Ensuring efficiency and sustainability of social entrepreneurship in a socially oriented market economy**” - legislative, legal and institutional foundations, trends and priorities of social entrepreneurship, as well as issues of improving the mechanisms of state support for its development, taking into account the experience of the Republic of Korea abroad, including was analyzed taking.

As an alternative way to solve various social problems through the development of social entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan, the author considers the need to form a system of relevant institutions and an institutional environment. As a result, elimination of administrative and legal obstacles for social entrepreneurs starting their activity; secondly, reducing the transaction costs of social business; thirdly, increase and develop the status of social entrepreneurship in society; fourth, to encourage the participation of civil society in solving social, environmental, cultural, etc. problems; fifthly, it allows to form a positive image of the social entrepreneur and to form a positive attitude towards him in the society.

Improvement of social entrepreneurship through implementation of "state-enterprise-population" project management system and entrepreneurship projects aimed at ensuring employment of the population in the spheres of service, crafts, and homemaking will help to implement social and economic initiatives. Such an approach allows for more effective coordination of efforts of all interested parties, synergy of resources and competencies. Such interaction helps create innovative solutions that take into account economic, social and cultural aspects at the same time, which is especially

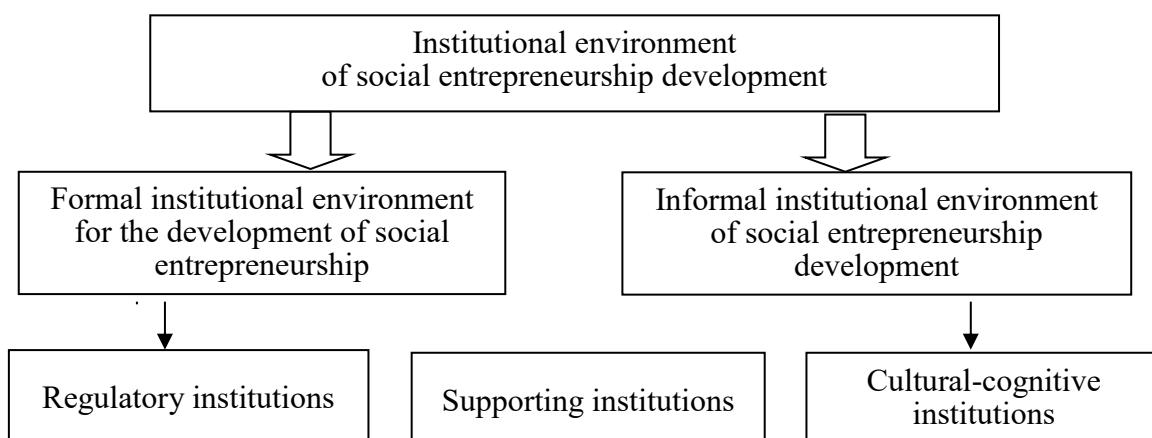
important in neighborhoods where social entrepreneurship can be a catalyst for development.

The "State-Business-Population" system helps to create fair conditions for socially needy categories of the population, including the implementation of projects through joint projects aimed at involving the local population in economic activities and strengthening ties between different groups. Supporting such initiatives at the neighborhood level supports the preservation and development of traditional skills and knowledge through access to markets, training and financial support. As a result, it serves not only economic development, but also the strengthening of the social structure of neighborhoods and the improvement of living conditions.

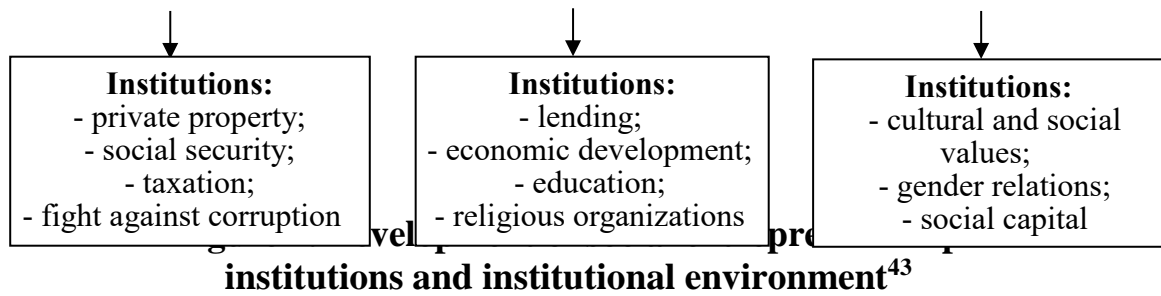
The analysis of the world experience in the organization and development of social entrepreneurship showed that this activity operates in the formal and informal institutional environment. The first is the adopted legal norms, on the basis of which the social function of the state is implemented; the second is based on the cultural and moral values of the society.

Based on the results of the research, the author believes that it is necessary to create an institutional environment based on a strong legal system for the development of social entrepreneurship. The importance of the social security institution is determined by the depth of "state failures" and "market failures" that contribute to the formation of institutional gaps<sup>42</sup>. According to the concept of "institutional gaps", a small level of state participation in solving social problems of society stimulates the growing need for social entrepreneurs, that is, social enterprises appear in areas where the state and the market cannot satisfy social needs for some reason. This will help strong social security institutions to meet social needs at the state level.

Social institutions can be divided into three types: regulatory, supportive and cultural-cognitive. Regulatory institutions belong to the formal institutional environment; support - partial regulation and promotion of certain activities of economic entities; cultural-cognitive institutions are a set of norms and rules created by individuals themselves, which belong to the informal sphere. This approach can be used to analyze the nature and importance of social entrepreneurship development institutions (Figure 2).



<sup>42</sup> Dacin M.T., Goodstein J., Scott W.R. Institutional theory and institutional changes // The Academy of Management Journal. 2002. Vol. 45. № 1. P. 45-57.



In the development of social entrepreneurship, the institutional environment is divided into formal and informal and includes regulatory, supporting and cultural-cognitive institutions. Institutions of regulatory and legal environment traditionally include: institution of private property, institution of social security, tax and anti-corruption institutions. A taxation institution aimed at promoting the development of social entrepreneurship should rely on the fact that it operates not only with "taxes and fees", but also with "subsidies".

A strategic planning SWOT analysis was carried out by the author, which helps to assess the internal and external factors affecting a social entrepreneurship enterprise or project. On the basis of this analysis, it is possible to make reasonable decisions about the development, growth or changes in the activity of the enterprise and to determine what necessary measures should be taken to improve the situation based on the identified factors (Table 3).

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<sup>43</sup> The author by Created

**Table 3****SWOT analysis of social enterprise<sup>44</sup>**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
Focus on solving social, ecological and economic problems by improving the quality of life of people	Social initiatives may face financial difficulties due to difficulties in monetizing them and limited access to traditional funding sources
They often use innovative approaches that lead to the creation of new and effective solutions to complex problems	They face a lack of resources such as skilled personnel, technology and infrastructure
Sustainability: strives for financial independence, which makes them more sustainable and less dependent on external funding and grants	Focusing on social goals leads to a decrease in profits, limiting opportunities for expansion and reinvestment
It can attract socially responsible investors and funds interested in supporting projects that have a positive impact on society	Some social enterprises rely on external grants and donations, which makes them vulnerable to changes in politics and the economy
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
As the population's awareness of social and environmental problems increases, the demand for goods and services offered by social enterprises increases	Economic crises and instability can negatively affect the financing of social enterprises and the demand for goods and services
Government programs and international funds often provide grants, subsidies and other types of support to social entrepreneurs	An increase in the number of social enterprises and traditional companies that introduce elements of social responsibility can increase competition in the market
It can establish cooperative relations with business, non-governmental non-profit organizations and government agencies for joint implementation of projects.	Changes in legislation and regulatory barriers can make it difficult for social entrepreneurs to operate and increase compliance costs.
develop new niches and markets focused on sustainable development and social welfare	It may face certain difficulties in expanding its activities and entering new markets and growing

Today, despite the fact that the concept of "social entrepreneurship" does not exist in the legislation of Uzbekistan, there are enterprises operating in this field in addition to non-governmental and non-profit organizations. In particular, the United Nations Development Program office in Uzbekistan signed a memorandum of understanding with Korzinka, a large trade chain in Uzbekistan<sup>45</sup>. According to him, the products of Korzinka.uz trade networks are put on sale based on the contract concluded with social enterprises.

In Uzbekistan, 100% of the costs of building and equipping training centers for training unemployed citizens in a profession that is in high demand in the labor market and improving the skills of their employees will be covered from the funds

<sup>44</sup> Developed by the author

<sup>45</sup> The role of social enterprise and social welfare of the population. Ministry of Labor of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Program Development OON, 2016.

of the State Fund for Employment Assistance, investing in educational programs and infrastructure, reducing the unemployment rate, increasing tax revenues and reducing welfare costs. such as long-term economic benefits.

Providing opportunities for education and retraining contributes to social stability and helps to create a skilled labor force that is the basis for citizens to adapt to changes in the labor market and increase labor productivity. And in today's world, where the labor market is changing rapidly, having a well-trained workforce becomes the main factor of the country's global competitiveness.

In Uzbekistan, we can see social entrepreneurship in many state programs and measures (Table 4). Despite the fact that there are nearly 1 million people with disabilities in Uzbekistan, their employment rate is very low and was only 8.4 percent in 2023. For example, 50.8% of the 67 million people with disabilities in the European Union are employed.

**Table 4**

**Employment of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Uzbekistan<sup>46</sup>**

Year	Total working disability persons who are	Disability the number of persons who	Disability the number of jobs allocated for persons with	For persons with disabilities the number of enterprises with allocated jobs
2018	27000	710539	19140	17892
2019	29300	742195	13131	17434
2020	34500	760243	9071	16464
2021	43799	799515	11384	17156
2022	71595	896423	8770	15143
2023	73223	866269	10406	16753

It should be said that employment of persons with disabilities is of great social importance, as it helps them to integrate into society, ensure their financial independence, increase their self-respect and appreciation, as well as develop professional skills and social adaptation. At the same time, the employment of persons with disabilities allows them to become an active participant in the life of society, to reveal their potential, to increase the quality of life and to be independent.

Also, the widespread introduction of home farming in Uzbekistan can be considered a form of social entrepreneurship. Home farming plays an important role in creating jobs, improving the quality of life of the population in need of social protection, and increasing the income of the family budget. Housekeeping provides employment, especially to women with many children, persons with disabilities who need assistance, people with physical limitations, who may be unemployed due to family responsibilities or lack of work in their area (Table 5).

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<sup>46</sup>Data from Ministry of Employment and Poverty Reduction



**Table 5**

**The number of householders registered in the "Uniform National Labor System" in Uzbekistan, 01.07. As of 2023<sup>47</sup>**

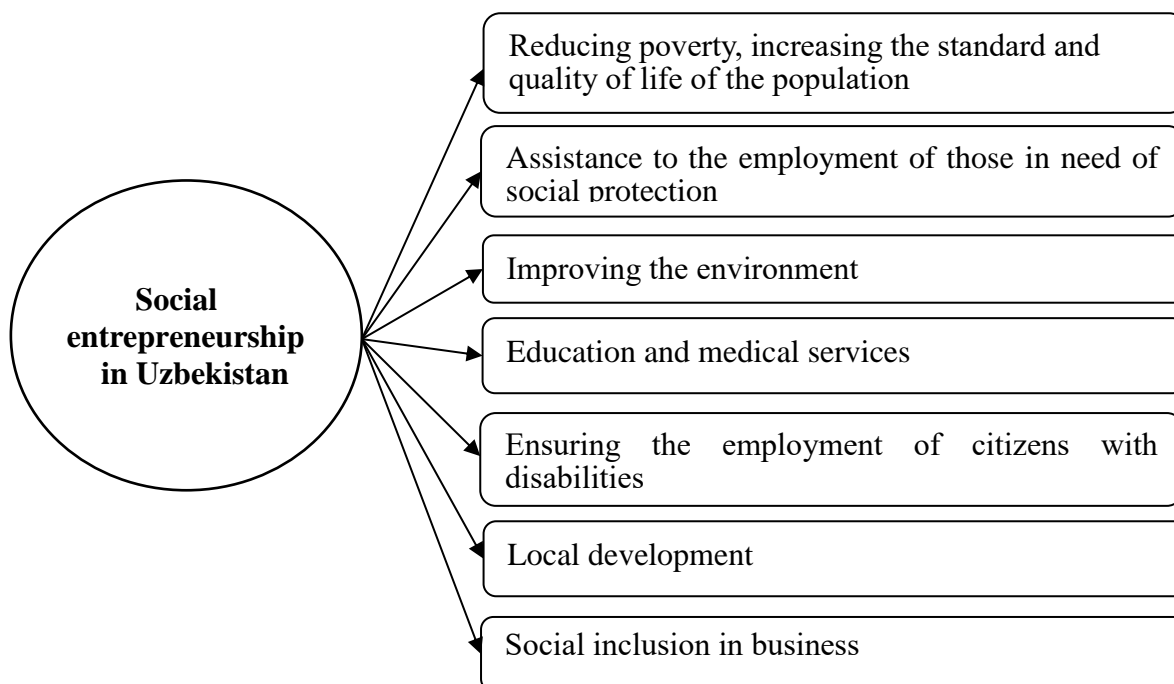
Territory	Organization number	Total employees	From this		Service delivery	Industry	Agriculture
			Male	A woman			
Total	5 797	224 265	83 106	141 159	6 534	102 955	110 070
Republic of Karakalpakstan	224	11174	4 319	6 855	322	8 376	2 283
Andijan	335	7 350	2500	4 850	503	4 357	2011
Bukhara	319	92 976	38,010	54,966	245	58 525	34,027
Jizzakh	946	17,926	6 797	11 129	515	5 300	11 913
Kashkadarya	722	10,078	3 110	6 968	343	1 657	7 339
Navoi	295	5 644	1 528	4 116	543	3 652	1 113
Namangan	266	6 433	2 914	3 519	388	4 207	1 635
Samarkand	649	8 450	3 786	4 664	1 633	4 465	2001
Syr Darya	118	799	209	590	74	281	369
Surkhandarya	257	18 656	6 816	11,840	220	414	17,848
Tashkent	386	5 915	2 148	3 767	338	1 497	3 823
Ferghana	489	34 451	9 055	25 396	717	8 310	24 801
Khorezm	294	3070	1090	1 980	290	1 660	900
Tashkent sh.	497	1 343	824	519	403	254	7

In 2023, a total of 224,000 people were engaged in household chores in Uzbekistan, and 59% of them were women. The largest share of households in the regions was Bukhara (41.4 percent), Fergana (15.3 percent) and Surkhandarya (8.3 percent).

However, the absence of a special law on social enterprises and the definition of the concept of "social entrepreneurship" in the country does not allow them to be fully supported and developed.

The author proposed the main directions, taking into account the importance of social entrepreneurship development in Uzbekistan and solving the current problems facing the country (Fig. 3).

<sup>47</sup> Information from the Ministry of Poverty Reduction and Employment of the Republic of Uzbekistan



**Figure 3. The main directions social entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan<sup>48</sup>**

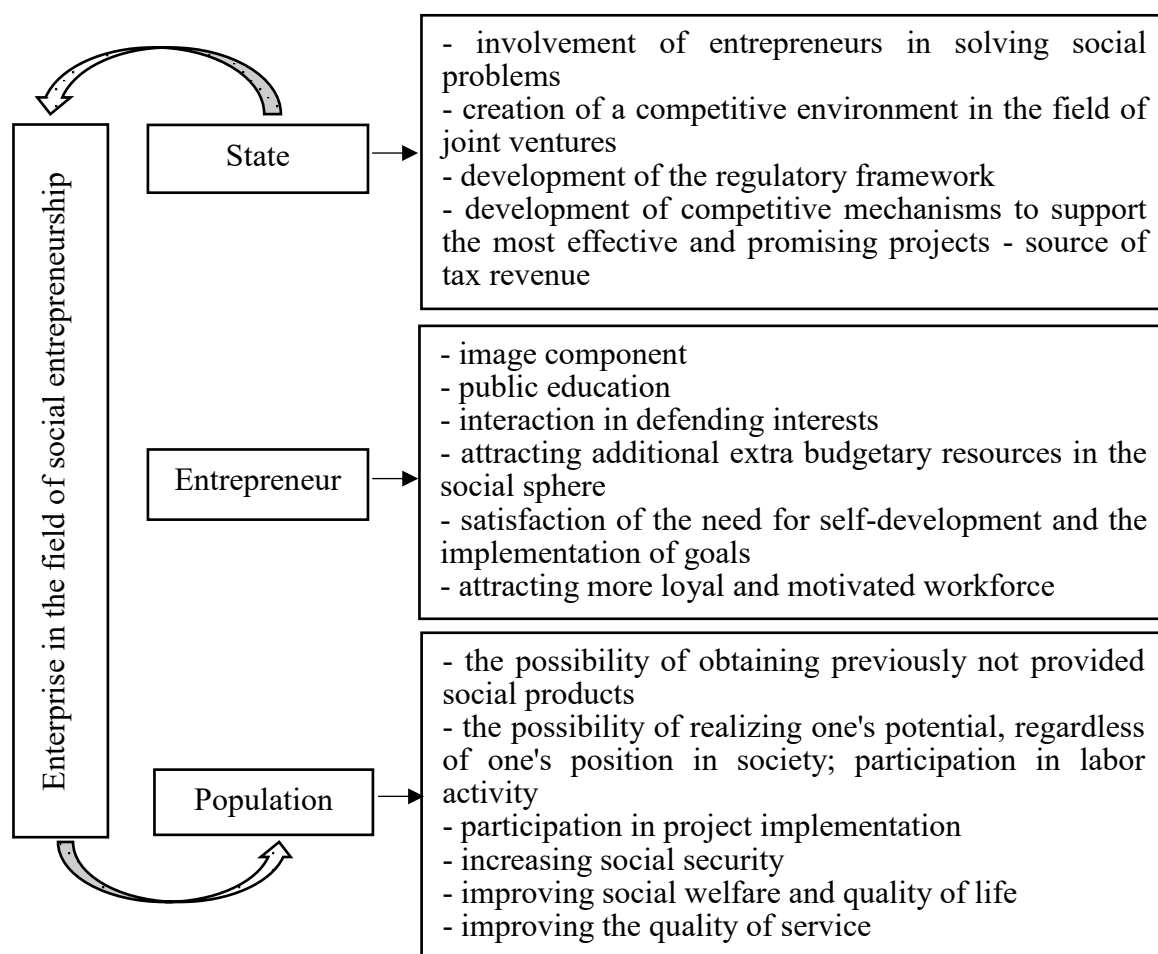
It is difficult for the state to fully cover the segments of the population in need of social protection, and they may be neglected. In such cases, entrepreneurs implement projects in the field of assistance to the socially needy. In particular, the global COVID-19 pandemic has proven the importance of the participation of other structures besides the state, primarily business entities, in this process.

The institution of social entrepreneurship is a business aimed at mitigating or solving specific social problems, and the purpose of such enterprises is not to increase profits. Their main goals and achievements are the criterion of social utility. World experience shows that social entrepreneurs are innovators in solving the most urgent social problems and open wide opportunities for actively involving people in socially oriented business activities.

The author promotes the implementation of a form of project management that is beneficial and effective for the state, enterprises and the population in the development and support of social entrepreneurship. In this case, the possibility of centralized and proportional distribution of state resources based on the goals of the project, its technical and economic justification; ensure effective use of resources; consistency in preparing a set of measures; transparency of budget expenditures and openness of project implementation; project implementation control is provided (Figure 4).

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<sup>48</sup> Compiled by the author



**Figure 4. Project management in the field of social entrepreneurship<sup>49</sup>**

The development and support of social entrepreneurship in the country is related to a strong regulatory and legal framework. Reducing unemployment, poverty, as well as the relevance of social entrepreneurship, which is a means of stimulating the production of socially useful goods and services, and taking into account foreign experience, requires the adoption of a law regulating this activity in Uzbekistan. The draft law “On social entrepreneurship” was adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021. However, the draft law was returned by the Senate of the Republic of Uzbekistan for revision due to the fact that the concept of the population in need of social protection does not correspond to the concept of categories of groups in need of social protection in the current legislation, as well as tax and other reporting forms.

The role of the state in supporting and developing social entrepreneurship is significant and can be seen in Table 6.

<sup>49</sup> Compiled by the author

**Table 6****Mechanisms of state support for the development of social entrepreneurship<sup>50</sup>**

Financial support	Providing funds, grants, loans or investments to social entrepreneurs. Government programs may offer low-interest loans, loan guarantees, or long-term financing to start or expand social enterprises.
Incentives through incentives and taxation	advantages and benefits to social enterprises . This may include income tax exemptions, property tax exemptions or land tax exemptions in the early years of operation.
Training and consulting	Providing educational programs, training and consulting for social entrepreneurs. The state can develop special training programs in management, marketing, finance and other skills necessary to successfully run a social enterprise.
Creating infrastructure	Development of infrastructure for social entrepreneurs, including incubators, business centers, co-working spaces and support networks. The state can help create and develop places where social entrepreneurs can meet, share experiences and get the necessary resources.
Regulatory support	Creation of special legal frameworks and regulatory mechanisms that support the development of social entrepreneurship. The state can simplify registration and licensing procedures , introduce special rules for social entrepreneurs to operate more flexibly in the interests of society.
Cooperation	Development of cooperation between social entrepreneurs, state bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and the business sector. It allows for the sharing of resources, knowledge and experience, and the creation of joint projects and initiatives.

The author proposed a model of the process of developing the institutional environment of social entrepreneurship, and it includes the following sequence of actions as a specific road map:

- 1) Creation of an institutional state structure.
- 2) Formation of the legal basis of social entrepreneurship.
- 3) Development of comprehensive measures to support social entrepreneurship.
- 4) Creation of a center of innovation in the social sphere.
- 5) Evaluation of the dynamics of control indicators of the implementation of measures.

Wide use of ICT in the development of social entrepreneurship and its effective operation significantly expands the possibilities of financial support for their innovative projects and startups. Also, it helps to combine the efforts of all participants (state and private business), increase the awareness of the population about the planned goals, the purpose and success of social entrepreneurship, increase the quality of provided social services, increase the competitiveness of social enterprises and strengthen their social impact (effectiveness).

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<sup>50</sup> Developed by the author

Improving these mechanisms of state support serves to develop social entrepreneurship and strengthen its role in solving social problems.

## CONCLUSION

World experience shows that social entrepreneurship plays an important role in the life of society and economy and that its development is an urgent issue. The peculiarity of this event is that its goal is not to make a profit, but to increase the social well-being of the population through entrepreneurship.

1. Social entrepreneurship is an advanced form of business activity that fully meets the interests of sustainable development. However, its formation and development is affected by the institutional environment, the absence of its scientific theory and consistent methodology, and the lack of knowledge about the potential and benefits of social entrepreneurship. Despite its great importance, social entrepreneurship is still understudied.

2. Today, the development of social entrepreneurship is extremely important, and it allows to solve a number of problems of "failure" of the state and, at the same time, to save budget funds. Social entrepreneurship allows solving socially important problems without attracting budget funds and is an object actively supported by the state. The development of this activity is determined, firstly, by the application of general principles related to small and medium-sized businesses, secondly, by the principles of supporting innovative initiatives, and thirdly, by the specific characteristics of social entrepreneurship (commercial and non-commercial).

3. On the basis of world experience, the main factors serving the effective functioning of social entrepreneurship were formed: comprehensive support from the state; the activity of the private sector in the economy; adequate funding; effective management within the organization (planning, organization, communication); adapting to changes in the external environment; "Promoting" high-quality information about the purpose of social entrepreneurship and its role in society.

4. The formation and development of the Institute of Social Entrepreneurship changed the role of the state in the social sphere and confirmed that social entrepreneurship can be used as an effective tool for solving social problems. It allows to form mechanisms of social integration, ensure full employment, reduce poverty, increase population activity, innovative development and, as a result, form a socially oriented economy.

5. Social entrepreneurship plays an important role in building a socially oriented market economy. The author believes that it is necessary to adopt the Law "On Social Entrepreneurship", which defines the rules and regulations for the implementation of this activity, its support, financing and other forms of state assistance, and suggests the development of a program aimed at the development of this activity.

6. Financial support of the state and big business is the "judge" that has a priority influence and regulation in solving the problems of social entrepreneurship. Based on this, it is necessary for the state to provide financial, property, infrastructure, training, information and consulting support to minimize the tax burden and rental costs for social entrepreneurs.

7. The author proposed the formation of a paradigm for the development of the institutional environment of social entrepreneurship and the development of a corresponding strategy, and three consecutive stages for its implementation: the formation of a legal framework regulating the activities of social entrepreneurs; development of infrastructural support measures for social entrepreneurs; development of social investment institutions.

8. The process model of forming the institutional environment of social entrepreneurship was proposed. It plays the role of a specific road map and includes the following sequence of measures: 1) Creation of the institutional structure of the state; 2) Formation of legal foundations of social entrepreneurship; 3) development of comprehensive measures to support social entrepreneurship; 4) Organization of the center of innovations in the social sphere; 5) assessment of the dynamics of measures implementation indicators.

9. Social entrepreneurship is becoming a key step towards sustainable development through volunteering and civic engagement. In reducing the sharp difference between traditional and social entrepreneurship, it is necessary to encourage the enterprise's corporate social responsibility and mission. Social entrepreneurs create progressive social businesses or community benefits and implement social change of high value. Such entrepreneurs solve social problems and implement system-wide change.

10. Digital technologies and increased transparency are playing an important role in helping social business achieve the SDGs. In order to increase the corporate social responsibility of enterprises, it is necessary to create appropriate conditions for them to make an active and positive contribution to the society to which they belong. This is based on the fact that companies must be aware of their place in society, the impact on the quality of life of the population, socio-economic changes and environmental improvement.

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