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Philosophical Approach in Analyzing the Role of Youth Entrepreneurship as a Factor of Civil Society Development

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Abstract: *The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 23, 2023 on the Strategy "Uzbekistan-2030" was adopted. This decree is aimed at realizing the desire of our people to build a free, prosperous and powerful New Uzbekistan, create every opportunity for every citizen to develop their potential, raise a healthy, educated and morally perfect generation, and form a strong economy. which has become an important link in global production, justice, was adopted to guarantee the rule of law, security and stability.*

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Annually, together with the public, to analyze the implementation of the Uzbekistan-2030 Strategy in accordance with the UN sustainable development goals and to establish a system for announcing the results. Part 1.4 of this concept defines state policy regarding youth. In order to ensure that young people are engaged in modern professions, organize the activities of one creative park in each region, attract at least 40,000 young people per year, increase the intellectual potential of youth, and stimulate their scientific potential. Activities to strengthen their social protection and reduce unemployment, IT among young people. Tasks to further popularize the industry and increase the export of computer programs in the field, including training schoolchildren in modern professions in demand in the established international IT market, expanding the project to 1 million programmers and training 15 thousand of the most talented young people annually based on programs that meet requirements of prestigious international companies.

The development of the activities of young entrepreneurs in the economic system, in turn, leads to their emergence as a separate layer in the social system and civil society. In other words, quantitative changes become qualitative. It is natural for young business owners to organize and unite through various institutional structures to take their place in the political system of civil society. Therefore, the most important task facing civil society is to accept young entrepreneurs into the middle stratum of society's owners and ensure that they act on the basis of common interests as a single force.

When studying the phenomenon of youth entrepreneurship , the scientific literature notes that it is a driver of economic development, makes up a significant part of the structures of small and medium-sized businesses, and plays an important role in the implementation of innovative ideas. This segment of business activity is characterized by a high level of innovative openness, the ability to

adapt to unstable socio-economic conditions, and the ability to make non-standard decisions based on high risk to achieve intended goals.[1]

When researchers study the problems of youth entrepreneurship, they note that there are 3 groups of problems that hinder its development:

- personal or motivational;
- lack of professional knowledge and experience;
- problems related to legal consciousness.[2]

As can be seen above, the segment of young business owners has formed in the layer of middle-level owners and occupies an important place. If we form a social portrait of young entrepreneurs-owners, then, first of all, it is necessary to note the characteristics of courage, enthusiasm, determination, courage, innovativeness of youth, based on creativity, new ideas, advanced methods and technologies. Compared to the middle generation, entrepreneurs of the younger generation have a high level of risk taking, do not absolutize risks and perceive them as a normal situation. Here it is impossible not to recall the words of Winston Churchill:"Whoever was not a revolutionary in his youth is devoid of a heart; whoever does not become a conservative in maturity is devoid of mind ."

Young owner-entrepreneurs are at the forefront both in the stock market and in the areas of making and receiving investments based on the use of IT technologies, including in the field of artificial intelligence and the digital economy. At the same time, we do not mean that middle-class owner-entrepreneurs remain in traditional sectors of the economy; this reflects the peculiarities of their prudence and risk-taking. In general, in real life, youth entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship in general are not separated by a Chinese wall. They are interconnected in many ways. Moreover , it cannot be denied that in many cases young people have learned the secrets of entrepreneurship, methods and forms of its implementation from the older generation, and in this place there is a unique tradition of mentoring. However, despite this, the professional level of activity of young people, unique mobility in both business and social life, high level of mobilization, risk-taking, based on a creative approach, indicate the existence of unique moral and spiritual values among them. They are unique not only in areas of business activity, but also in relation to property, profit and income. As owners, they try to satisfy their household needs based on the latest trends. Compared to the older generation, they have a higher mobility than a tendency to settle down. Based on the results of entrepreneurial activity, they have a high level of propensity to move within the country, regionally and across industries, and even to move their business to foreign countries, which should be paid special attention to. Otherwise, any shade of cosmopolitanism could undermine the position of middle-class owners.

It should be noted that young business owners have a high level of intolerance towards bureaucracy, corruption and various abuses. This increases the likelihood of conflicts, both in social life and in business activities. The maximalism characteristic of youth, the reluctance to make concessions and compromises, and not to change one's point of view, can sometimes be based on adherence to principles, and in some cases on stubbornness.

It is especially important to take this situation into account in the system of communication with young people when implementing public administration. It would be advisable to pay attention to these aspects of the problem when teaching young people about public administration.

Today in developed countries there is a discussion among scientists about the ability of the middle layer of owners to fulfill their function of ensuring the stability of the state and society. On this

[1] https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/molodezhnoe-predprinimatelstvo-problemy-i-puti-resheniya
[3] Titova E.V., Koroleva S.I., Larchenko A.V., Miloslavsky V.G.

occasion, Patrick Buchanan writes: “ When considering strategies for preserving our culture and state, it is necessary to conduct as deep a reconnaissance as possible and analyze the balance of power. After all, the enemies captured not only the social and cultural institutions of the West, but also the main corporate centers. And just as globalism is the antithesis of patriotism, so the transnational corporation is the antithesis of tradition. With its adaptability and amorality, this corporation does not and cannot have “roots” - it has a way to act V any system. WITH efficiency How main principle activities it does not require the loyalty of workers and “attachment” to a specific nation or state.[3]

Civil society is recognized as both the organizer of a specific social space and a social force moving towards certain specific goals that simultaneously develop society. Therefore, in order for young entrepreneurs to be active not only in the economic system, but also in the social system, the effective use of the institutional structures of civil society must be established on a permanent, systematic basis. Only then will the middle layer of owners be able to fulfill its functions as an integral social class, ensuring the stability of society.

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