

ECONOMY IS THE BODY OF CIVIL SOCIETY LIFE

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Annotation: In this article, it is considered that the implementation of structural reforms, modernization and diversification of leading industries are of great importance in order to ensure the rapid development of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan today.

Key words: Civil society, the role of the economic factor, Action strategy, investment, Constitution, private property.

Today, the study of civil society is of great interest not only to researchers, but also to practitioners in the state and non-state spheres. The attention paid by the state to the civil society increased the interest in it. It is known from the history of civil society that the role of the economic factor in its creation was extremely high. It is possible to see the roots of civil society in the literal sense of the conflict between the state and the owners.

From this point of view, in order to fully understand the civil society, a comprehensive understanding of its economic foundations is required. It is known that production relations based on various forms of ownership form the economic basis of a legal state. In a legal state, property belongs directly to producers and consumers of material wealth, and the individual producer is the owner of the product of his labor. The equality of industrial relations, the primacy of law in all spheres, and the continuous increase in the well-being of society demonstrate the legality of the state. However, if you look at the societies where market relations are developing, you can witness the continuous increase of various professional associations in them, starting from various ethnic groups. It goes without saying that each group has its own interests and goals.

When the goals and interests of these groups collide in the civil society, this process does not lead to the disintegration of the society, but rather to its integrity. It is known that scientists do not deny that the importance of private property and the middle class is high for economic development and civil society. In other words, it is stated in many sources that there cannot be a full-fledged civil society without this layer.

It is in the conditions of Uzbekistan that a comparative analysis of the process of formation of such a layer and the development of civil society is required.

As a result of the action strategy, the legal foundations of our country's economy were created. Article 67 of the Constitution of our General Assembly states that "The

state provides a favorable investment and business environment. Entrepreneurs have the right to carry out any activity in accordance with the law and to independently choose the directions of their activity. The unity of the economic space, the free movement of goods, services, labor resources and financial funds are guaranteed in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Monopoly activity is regulated and limited by law"[1].

From the point of view of the ideas developed in the classical doctrines of the emergence of civil society, there are several aspects that require attention. So, according to the classical traditions, the middle class was formed and developed in the middle ages, how does the civil society, which was created as a result of the conflict between the state and the middle class, develop in today's conditions? These and similar questions can be answered during the study of the economic foundations of civil society.

It is known that private owners form the basis of a democratic society based on free market relations. Although private interest is unique to individuals and expresses individual interests, common values are manifested in the events that occur in the relations of these private interests with each other and with the state.

As the basis of the society is formed by representatives of the middle and small strata, the source of income of the representatives of this section and the main means of family life is economic activity based on private ownership. These are private enterprises in the fields of industry, trade, agriculture, services, etc., rental land, real estate, income-generating securities, interest-bearing currency, writers, poets, composers. , consists of activities carried out on the basis of intellectual property of inventors, scientific researchers, etc. If this section is deprived of its main activity, it will lose not only income, but also an important source of life. Therefore, property owners carry out all necessary organizational and legal activities to protect their property. From this point of view, private property is shown as one of the main reasons for the creation of civil society. It is on the basis of private property that social relations accelerate, and as a result, society becomes a powerful self-organizing system. "Private property is inviolable. "The owner cannot be deprived of his property in the cases provided for by the law, except in cases and not based on the decision of the court" is defined in Article 65 of the Constitution [2].

It is known that private property serves the overall economic development of the country by stimulating the entrepreneurial activity of individuals. To prove this, the Uzbek scientist M. Sharifkhojayev points out the following factors:

First, private property encourages prudent property management. In other words, owners are required to maintain their property and increase it, to work regularly to earn income, and to always be in search. Otherwise, the property may depreciate and

eventually the owners may face a crisis. If attention to the property is high and it is regularly developed, the possibility of increasing the income will increase.

If the property belongs to the state or is jointly owned by a large group, the possibility of its full preservation diminishes. An example of this can be given the lack of management in relation to state property during the former system. This can be seen from the deplorable state of state-owned housing in developed countries.

Second, private property encourages people to increase their material resources and use them effectively. The need to develop private property encourages people to improve their skills and work efficiently. That is why universities specializing in economics, especially business management, are the highest educational institutions in developed countries, and studying in them requires a huge amount of financial resources. There are always jobs for graduates of such higher education institutions, and salaries are constantly increasing as experience increases.

Third, private owners work to use their resources for the benefit of others. After all, property that effectively serves others brings income. The fact that the property is useful to others increases its value and the status of the owner of the property. From this point of view, if the behavior performed by the owner is approved by the consumers, the value of the property will increase, on the contrary, if such behavior is not approved, the value of the property will decrease. As you can see, the state of property is also a unique criterion in civil society.

In fact, although any owner works to increase his income, in the context of civil society, an entrepreneur first of all shows that he does not have this original intention, but that the quality of service to society is primary. In a civil society in the literal sense, the intention to earn a profit is of secondary importance. It is important here that both the owners, the state and the society realize that entrepreneurship is important and necessary for the civil society.

Fourthly, private property enables rational use of resources for the future and their preservation. Owners try to balance the interests of the present and the future, considering not only the present, but also future changes and growth of income.[3]

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasizes the need to perform the following tasks when it comes to the development of entrepreneurship:

- Implementation of the program, which includes about 60 new initiatives and proposals in 7 areas, formed within the framework of open dialogue with events starting from 2022;
- Reducing the property tax rate for enterprises from 2% to 1.5%, leaving 500 billion soums at the disposal of entrepreneurs;
- lowering the value added tax rate from 15% to 12% starting from 2023;
- Introducing a single real estate tax by combining property and land taxes of legal entities;

- To reduce the profit tax rate of business in areas such as banking, finance, telecommunications from 20% to 15% and achieve the same rate for all business entities;

- Ending the monopoly on 25 types of activities, such as road construction, heat supply, landscaping services, and opening a wide path for entrepreneurship in these areas;

- Establishing a council of entrepreneurs on the basis of existing structures that support entrepreneurship in districts and cities;

- To fully transfer the issues of systematically dealing with professional education to the discretion of the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations;

- 3-fold increase in the volume of services due to the expansion of the scope of service industries in the regions and in return create 3.5 million new jobs;

- By 2026, the share of private sectors in the gross domestic product will increase from 67% to 80%, and the export volume will increase from 32% to 60% [4].

So, the economic foundations of civil society mean economic relations based on private ownership, which has an important place in social relations in society. In history, it was private property and the layer of owners that contributed to the development of civil society. To this day, this layer of owners remains an important factor accelerating not only the economy, but also social relations.

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