



**Activities of political parties and entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan.**

**B.J.Shamsiddinov**

KSPI f.f.FD (phd)

**Abstract:** One of the institutions of civil society that unites the most influential and numerous citizens around itself is political parties. According to the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on political parties", political parties are voluntary associations of citizens that combine common views, interests and goals themselves, express the political will of a certain part of society and strive to form state power. They use their representatives in government agencies in the performance of this task<sup>1</sup>.

In accordance with Article 15 of this law, political parties may have property such as structures, construction, equipment, publishing houses, vehicles. It also notes that political parties can engage in productive activities that are consistent with their goals<sup>2</sup>.

The law on "financing of political parties" notes that, in accordance with the existing laws, one can engage in entrepreneurial activity, the funds received from it must be used only for party purposes, without being distributed among party members<sup>3</sup>. This means that political parties can engage in production and entrepreneurship.

Although a multiparty system was created in Uzbekistan, it was not felt to give in to peace of mind in the activities of political parties, to study Real problems and take the initiative in solving them, to unite active people around themselves and to revive socio-political life. At a time when the small business and entrepreneurial movement covered the entire socio-economic life, this movement was required to give a more significant goal, direction, further increase the status of the middle class of owners. In our country, small and medium-sized businesses, the farmers' movement needed a force that would take the development of el yurt, the development of reforms in decisive areas and directions of our country at a sharp pace, the elimination of all the pores and defects that stood in front of us as an obstacle. This need led to the formation of a small business and entrepreneurial movement, a movement that promotes Liberal democratic ideas, a party. This is how the movement of entrepreneurs and businessmen – the Liberal Democratic Party-was founded.

Our President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev While inviting entrepreneurs and businessmen to the political arena, also defined and indicated the tasks facing them.<sup>4</sup>

The first is that small businesses and businesses need to become political forces and pave the way for the middle class of owners, take advantage of their opportunities, initiatives and achieve the development of the motherland and the well-being of the people. From this point of view, we come to the conclusion that small business and entrepreneurship are a socio-political goal and essence, and their activities should be combined with the socio-political processes taking place in our country. Now small business and private entrepreneurship cannot remain only a type of economic activity,

<sup>1</sup> Политические партии. –Т.: Akademiya, 2007. – С.31.

<sup>2</sup> Ўша асар. – С. 41.

<sup>3</sup> Ўша асар. – С.42.

<sup>4</sup> Мирзиёев Ш.М. Миллий тараққиёт йўлимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқичга кўтарамиз. Том 1. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2017. 41-94 б.



they emerge as a socio-political force with their own goals, objectives. The occupation of the political essence of the entrepreneurial movement or their harmonization was a requirement, an immanent feature of the formation of civil society.

The Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan as a nationwide political organization expresses the interests of the class of owners, representatives of small businesses, peasant farms, businessmen. It is noted in his program that every citizen who wants to take personal initiative and carry out business ideas and projects, thus achieving family, personal well-being, can expect to become a member of the party, provide him with opportunities for assistance, support, participation in the management of society and state affairs.<sup>5</sup>

The party, following the principle of "from a strong state to a strong civil society", intends to develop civil institutions in society, to protect the interests of entrepreneurs and businessmen in all parts of state power, to spread political democracy through the support of citizens' self – government bodies, to increase the role of non-governmental organizations, especially the neighborhood.

The formation of a multicultural economy, where private property is a priority in the socio-economic sphere, operates to ensure stability and prosperity in society for the development of the middle class of owners, to put an end to illegal intervention by government agencies in the activities of small businesses and business entities, to overcome barriers that interfere with entrepreneurs, bureaucracy and

The party considers the formation of real property owners as a middle class with the establishment of civil society as an inseparable process, believes that this class needs to support the ideas of reforming society. The party considers it its main task to create healthy competition in the socio-economic sphere, to follow the laws in this regard, to direct entrepreneurs to create favors or provide services suitable for the interests and needs of the population<sup>6</sup>.

So, the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan will serve to liberalize entrepreneurs and businessmen of socio-economic life and further deepen the market reforms carried out in our country.

The second is that political parties need to focus their activities on the development of civil society institutions, the instilling of democratic values in the minds of our people, especially young people. This task is included in the programs of almost all - the social-Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "Justice", the Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "national revival", the people's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, the Ecological Party.

For example, the social Democratic Party "Justice" of Uzbekistan has set itself such tasks as accelerating democratic processes, raising citizens loyal to the motherland to establish a democratic legal state, striving to ensure human rights and freedoms, achieving the work of conscientious, honest people in state institutions.

<sup>5</sup> Карант: Ўзбекистон: модернизация и развитие политической системы. –Т.: Академия, 2009. – С. 200.  
<sup>6</sup> Ўша асар. – С. 245-248.

At the same time, the social Democratic Party "Justice" declares that its organizations, in the manner prescribed by law, can engage in entrepreneurship. True, there is no information that the party electorate is directly engaged in such activities, but the party has drawn entrepreneurs into its ranks, has its own property (buildings, equipment, technical means, etc.) has.

- And in the party's action program, the following socio-economic tasks were put forward:
- - development of new proposals for deepening economic reforms;
- - improving the legal framework for the development of small and private business, entrepreneurship;
- - to protect local producers and the domestic market and to achieve them various benefits;
- - the land to end the reforms and give the land to its true owner;
- - strengthening order in the financial and budgetary sphere;
- - establish social control over the implementation of government decisions;
- - achieving the improvement of the tax system is like<sup>7</sup>.

The Democratic Party "national revival" also declares the establishment of a democratic legal state and civil society in Uzbekistan on the basis of the restoration of national traditions and values as its main goal. Its charter states that the party may have private property and engage in economic activities. But in Real life, it is not observed that the party is engaged in entrepreneurship. True, within the party members there are those who are engaged in small business and private entrepreneurship, but their activities are not directly related to the program and goals of the party. Often the party relies on the practical assistance of such members, the provision of patronage. We also observe such cooperation in the activities of the people's Democratic Party "devotees", the people's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan. Relations of political parties in Uzbekistan with small business and private entrepreneurship in general today:

1) the harmonization of the political goal with the entrepreneurial movement, that is, the emergence of small businesses and private businesses into the political arena as an independent political force;

2) the interaction of political parties with entrepreneurs is taking place in two directions.

The party operating in the first direction is the movement of entrepreneurs and businessmen – the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan; the other three parties belong to the second direction.

Uzlidep and other political parties cooperate with small businesses and private businesses within the framework of their statutory tasks. Their goal is not to directly protect, develop small businesses and private entrepreneurship, of course. True, the parties note that they are supporters of the protection of human rights and freedoms, the establishment of a democratic legal state and civil society, the improvement of the welfare of the people, the protection of property pluralism. However, they carry out these tasks in different ways and Means. For example, the HDP took as a basis the

<sup>7</sup> Ўша асар. – С.31.



activities of such ideas as the widespread involvement of the people in democratic renewal, the decision-making of folk traditions and values of the "National Revival Party", and the decision-making of social justice by the "Justice" party. Nevertheless, each political party contributes to the transformation of socio-economic democracy into Real reality.

The cooperation of entrepreneurship with political parties is based on socio-economic and political updates that are going on in society. And the establishment of civil society, which is the strategic goal of Uzbekistan, is the ultimate result of these updates, hence the cooperation of political parties with entrepreneurship. Therefore, the emergence of the entrepreneurial movement into the political arena as a socio-political force (in the case of Uzslidep), as well as cooperation between entrepreneurs and political parties, is a monand for this strategic goal.

Since one of the most important institutions of civil society are political parties, small business and private entrepreneurship could not live without relying on them and supporting their socio-economic and political reforms, of course. If other civil institutions do not have the opportunity to directly influence the Supreme government – parliament, its legislative activities, political parties, first of all, directly participate in the adoption of laws on socio-economic and political life through their representatives, faction. World experience shows that this process, an opportunity can turn the development of a country in one direction or another, seriously affect the solution of one or another problem. Such a civilizational influence on the management of the state and society is a guarantee of evolutionary changes in social life. The business entities are primarily interested in such an approach, since evolutionism is a reflection of changes, revolusias with zidi deprive them of heavy and long research, wealth created in the process of Labor, first of all, property, the opportunity to live peacefully and comfortably. Therefore, it is positive and natural for entrepreneurs who are able to transform not only in production, economic management and service to the population, but also economic democracy, property pluralism, into a sustainable reality, to enter the political arena, especially to occupy the majority in Parliament. Hence, the participation of small businesses and private businesses not only in solving everyday socio-economic tasks, no one denies the importance of this, but also the participation of strategically important, country's socio-economic and political significance in the development and adoption of laws, programs is extremely necessary.

Today in our society there are various associations, associations, non-governmental organizations that represent the rights, freedoms and interests of people and citizens. They are independent of state power and operate on the principle of self-government"<sup>8</sup>.

During the years of independence of Uzbekistan, such laws were adopted as "on public associations", "on trade unions, guarantees of their rights and activities", "on political parties", "on freedom of conscience and religious organizations", "on self-government bodies of citizens", "on non-profit organizations", "on social foundations". These regulatory documents help to establish non-profit organizations of citizens, participate in the management of their activities, determine the types of activities, directions of work. Today, more than 9 thousand 200 non-governmental organizations

<sup>8</sup> Таджиханов У., Одилокриев Х., Саидов А. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Конституциявий ҳукуқи. –Т.: Шарқ, 2001. – 397 б.



operate in the Republic of Uzbekistan. "National Association of non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan", "fund for support of non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan" were also established<sup>9</sup>.

Neither in the scientific literature nor in practice there is as yet a clear approach to non-governmental organizations as it is formed. And Goho, non-governmental organizations are called public organizations, and public organizations are non-governmental organizations, civil society institutions, they are nauseated.

The most influential in our country and leading in terms of the large number of members is the Federation of trade unions. Currently, it has more than 56 thousand startup organizations, which have more than 10.2 million members and 26 network unions. 62% of small business and private entrepreneurs, 71% of economic entities, businessmen in the agrarian sector, 73% of peasant-farm enterprises are members of trade unions.

Small businesses and private businesses are faced with problems of modest labor, civil law. It is difficult for them to solve these problems quickly and efficiently without the help of trade unions, employees of legal services. In addition, economic or labor contracts concluded in labor collectives also oblige property owners to conclude trade unions and self-government bodies, which in this case will bring property owners to work in cooperation with public organizations. Hence the immanent characteristics of civil society, the democratic nature of socio-economic relations, the cooperation of small businesses and private businesses, owners of private property, employers' unions and the self-government bodies of the labor collective.

Small businesses and private businesses build their activities to profit and profit. But this does not prevent them from cooperating with non-profit organizations, creative, scientific associations. Goho such cooperation can be carried out on the basis of beminnat, mutual gratuitous assistance. For example, the Department of business women of Uzbekistan in Kokand, Assosiasia, was registered in the state on April 4, 1994, and today it operates 7 staff members and more than 40 volunteer activists, members of 92 organizations. To date, more than 8 thousand entrepreneurs have provided material, advisory, legal and educational assistance to women. On her initiative, in 1996, with the help of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation and the Kaunterpart consortium, "training women-artisans in entrepreneurship", in cooperation with the Eurasia Foundation, organized a training center for helping women entrepreneurs. In this project and Training Center, more than 400 women received education, knowledge, skills in entrepreneurship, mastered the mechanisms of marketing Management and organization to conduct business. Another important point is that the "business woman" section helped to draw up new contracts for the Department, girls who want to learn business secrets, women entrepreneurs who received knowledge and education. She conducted classes, seminars on the topics "woman and business", "woman and law", "marketing studies", "craft – business foundation". They are attended by more than 220 girls and women living in the city of Kokand. A credit union (2000) was created with the initiative and material assistance of women entrepreneurs who studied in the Department under the department, which to this day provided material assistance to more than 2800

<sup>9</sup> [www.xs.uz](http://www.xs.uz) 22 mart, 2019



women entrepreneurs, helped them to open small firms, artisans-workshops, bichish-sewing workshops, shoe workshops, confectionery workshops.

Business women in the city are still helping the non-governmental organization to conduct various educational events, seminars, trainings, helping the department to attract new students and girls<sup>10</sup>.

In general, the Association of women entrepreneurs of Uzbekistan was registered on June 21, 1991, and now it has 15 departments-branches. The non-governmental organization brings together more than 18 thousand women entrepreneurs around it. Over the past period, NTT has completed more than 30 international projects such as "business incubator" (PROON project), KES project (founding program), "Business Support Center" (GTN project), EPOG project (Germany), Karl Duisberg Society Project (Germany). They carry out such colorful works as attracting women to entrepreneurship and business, teaching them marketing secrets, introducing international business methods, obtaining loans, concluding economic contracts, participating in the valonterian movement, opening workshops on local professions and crafts, opening checks, professional training of young girls. NGO is one of the initiators of the creation of the strakhovaniya company "madad" to support entrepreneurial women in competitive conditions, risk. Under the NGO for women entrepreneurs, the Center for legal assistance" protection "and the firm" Drims " were created.

Entrepreneurs carry out both directly (through their enterprises, firms, farms) and indirectly (through NGOs, neighborhoods, training centers, media) in solving the problem of unemployment.

For example, NGO "Mumtozbeginm" was founded in Kokand on the initiative of small business and private entrepreneurs, the Association of business women of Uzbekistan and its Fergana region department. This organization, which passed state registration on December 30, 1998, today has brought together more than 130 activists, 72 of them representatives of small business and private entrepreneurship, around itself. The organization deals with the issues of professional training and employment of women. Until 2018, the NGO trained more than 220 women by profession and put them to work. Some women have opened their own workshops and workshops. Under the NGO, Small Enterprises "Sevinch" and "Spring" were organized, in which more than 100 women are engaged in such activities as sewing, cooking, crafts, confectionery, home business.

Head of State Sh.M.Mirziyoyev, in his decree "on measures to radically increase the role of civil society institutions in the process of democratic renewal of the country", critically analyzes the activities of non-governmental organizations and offers modern, innovative measures to direct them to priority tasks in the strategy of action. It is noted that effective and constructive dialogue between civil society institutions and the state is not established, they are not involved in the creativity of the norm, effective mechanisms of cooperation with young people are not created, there are bureaucratic barriers to their registration and hakazo. The president set the task of scientific research of the problems faced by civil society institutions, the creation of their national model, the identification of strategic directions, the creation of an advisory council under the President. In this

<sup>10</sup> Манбалар "Тадбиркор аёл" (Кўкон шахри) нодавлат ташкилоти архивидаги ҳисоботлардан олинди.



decision, it is mainly about non-profit organizations. It is known that they are not directly engaged in business and entrepreneurship, but departments providing socio-cultural services can be created under them. It is this aspect that is important to us.

Non-profit organizations operating in our country are following the path of harmonizing not only the interests of society with the state, but also the interests of small businesses and business entities with the interests of society and the state. Especially to the needy segments of the population by reaching out to the financial aid and making the weight lighter. Food, clothing to their incapacitated part to provide medical care, housing to the needy in the construction of new homes. in the repair, in the provision of new jobs to job seekers, those who want to engage in entrepreneurship and business come to the aid from the material side. The initiatives of entrepreneurs are important for the prosperity of our country, for the peaceful and prosperous life of citizens.

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