

## The Essence of Social Entrepreneurship and the Role in Society

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### *Abstract*

*the article highlights the essence of social entrepreneurship, its role in the life of modern society, and offers suggestions for the development of social entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan.*

**Keywords:** *social economy, social problems, socially needy categories of the population, social goods, social services, activities in the social sphere, social entrepreneurship, social enterprise.*

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**Enter.** Today, interest and attention to social entrepreneurship is growing. The emergence of interest in doing business in the social sphere as a global trend of the last decades occurs for a number of reasons. These include the increasing demand for social services by the population, the lack of financial resources of most countries to solve social problems, and their inability to provide social services in full. This, in turn, creates the basis for the development of social entrepreneurship as a mechanism capable of solving several problems at once, such as finding financial resources, solving social problems, and being able to bring profit to the owners of social enterprises.

As an important direction of socio-economic policy, the role of social entrepreneurship in solving social problems in society is incomparable.

From this point of view, it is particularly noteworthy that in the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis, the task of developing a relevant draft law on the foundations of social entrepreneurship and measures to encourage it is set.

Therefore, it is very important to study the foundations of social entrepreneurship and the problems of its promotion.

Analysis of literature on the topic. General theoretical foundations of social entrepreneurship G. Deez, Dj. Thompson, S. Alvord, Dj. Mair and I. It is expressed in the works of Martyrs. Among the MHD scientists studying social entrepreneurship, A.N. Makarevich, T. Yu. Sazonov, M.L. Batalina, A.A. Moskovskaya, L.D. Taradinas should be indicated separately. In their research, they analyzed the theoretical foundations of social entrepreneurship based on the generalization of foreign experience of the formation and development of this phenomenon, because social entrepreneurship in Russia began to develop as a practical activity from the first half of the 2000s.

Thus, despite the existence of a large number of scientific works in the field of social entrepreneurship, the scientific debate on questions of this direction, as well as on the diversity of approaches to social entrepreneurship, has not yet been completed. Currently, it is important to collect practical information and theoretical conclusions about the activities of social enterprises, because there is a need for a systematic analysis of social entrepreneurship.

Current scientific research has not yet paid enough attention to the problems of determining the place and role of this phenomenon in the modern world, its specific characteristics and boundaries.

Research methodology. Logical analysis, scientific observation, comparative analysis and other methods were used in the research process.

Analysis and results. Social entrepreneurship emerged as a socio-economic phenomenon, as a public response to existing social problems. The main goal of social entrepreneurship activity is to benefit the society, and such a business entity considers the interests of society as a priority in its activities.

Social entrepreneurship is the activity of legal entities or individual entrepreneurs aimed at alleviating or solving certain social problems of the population and their consequences.

The main goal of social entrepreneurship is to improve the living standards of the vulnerable population, provide them with work, produce social goods and provide services.

The main principles of social entrepreneurship are as follows:

- social justice;
- the priority of society's interests;
- voluntary social entrepreneurship.

The goals of social entrepreneurship include providing jobs, social goods and social services to the socially vulnerable segments of the population, selling drugs or socially important products to the socially vulnerable segments of the population at cost or below cost, natural disasters, catastrophes, epidemics and emergencies elimination of other situations, implementation of activities aimed at other social goals.

Social entrepreneurship is also a key solution to poverty alleviation. When studying the experience of the USA, Great Britain, Poland, Belgium, Italy and other countries in this regard, it can be seen that as a result of the establishment of this entrepreneurial activity, high results have been achieved in terms of the production of social goods and the provision of social services, along with providing employment to the socially vulnerable sections of the population.

If we look at history, we can see that social entrepreneurship was implemented in many cases based on the social situation and economic necessity of the countries. But if we see this in the example of South Korea, which today has become one of the strong guarantees of social stability, it is appropriate. In the last decade of the 20th century, the widespread introduction of social entrepreneurship by this country became crucial in protecting against the effects of the Asian financial crisis, which caused problems for the countries of our continent, and in preventing its negative consequences. To this day, the Korean government's rational approach to a period of high mass unemployment and worsening living conditions of its citizens still speaks for itself. Based on 10 years of experience, it can be said that by 2007, the adoption of the Law "On the Development of Social Entrepreneurship" breathed new life into the development of the industry. Because there is no single definition of "social entrepreneurship" worldwide (even today), Korea has reached a new level with this law. At the moment, the State-level Social Enterprise Support Agency and the Social Entrepreneurship Support Committee are operating in South Korea. This allows regular improvement of the field and timely elimination of problems encountered in it.

In 2007, the share of the service sector in the country's GDP was 71.5 percent. Social entrepreneurship has a great role in this. As of January 1, 2020, the salary in South Korea is 7.47 USD. In the country where the "Commercial Code" was developed, this is not a daily fee, but an hourly fee. In 1963, the purchasing power parity of the population in terms of GDP was \$100, and this figure increased to \$35,000 by 2014. Today, the experience of a country with more than 60 percent of its population working in small businesses is worth learning and applying in our own, based on local demand and conditions.

Conclusions and suggestions. Today, it is no secret that there are social problems that need to be solved in Uzbekistan, as in any other country. And social entrepreneurship can be one of the most effective ways to mitigate and solve these problems. Social entrepreneurship, like any business, brings income to the budget and participates in solving social problems in the country.

In short, social entrepreneurship is one of the most effective ways to solve existing social problems. Therefore, it is important to promote social entrepreneurship and social enterprises in our country.

It should be noted that today the most important issue is the implementation of a full state support system for the creation and development of the social entrepreneurship institute. Today, tax and other benefits are established for enterprises that produce products and equipment for people with disabilities. However, the legal concept of social entrepreneurship and the mechanisms of legal regulation of relations related to it are not clearly provided for. Therefore, the creation and improvement of the legal basis of social entrepreneurship, that is, the adoption of the law on social entrepreneurship can serve to stimulate the activity of social entrepreneurship and the work of social enterprises in our country.

Also, we believe that the development and implementation of state programs in the field of social entrepreneurship, creating favorable conditions for attracting investments for social projects, providing subsidies and grants to social enterprises, providing benefits and preferences will be a great impetus for the development of this sector.

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