



## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS IN THE FIELD OF MEDIUM AND SMALL BUSINESSES

**Siddikov Nurali Nishonalievich**

siddikovnurali918@gmail.com

Tashkent State Economic University

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20608273>

### **Annotation.**

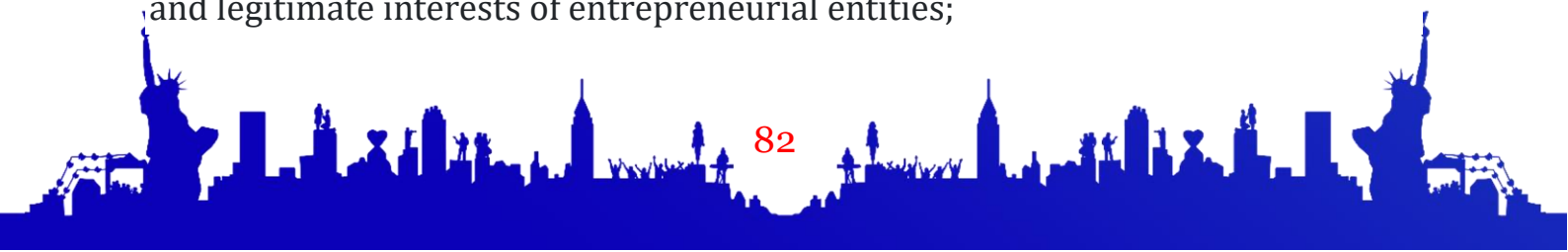
This article discusses the issues of the responsibility of young entrepreneurs to their country and the concept of property liability, and also pays special attention to this problem from the government's side, emphasizing that increasing youth responsibility has become one of the pressing tasks in creating a new, progressive, and developed society in New Uzbekistan, improving the well-being of the people, and modernizing the country. The role and position of representatives of the young generation are highlighted in carrying out deepening reforms based on the principles of continuous changes and gradual renewal in all spheres of societal life.

**Key words:** Youth, property, employment, responsibility, dignity, reforms, democracy, education.

### **Introduction**

**Relevance:** First and foremost, it is essential to highlight the key objectives and priority tasks outlined in the "Uzbekistan-2030" Strategy. Significant measures to improve the mechanisms of state services aimed at developing entrepreneurship were established by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-158 dated September 11, 2023, "On the 'Uzbekistan-2030' Strategy," as well as in the President's Address to the Parliament (Oliy Majlis) and the people of Uzbekistan (dated December 26, 2025). In this context, the declaration of 2026 as the "Year of Developing the Mahalla and Elevating Society" holds a particular significance in this process. Furthermore, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-184 dated November 14, 2024, "On Measures to Reliably Protect the Rights and Legitimate Interests of Entrepreneurs," reinforced issues related to increasing the legal literacy of entrepreneurs, particularly those operating in the small and medium-sized business (SMB) sector, ensuring compliance with legal norms, preventing various legal violations, and enhancing the responsibility of state law enforcement agencies. These measures include:

- The coordination of the Business Ombudsman system to protect the rights and legitimate interests of entrepreneurial entities;





- Issues concerning the bodies authorized to monitor the activities of entrepreneurial entities and their respective areas of supervision;
- The implementation of the "Risk Analysis" electronic system by regulatory bodies, which classifies the risk of legal violations in the activities of entrepreneurial entities into low, medium, and high levels.

Indeed, in an era where all sectors in the global information space have become automated and integrated into digital systems, it has become a vital necessity for entrepreneurs in our country to organize and manage their businesses using such modern tools and methods. This represents a philosophical approach aligned with contemporary demands.

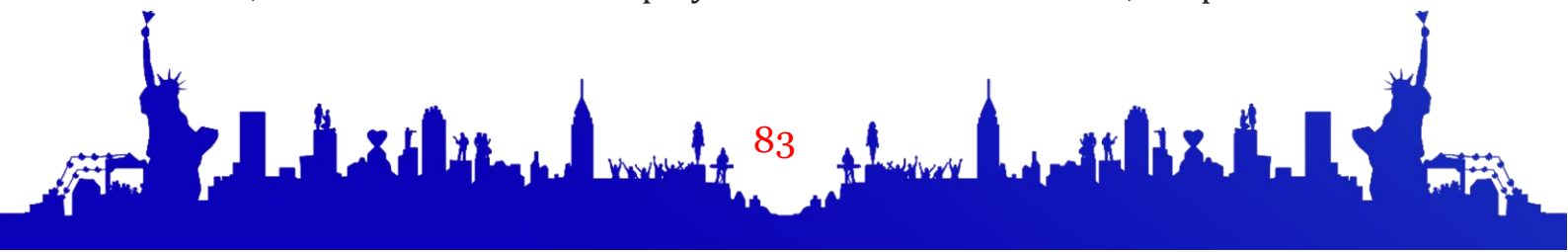
The implementation of the goals and tasks set forth in the "Voluntary National Report on the Achievement of National Goals and Objectives for Sustainable Development in Uzbekistan up to 2030" is a priority direction in the activities of state bodies, the President, the Government, and institutions of civil society.

As a result of simplifying the tax payment system, excessive payments were eliminated, rates for property, income, and social taxes were halved, and VAT was reduced from 20% to 12%. Due to the complex measures aimed at supporting economic activity in 2021, GDP growth reached 107.4%. A World Bank report from January 2022 listed Uzbekistan among the leading countries in Europe and Central Asia, specifically highlighting its high economic growth during 2022–2023.

To provide new content and an effective direction to state policy regarding youth, find direct solutions to existing problems in this field, and ensure the efficient and coordinated operation of authorized structures, the State Agency for Youth Affairs was established in 2020.

Concurrently, an independent institute specializing in the protection of the legitimate interests of entrepreneurial entities was established under the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. An electronic database of entrepreneurial entities was also created. According to this database, the number of registered entrepreneurial entities operating between 2022 and 2025 was 555,526 in 2022, 617,289 in 2023, 655,540 in 2024, and 598,883 in 2025.

Owing to the active support measures implemented in 2025, the share of small and private business in the GDP reached 51.5%, the construction sector's contribution from January to November 2025 amounted to 5,381,617.7 million soums, and its share in total employment reached 74.5%. Thus, the private sector





is becoming a leading force in the sustainable economic and social development of the country.

Additionally, special attention has been paid to the formation of civil society institutions and the expansion of their capacities. Based on political renewals, civil society organizations were encouraged, and the legal and regulatory frameworks for public oversight were expanded. Between 2022 and 2025, the state supported the projects of more than 1,270 non-governmental organizations, allocating over 117 billion soums from the budget for their implementation. This resulted in an increase in the number of non-profit organizations by more than 20.7%.

Consequently, 3, Eintritt 1,87 large-scale civil society organizations are currently operational. A permanent representative office for civil society institutions was established under the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, and representative offices for non-governmental non-profit organizations are functioning across eight regions. According to official data, the funding for non-governmental non-profit organizations has increased more than 12-fold over the last five years.

In the context of human progress, based on the integration of various sectors and in the era of globalization, entrepreneurship has evolved from being merely a source of profit into a driver of social change. The strategy of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) integrates the interests of society and business.

**Problem Statement:** In many instances, "economic profit" and "social responsibility" are interpreted as contradictory concepts within entrepreneurial activities.

**Objective:**To reveal the socio-philosophical foundations of entrepreneurial activity and social responsibility strategies, specifically focusing on the principles of ethics, justice, and social cooperation.

### Literature Review and Methods

In analyzing this issue, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the laws adopted regarding youth affairs hold incomparable significance. It is a natural progression for laws to be updated in harmony with ongoing reforms during the evolution of society. Furthermore, the Decrees, Orders, and Resolutions issued by the Head of State and the Government serve as the primary legal sources for the topic under investigation. It is evident that enhancing the role and responsibility of the younger generation in ensuring the effectiveness and sustainability of reforms to build a new society and a democratic state has become a priority direction not only in Uzbekistan but globally.





Consequently, in recent years, greater attention has been devoted to the role of youth in society and the significance of their activities within the framework of the ongoing reform process. To date, a fundamental shift has occurred in improving state policy in this area. In this regard, the decisions, decrees, and speeches of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev serve as a source and methodological basis. Specifically, the adoption of the Law “On State Policy Regarding Youth” in 2016, which reflects the core legal principles of the state, plays a crucial role in resolving these issues.

The article further examines the socio-political and economic reforms being implemented in the country, the formation of the owning class, and particularly the creation of favorable conditions for young entrepreneurs. Additionally, recommendations are provided for shaping and developing the business culture and enhancing the responsibility of youth representatives in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Within the scope of this study, the monograph of political scientist V. Qo‘chqorov, titled “*Ideological and Political Foundations of Attracting Youth to Family Entrepreneurship*,” was analyzed. Similarly, the monograph by M.P. Eshov provided a scientific analysis of the economic and philosophical aspects of the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan, including its factors, results, and prospects.

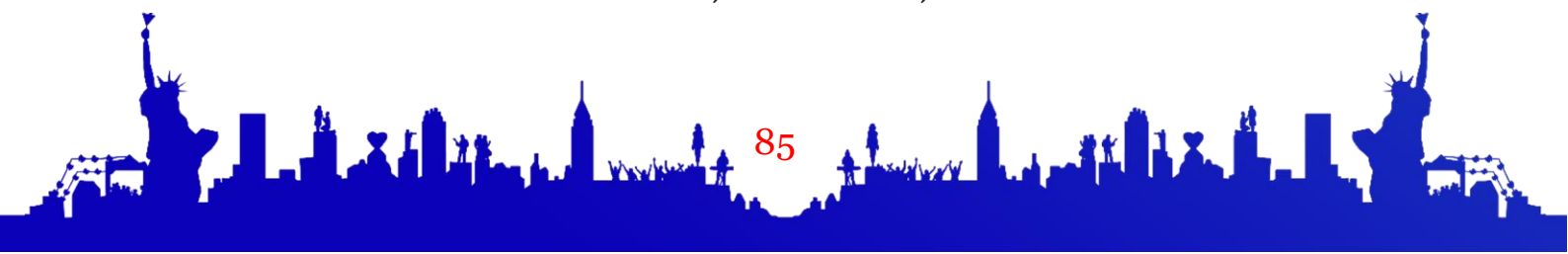
The following scientific methods were employed in the development of this research paper:

- **Dialectical Approach:** Used to study the contradiction and unity between personal interests and societal interests.
- **Systemic Analysis:** Used to examine social responsibility as an integral part of a business strategy.
- **Comparative-Philosophical Analysis:** Used to compare the Western “Shareholder Theory” with Eastern perspectives on “Spiritual Entrepreneurship.”

### 3. Results

The results achieved in the field of entrepreneurship can be clearly illustrated through the figures presented during the open dialogue. Specifically:

- In the current year, the turnover of entrepreneurs increased by 25% compared to the previous year, reaching a total volume of 986 trillion soums;
- The number of medium-sized enterprises, with an annual turnover ranging from 10 billion to 100 billion soums, has doubled;





- The number of large-scale business entities with a turnover exceeding 100 billion soums has surpassed 2,200, representing a twofold increase compared to 2023;

- Due to the “Mahallabay” (neighborhood-based) and “Mijozbay” (customer-centric) principles introduced by tax, banking, and financial authorities, approximately 16,000 enterprises that previously operated at a loss have achieved a net profit of 6.5 trillion soums within six months;

- More than 700 issues and initiatives raised by entrepreneurs have been supported. To this end, an additional 8 trillion soums has been allocated, while 18 trillion soums has been directed towards the development of industrial, agricultural, and service infrastructures;

- State support has been established for a wide spectrum of initiatives, ranging from small-scale local projects to large-scale economic programs.

As a result of the socio-philosophical analysis, three fundamental pillars of entrepreneurial responsibility have been identified:

- **Ethical Foundation:** The purpose of entrepreneurship is not merely capital accumulation, but the development of human capital and adherence to ethical norms.

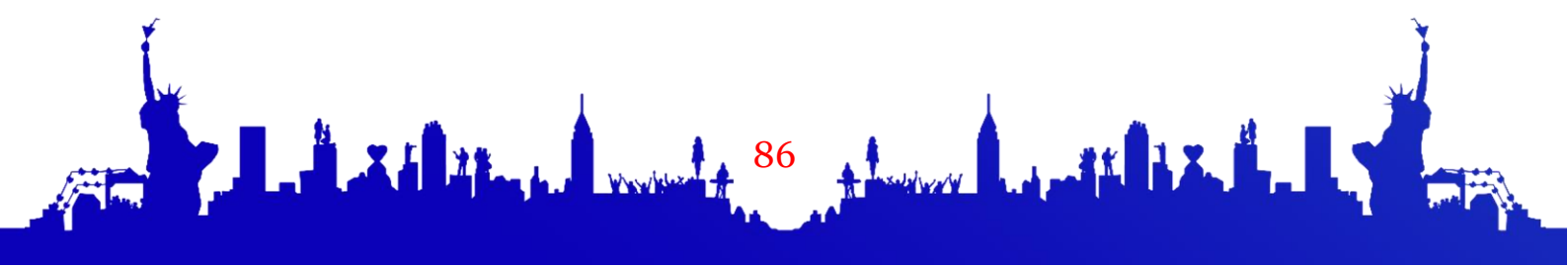
- **Social Partnership:** The relationship between business and the state is shifting from a “taxpayer and regulator” model to a “partners in the pursuit of societal prosperity” model.

- **Environmental Responsibility:** Responsibility toward future generations is becoming an integral part of the strategy (the philosophy of Sustainable Development).

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is not merely charity, but a systematic approach. This is illustrated in the following table:

**Table 1. Dimensions of Entrepreneurial Responsibility**

No.	Dimension	Content	Philosophical Basis
1	<b>Internal Responsibility</b>	Decent working conditions for employees and fair wages.	The value of human capital.





No.	Dimension	Content	Philosophical Basis
2	<b>External Responsibility</b>	Environmentally friendly production and support for social projects.	The concept of the "Common Good."
3	<b>Ethical Responsibility</b>	Fair competition and protection of consumer rights.	Principles of justice and truth.

Maqolaning eng muhim tahliliy qismi — "**Discussion**" (Muhokama) qismi uchun akademik tarjima. Bu bo'limda faktlar va falsafiy nazariyalar o'zaro bog'lanishi kerakligi sababli, men uslubni yanada chuqurlashtirdim.

#### 4. Discussion

From a philosophical perspective, the social responsibility of entrepreneurship is rooted in the concept of the "**Social Contract.**" Within this framework, an entrepreneur is viewed as having a moral obligation to society, as their business utilizes societal resources, including human capital, natural environments, and public infrastructure.

The aforementioned data represent the most reliable and evidence-based quantitative indicators in the field of entrepreneurship. It has become a tradition to honor active entrepreneurs for the high results achieved on festive occasions. In accordance with this tradition, in 2025, a group of entrepreneurs were awarded orders and medals on the occasion of Entrepreneurs' Day. According to the Decree, these awards were granted for *"effectively utilizing the opportunities created to support entrepreneurship and improve the business environment in Uzbekistan; achieving significant results in enhancing the country's economic power and export potential; demonstrating initiative, modern knowledge, and experience in attracting investments; producing import-substituting products; expanding the provision of services; showing exceptional dedication to ensuring employment and the prosperity of the population; and making a worthy contribution to the development of the business sector through significant scientific-practical developments and innovative projects."*

It should be noted that Section V of the "Uzbekistan-2030" Strategy is dedicated to the consistent continuation of a stable political course based on the





principle of a "Secure and Peaceful State." While this may seem indirectly related to the previously discussed issues of entrepreneurship, in practice, prosperity, welfare, and economic stability are fundamentally dependent on security and a peaceful social environment. Therefore, the political-philosophical and socio-educational significance of this section is profoundly high. From a philosophical standpoint, it is reaffirmed that a peaceful and stable environment is the primary prerequisite for sustainable development.

### **Philosophical Conclusions:**

1. From the perspective of Utilitarianism: The social responsibility of entrepreneurs ensures the greatest benefit for the greatest number of people in society.
2. From the perspective of Deontology (Duty-based Ethics): Social responsibility is an inherent internal duty of a business toward society.
3. Integrating social responsibility into a business strategy not only enhances a company's corporate image but also mitigates social risks and ensures long-term viability and sustainability in the market.

