The culture and spirituality of entrepreneurship

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R E S U M E

The article analyzes the issues of spirituality and culture in family business, important features of entrepreneurship, spiritual and moral foundations of entrepreneurship, and professional ethics of entrepreneurship.

Key words: Entrepreneurship, family business, family enterprise, norms of professional ethics for honesty, mercy, compassion, purity, honesty, piety, patience, trust, prosperity, justice, moral and ethical standards.

Р Е З Ю М Е

В статье анализируются вопросы духовности и культуры в семейном бизнесе, важные особенности предпринимательства, духовные и нравственные основы предпринимательства, профессиональная этика предпринимательства.

Ключевые слова: Предпринимательство, семейный бизнес, семейное предприятие, нормы профессиональной этики, милосердия, сострадания, чистоты, честности, благочестия, терпения, доверия, процветания, справедливость, моральные и этические нормы.

The social effectiveness of entrepreneurship and family business in particular is evident in its relationship to spirituality and culture. Family entrepreneurship reflects the spirituality and culture of the family: "The socio-economic basis of the family business, entrepreneurship and family business is the oriental values that have been formed over the centuries, which are moral principles, honor, kindness, compassion, purity, honesty, family business is the basis of human activity and daily activities, combined with features such as tolerance, trust, prosperity, justice, harmony, goodwill." [1] At present, family business actively affects to the civilization and the development of society.

One of the main characteristics that entrepreneurs should have is to interact to reality from the practical point of view. Max Veber once called this point as "Wise practical work„ [2]. This type of practical work concentrates on accomplishing real results, not imaginary ones. Wise practical work strives towards achieving results with appropriate and profitable methods.

The person who is dealing with economic activity always thinks of profit, and does not always have time to think about spiritual and moral aspects of his activity. On one hand, he uses the practical independence of entrepreneur, but seems to pay less attention to the high spiritual essence. Actually, on his foundation of activity, lies how well he mastered and applied social manners, and legal measures.

In Uzbekistan, the rebirth of business depends not only on economic relations, but also on the renewal of spirituality. The elevation of spirituality to the political level in our country has created a moral and ethical climate suitable for the development of entrepreneurship. The rise of spirituality puts to the entrepreneur the task of defining „the essence of entrepreneurial life.” The spiritual and moral foundations of entrepreneurship determine the moral and ethical norms of relations between entrepreneurs and society.

Business is not only regulated by economic regulations, but also socio-cultural and ethical guidelines.

Values of business activity are directly related to the answer to the question of how entrepreneurship should be run.

When the business does not comply with moral and ethical standards, it is criminalized. Entrepreneurial ignorance of moral and ethical norms is an event that causes it to collapse. After the collapse of the former Soviet Union, entrepreneurship and crime in all CIS countries had been very close to each other. To put an end to this, a strong state, a strong executive was needed. Therefore, in the „Uzbek model" of reforming socio-economic development, the State is the main reformer. Just as in the first years of independence, this reform had leaded the state to a strong power and formed the slogan „From a strong state to a strong society."

The world experience shows that there is a close connection between business world and the criminal world. In order to separate the business world from the criminal world, it is necessary to work on the appropriate socio-cultural environment and business ethics. Only then can a dangerous situation be changed. The work on raising and promoting the spirituality in Uzbekistan is also aimed at concealing the business world from the crime scene.

For many centuries, entrepreneurship and family entrepreneurship have shaped certain values in our country. However, in the last quarter of the 19th century, the Tsarist Russia and the October Revolution of 1917 fought hard against entrepreneurship and family businesses. During the soviet period, family entrepreneurship came to an end. The loss of entrepreneurship meant the loss of business values.

After gaining independence in our country, entrepreneurship and family business, in particular, were born again. The revival of entrepreneurship meant business culture and values. However, this resurrection began to emerge in a new land — independent Uzbekistan.

The work on raising and promoting the spirituality in our country, as well as the spirituality and entrepreneurship culture of the entrepreneur, also promotes the rise. Business culture is an important component of entrepreneurial activity. Business culture is directly linked to and formed with national culture. Culture is a collection of production, social and spiritual needs of society. It should be borne in mind that culture of any industry is at the top of the field of development and at the same time contributes to the faster development of the industry.

Entrepreneurial culture means that entrepreneurs know and follow the principles, practices and methods common to entrepreneurial activity on the basis of existing legal norms, social and cultural features, traditions, customs and traditions in the country.

As noted above, entrepreneurial activities are free movement of citizens. However, economic freedom of entrepreneurship does not mean ignoring the principles and methods established for the activity of entrepreneurs. Certain barriers will be imposed by the government so that some entrepreneurs will not undermine the interests of other entrepreneurs.

Business culture determines the forms and principles of the responsibility, deals with the limitation of the illegal entrepreneurship activities, and the violation of legal norms. Therefore, in a number of laws and codes of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is restricted to entrepreneurial activity on the basis of illegal competition for the achievement of the monopoly. The Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan requires criminal responsibility for illegal business activity.

The first most general constituent of entrepreneurial activity is its justification for the law. The legal basis of entrepreneurial activity implies that the entrepreneur does not fulfill all his duties and obligations, comply with contracts, and not only materially or morally harmful to partners and customers, consumers and hired workers. Another important element of the culture of entrepreneurship is the fact that its subject is honest in doing business. Businessman should be honest in dealing with people, customers, partners, and government. This sign is one of the leading marks of entrepreneurship.

In addition to complying with the norms of professional ethics, following general moral entrepreneurial measures is also a sign of civilization of entrepreneurship. At the same time obedience to traditions and

customs in the country and region is also a sign of civilization.

Entrepreneurship aims to make profit. However, this does not mean that you can earn a living by any means and methods whatsoever. Entrepreneurial culture is when an Entrepreneur establishes his own business and conducts its activity on a legal basis, and obtains its legitimate benefit.

The formation of business culture depends on a number of factors. The most prominent among them are the cultural environment of business in society; the legal norms that are directly influenced by the mentality of the population, which determine the rights, obligations and responsibilities of entrepreneurs.

References

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