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THE SOCIAL NEED OF FORMING THE LEGAL CULTURE OF THE ENTREPRENEUR

Annotation: The article talks about the formation and support of entrepreneurship in our country, its formation since ancient times, universal human values that express the needs of entrepreneurial culture and social development, are of particular importance.

Key words:socio-economic well-being, entrepreneurship, development, employment of the population, income, livelihood, livelihood, education, science, social, economic, legal diversity.

We can see that the central direction in the development of socio-economic entrepreneurship of the country is to provide employment to the population, thereby increasing the well-being of citizens. The number of people engaged in business activities in our country is dynamically increasing, and this sector requires all-round support and development. Entrepreneurship is one of the fields that have been formed in our country since ancient times. In particular, it should be recognized that business activity in our country has a long and glorious history. We can observe that the concept of entrepreneurship in the life of the Central Asian peoples is not only a means of earning, making a living or making a living, but also a type of activity that requires specific abilities and talents. The passage of the Great Silk Road through the region of Central Asia, the emphasis on the importance of entrepreneurship in ensuring socio-economic well-being in the decrees of Amir Temur, and the ideas put forward in the works of Eastern scholars such as Ibn Khaldun indicate that the roots of entrepreneurship go back to very ancient times. It is significant because "Ibn Khaldun put at the center of society not geographical or climatic determinants (although he also took them into account), but the nature of economic relations between people" [1]. As a result of the conducted research, we can come to the following conclusion: we can see that a state that supports entrepreneurship, a people-friendly government apparatus, and pays great attention to education and science experiences sustainable development.

n the ideas of liberalism formed in Western Europe under the influence of civilizational development, each person is the owner of dignity and free will and is responsible for his actions, the necessary condition of personal freedom is private property, free market, free competition and free entrepreneurship, there should be equal opportunities, the need for separation of powers, law the need to ensure the priority of the rule of law, the priority of the idea of the rule of law, guaranteeing the basic rights and freedoms of the individual have gained priority. At this point, the following thoughts of John Locke are worthy of attention: "Each of us, in protecting our own rights... should also respect the rights of other people as much as possible" [2]. With this, he took a bold step towards the transition of society from collectivism to individualism and the strengthening of individual rights. Such views, formed at that time, occupied a worthy place in the society in which entrepreneurship had its own special status. Human, universal values that express the needs of entrepreneurial culture and social development deserve special attention. The following conceptual words of the President Shavkat Mirziyoyev: "Ensuring the freedom of business activity and the inviolability of private property is an important task before us" [3] and the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov: "observance of human rights, freedom of entrepreneurship, freedom of speech, freedom of the press and it consists of etc." [4] is proof of this.

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A democratic state should not interfere in the management of trade and industry in the context of market relations. It is clear from this that the state should ensure political and legal equality of citizens, not social and economic equality. Supporters of modern liberalism fought for economic, personal and intellectual freedom of man, equal opportunities and rights to pursue his goals and interests. This led to the full manifestation of the new dynamic forces of the subjects of entrepreneurial activity. Consequently, this idea taught Europe to remove any obstacles from the path of entrepreneurship and business. Thus, representatives of liberalism justified the lack of development of entrepreneurial activity in the absence of freedom.

In general, liberalism is a way of thinking contrary to dogmatism and schematism. It does not have fixed, uniform norms and rules. Liberalism has evolved with changing circumstances. He was not afraid to revise, even to change, socio-political institutions, norms and values that had passed their duty. Many representatives of liberalism were actively involved in adapting the classical heritage to changing conditions. It is not an exaggeration to say that liberalist views encompassed all spheres of society during the period of historical development and created conditions for the formation of social, economic and legal diversity. We can see such a series of changes in the formation of currents such as neoliberalism and post-neoliberalism. Also, by Max Weber: "The principles of the neo-Kantian concept of value were formed within the framework of sociologism. Later, it became the basis of the theory of socio-rational actions and relevant knowledge" [5], which in turn led to the further development of liberal-democratic and rational views. Later, the concept of liberalism gained a generalized methodological meaning as a means of determining social relations and the functioning of social institutions within the framework of structural and functional analysis of Tolcott Parsons [6].

In our view, the effective use of the positive results obtained in the USA, Europe, and even some Eastern countries based on these ideological directions has given a positive result. We can understand this from the experience of developed countries. Here, the former Prime Minister of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, said: “We believed in socialism where everyone has the right to a fair share of the public wealth. Later, for the successful development of the economy, we realized that it is very important to reward personal interest and labor" [7], we can see the factors of the "Singapore miracle", which has caused a stir in the world today.

During the rule of the former Soviets, in the social and economic life of our country, the total ownership of property by the state, the prohibition of private property and private entrepreneurial activities of citizens, the fact that every person's life and work are completely dependent on the state, essentially the absence of democracy, the rule of political totalitarianism based on a single communist ideology, market competition and lack of mechanism was an integral feature of the socialist system. Consequently, the establishment of socialist ownership of all but no one was based on the use of force by the state. Such relationships based on superiority destroyed the economic and legal relationships and skills that had been perfected for centuries. Historical experience has fully confirmed that such relations will inevitably come to a crisis.

As a result of the emergence and spread of violence, totalitarian, authoritarian management methods in various social systems of human history, the social value of labor has been undermined. Alienation occurred in the activities of workers who could not benefit from the product of their labor. The system of Soviets tried to eliminate tyranny by force and implement a free and fair life through the idea of equality. According to this idea, all people in society should have equal rights and status, and should not claim more or less property. This is how the concept of "public property" appeared, and it was encouraged to preserve it as one's personal property. However, the further development of this system was one-sided. The fact is that the fight against the rich, even the middle-class owners, soon turned into a fight against living comfortably. As a result, due to the one-sided,

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corrupt policy, the individual was deprived of the property and finally the opportunity to benefit from the results of his labor. In other words, an illogical situation arose: citizens were forced to "give up" their interests and work "for the common good". Preservation of this property, its further development was encouraged.

As a result of this development of social development, initiative and initiative were stifled, skilled work was forgotten and replaced by apathy, indifference, selfishness. These vices, in turn, caused an even greater vice than them - arrogance. The number of managers has increased compared to those who work in production. Ignorance of the individual's internal capabilities, potential, and initiative appeared, and it became customary to interpret initiative as being different from others.

In the second half of our century, under the motto "Reconstruction", the issue of the human factor was put on the agenda, and the idea of accelerating the development of society through this factor was pushed forward. Nevertheless, along with the social and economic activity of a person, his intellectual activity lies at the foundation of human capital, which in turn leads to an increase in the economic activity of citizens. As a result, the human factor remained an empty slogan and did not give the expected result.

The issue of entrepreneurship was put on the agenda in our country at a time when the moral standards of former economic relations are being broken, the situation in the labor market is worsening, the economic tension characteristic of the transition period, the devaluation of money, and the decrease in the standard of living. Citizens who grew up under the influence of concepts such as "public interest", "state interest", "public property" looked at the opinions about entrepreneurship, it should be mentioned, at first with distrust, and there were those who accepted it as the slogan of the next company.

As a result of the reforms aimed at further liberalization and modernization of the economy in the new stage of development, there is a need to fight against monopolies, find the structure of modern forms of entrepreneurship, and develop a new system of their legal regulation. The participation of state bodies and the general public in the implementation of reforms in this direction is considered a liberal-democratic indicator. It also requires regular modernization of the production sector, for which the subjects of business activity are obliged to create the necessary conditions.

To sum up, the improvement of the legal culture of an entrepreneur is a continuous process, and he always learns and models from the achievements and accumulated experiences. is manifested in dialectical harmony.

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