



EOC
EUROASIAN
ONLINE
CONFERENCES

ENGLAND CONFERENCE

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES AND
EDUCATION**



Google Scholar





INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES AND EDUCATION: a collection scientific works of the International scientific conference – London, England, 2026. Issue 6

Languages of publication: Uzbek, English, Russian, German, Italian, Spanish

The collection consists of scientific research of scientists, graduate students and students who took part in the International Scientific online conference «**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES AND EDUCATION**». Which took place in London 2026.

Conference proceedings are recommended for scientists and teachers in higher education establishments. They can be used in education, including the process of post - graduate teaching, preparation for obtain bachelors' and masters' degrees. The review of all articles was accomplished by experts, materials are according to authors copyright. The authors are responsible for content, researches results and errors.





FAMILY ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN A MODERNIZING SOCIETY: SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL AND LEGAL FOUNDATIONS

Taylyakova Feruza Sultanovna

Senior Lecturer of the Department of “Languages and Humanities” Andijan State Technical Institute

Nurislom_2000@mail.ru

Annotation: This article substantiates the growing attention paid in Uzbekistan to family business and family entrepreneurship in the context of a modernizing society. It highlights that these forms of economic activity are becoming an important factor in increasing population incomes and improving living standards. The legal foundations for the development of this direction are also analyzed.

Keywords: New Uzbekistan, family business, entrepreneurship, desire, interests, income, property owners, private enterprise.

Today’s era—referred to as “New Uzbekistan” and “a new stage of Uzbekistan’s development”—occupies a significant place in the history of our country and in our relations with the global community. At the same time, in the context of socio-economic development, family business and family entrepreneurship play an important role in creating new jobs and in overcoming poverty, which has long been a pressing issue.

Family business is one of the most widespread and historically rooted forms of entrepreneurial activity in the world. In countries with developed market economies, family business forms the basis of social welfare and development, accounting for a significant share of goods produced and services provided. The development of family business has become a vital necessity in the context of a modernizing Uzbekistan.

In family business, a structure of relationships is formed in which family members, the head of the family business, and the family itself participate as a unified system. In Uzbekistan, the importance of family entrepreneurship as a form of small business has not yet been fully recognized by society and is still insufficiently reflected in state economic policy. At present, there is virtually no clear strategy for using family entrepreneurship to socialize the national economy.

Today, one of the most important issues is further development of entrepreneurial activity, which has become the driving force of the national economy, and strengthening the legal protection of legitimate business interests. One of the specific features of family entrepreneurship is that accumulated experience gradually expands the scope of business activity, which in turn contributes to the establishment of competitive production enterprises.

A family enterprise is a small business entity established on a voluntary basis by its participants for the production and sale of goods, based on shared or joint ownership of family property. Depending on the organizational-legal form chosen by the family members, they may transfer their shares to another family member who becomes the owner of a private enterprise, or they may participate directly in the enterprise’s activities through their share in the charter capital.

Individual entrepreneurship refers to business activity carried out by a natural person without establishing a legal entity. In cases where one spouse uses jointly owned marital property for entrepreneurial activity, the consent of the other spouse is required unless otherwise provided by law or a marriage contract.

A private enterprise is an organizational-legal form that preserves many positive features of individual entrepreneurship while eliminating its limitations.





Family enterprises are characterized by two main features today. First, a large number of small and medium-sized enterprises based on family ownership and labor are preserved and widely spread. Second, family corporations and holdings established on the basis of family business often have long histories and are passed down from generation to generation, particularly in countries such as the United Kingdom.

In Sweden, more than 60% of the employed population works in family businesses. Globally, increasing attention is being paid to improving the economic mechanisms of family entrepreneurship, including enhancing its competitiveness, ensuring stability of the “business cycle,” and developing appropriate legal forms that fully reflect positive family relations in economic activity.

In Uzbekistan, several funds and institutions support small business and family entrepreneurship, including employment promotion funds, youth initiatives funds, and other financial institutions. These funds provide subsidies and compensation for interest expenses on loans allocated by authorized banks.

State policy in this area has become one of the key directions of development. In 2020 alone, 4 trillion soums were allocated to family entrepreneurship programs. An additional 1 trillion soums was provided under the “Every Family is an Entrepreneur” program to mitigate the effects of the pandemic. Credit allocation procedures have been simplified, and significant funding has been directed toward handicrafts and small-scale projects.

In conclusion, the legal foundations and state policies aimed at developing family business and entrepreneurship contribute to increasing the share of small business in the national economy, creating employment opportunities, raising household incomes, and strengthening the middle class.

REFERENCES

1. Жданов А. Рифы семейного бизнеса - <http://www.wmnsfb.ru/rub/carier/391rif.html>
2. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлисининг Ахборотномаси, 2004 й., 1-2 сон, 8-модда.
3. Эгамбердиев Э., Хўжакулов Х. Кичик бизнес ва тадбиркорлик. Ўқув қўлланма. - Т.: Молия институти, 2003. 175-б

