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SYNERGETICS AND ITS ROLE IN SOLVING PROBLEMS OF FAMILY BUSINESS

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Abstract: This article examines the role of family business in the conditions of modern market relations. On the basis of a comparative analysis of the definitions of the content of the concepts “family entrepreneurship” and “handicraft” available in the scientific literature, new definitions have been developed, and several specific clarifications have been made to the economic functions of the family economy.

Keywords: family business, handicraft, legal support, home work, savings.

INTRODUCTION

Priority is given to supporting, stimulating and developing small businesses and family businesses, which play an important role in addressing issues of ensuring stable growth in employment and incomes of the population.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his Address to the Oliy Majlis at a joint meeting of both chambers of the country's parliament, noted that our priority should be to provide all possible support to entrepreneurs, in particular, by creating favorable conditions for the import and introduction of high technologies, the latest achievements of science into production, as well as wide opportunities for advanced training, internships in leading foreign companies and organizations, the implementation of mutually beneficial cooperation with them¹

It is well known that the family business support system is a complex process that requires specific approaches. Deep research and analysis of such complex processes now requires the study of non-traditional methodological concepts, the principles of an exceptional approach to the problem.

¹ <https://evu.uz/arhiv-statey/semeynoe-predprinimatelstvo-kak-faktor-povyisheniya-blagosostoyaniya-semi.html>

The principles of the synergetic approach as a new field of science for solving problems are important when studying these processes and their methodological possibilities (open system, self-organization, self-control, attraction, nonlinearity, fluctuations, bifurcations, order and chaos, fractal, multivariant, alternative). The use of synergistic methods in the business sphere, contributing to the development of its methodology, proves the idea of "synergy", that is, self-organization, in the process of organizing and doing business.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The concepts of synergetics (Greek "synergeticos" - "cooperation", "solidarity", "coexistence") [22]. G. Haken in his book "Synergy" indicates two aspects of the meaning of this term. Firstly, the interaction between the elements involved in joint activities, the cooperative movement and the emergence of a whole system of self-organization as a result of joint actions, and secondly, the cooperation of scientists working in various fields of science. This study is based on the principles of both approaches.

In the collective monographs of B. Turaev, synergetics is understood as a complex system and is described as follows. Synergetics are complex, and the science of complex systems is developing jointly [21]. The authors also explain the notion of "complexity" by assuming that complexity is multi-component and its relation to many networks.

Sources on synergetics [16, 21, 22] show that the term synergetics was originally observed in physics and biological research by scientists and was introduced into scientific disciplines. Today, the ideas of synergetics are applied to the sphere of economic problems [17]. Such views are reflected in the explanation of the market economy theory [16].

When introducing synergetics into socio-economic systems, the phenomena of self-organization studied by synergetics are based on the phenomenon of "cooperation" (partnership). These views show that the development of economic systems is based on cooperation. Since in a market economy, each enterprise needs to

cooperate in the field of production in order to carry out its business. This is a natural condition of a market economy, which leads to stable economic development.

Synergistic ideas, such as different economic systems, are successfully used in the family business and have a high economic impact. For example, in the economic literature, there are various approaches to achieving economic growth without the use of public resources [24]. The main idea is to assess their opportunities for family farms to generate income, accumulate capital and ways to use them, this is undoubtedly suitable for our republic. Since this makes it possible by itself to find the factors that signify the well-being of the family. This proves the self-organizing property of synergetics.

Well-known UN documents indicate that targeted financial assistance is of great importance for poverty alleviation and small business [19]. It should be emphasized that this assistance should be focused on social infrastructure, family support and small business. The synergistic nature of this concept indicates that, as a result of cohesion, cooperation of all infrastructure facilities that contribute to the development of a family business, the goal is to form an integral system. This shows the practical significance of the principles of synergetics of "cooperation".

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

These studies have examined new perspectives on various socio-economic systems such as self-organization, non-discrimination, imbalance, the emergence of chaos, and bifurcation. However, the characteristics of the principles of synergy in the support and development of family businesses are not considered as objects of research.

In recent years, the most important priority has been the development of various forms of family business, as well as the legal framework to support it, as an effective way to address the problems of sustainable employment and employment. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On family business".

These statutory documents often use the concepts of "cooperation", "promotion", "agreement", "guarantee" and "self-government". These concepts present a synergistic picture of family business legal support as an important methodological category used in the synergistic approach, indicating that it is an open system of comprehensive support.

In our country, according to the current legislation, the legal basis of a family business is determined by ²;

The state guarantees the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of the family business;

- Government institutions should promote the development and strengthening of family businesses;

- Public authorities in the manner prescribed by law:

- leasing non-residential premises for a family enterprise for organizing the production of goods (works, services);

- allocation of land to a family enterprise for the construction of production facilities;

- connection of the family business to engineering networks and communication networks;

- Provide special places for the sale of products produced by the family business.

Financial support in the family business support system is also part of the strategic goals. Studies show that the stable functioning of a family business largely depends on the size of distributed credits. It should be noted that microfinance services do not fully meet the demand of entrepreneurs. Among the families surveyed, the desire to create a family business based on family resources is twice as high as among those who have done so. It can be seen that the most important factor

² Закон Республики Узбекистан «О семейном предпринимательстве». Ташкент, 26 апреля 2012 г. № ЗРУ -327.

hindering the development of a family business is financial. Because most families report that they do not have enough funds.

Evidence of this is that at least 20-25 million soums in the current family are planning to start their own business. Funds are required, such as 60-70% of families, and 30-40% are in need of a loan. Therefore, microfinance support is essential to support family businesses. This aspect of the case is reflected in article 29 of the Law on Family Business, entitled "Banking and lending to a family business".

In particular, banking services for a family business are carried out on the basis of agreements concluded with the bank, in accordance with the law. Banks, in accordance with the established procedure, open and maintain accounts of a family enterprise in national and foreign currency, lending to a family enterprise is carried out on the basis of a loan agreement concluded with a bank or other credit institution.

When issuing loans to a family enterprise, guarantors may be banks, other credit or insurance organizations. The guarantors may be solvent legal entities and individuals, as well as self-governing bodies of citizens in the manner prescribed by law.

The most important aspect of synergetics is the fact that researchers working in self-managed systems are united in a certain direction. Or, in other words, synergetics is a universal methodological paradigm based on complex systems, areas of self-organization and a single-disciplinary approach to the object and subject being studied. Therefore, according to the research of D. Murodova [18], family businesses that need financial support can be useful in three groups:

The first group includes the provision of microloans with minimal interest (20-25 million soums) to create seed capital and provide economic and legal advisory services to families intending to start a business.

The second group is predominantly family business entities wishing to expand their production capacity by providing long-term bank loans for the construction of new facilities, the purchase of raw materials and semi-finished products, and leasing equipment.

In the third group, it is necessary to provide family businesses with sufficient security to ensure sustainable high-performance activities and provide legal, financial and organizational services for their goods and services to foreign markets.

The practical application of these measures will help family businesses simplify the process of obtaining preferential loans from banks and bring cooperation to a new level and will provide broad support to the banking sector by the banking sector.

In addition, creating clusters that reflect the principles of working together, working together and collaborating within a family business support system can also play an important role in increasing their competitiveness. In our opinion, a family business cluster is a group of family businesses that work in production or service and complement each other in their activities, geographically convenient and close.

As for the synergetic approach, attention is paid not only to the legal and financial support of the family business, but also to self-organization and development. The mechanisms of self-organization are the subject of synergetics. This can be seen in the self-organization of family businesses.

In our opinion, the study of a family business based on a synergistic approach stems from the following aspects:

- Family business is an open system of self-organization and self-development;
- Family business as a specific subject (system) of all its constituent elements (capital, property, members) are interdependent and interdependent;
- The categorical "family - family property - family business" are interconnected by complex concepts that are missing from each other;
- the importance of each priority and the benefits of family business development (continuity, interest, competitiveness, capital adequacy, etc.);

This feature of the family business shows how it coincides with the principles of synergy, and also helps to deepen your understanding.

As far as research is concerned, synergetics is an approach to identifying common prisons in the development and self-organization of complex systems in a wide variety of fields and is of great theoretical and practical importance in the development of family entrepreneurship. The specific factors, opportunities and opportunities available to support and develop a family business require a synergistic approach to this system.

In the conditions of an innovative economy, the desire of families to actively increase incomes at the expense of their property, means of production and provision of services becomes a vital necessity. In solving the problems of ensuring sustainable growth in employment, incomes and the standard of living of the population, the priority role is played by the widespread development of various forms of home work [3, 6, 8, 15] (of course, we are talking about those types of it, the use of which does not entail negative social -economic effects [12, 14, 20]), and first of all - various forms of home work as a positive variety of non-standard employment.

In the republic in 2021, more than 506.1 thousand were created. new home-based jobs based on employment contracts. The development of work at home under contract agreements and through family businesses provided employment in the period from 2008 to 2021 for more than 1962 thousand people. Thus, in the structure of family cash income, about 55.2% is income from various forms of entrepreneurial activity. According to statistical data in the republic, today family business makes up 11.3% of the total number of business entities in Uzbekistan.

At the same time, five years ago, in 2018, the number of family businesses was 13,000. It turns out that in five years the number of family businesses increased by 4.2 times.

Currently, the majority of family businesses operate in the Samarkand region, where 9,890 companies are registered. In second place is Ferghana region with 6,061 enterprises. Well, Surkhandarya region closes the top three - 5,599 family businesses.³

³ <https://e-cis.info/news/567/100977/>

As of October 1 of this year, 58,150 family enterprises operate in the republic.

Number of family businesses by regions:

Samarkand region -10209

Ferghana region - 6471

Surkhandarya region - 5709,

Khorezm region -5425,

Kashkadarya region - 5200,

Tashkent region - 4958,

Navoi region -4167,

Tashkent city - 3751,

Bukhara region -3407,

Andijan region -2997,

Jizzakh region -2098,

Karakalpakstan Rep. -2082,

Namangan region -1313,

Syrdarya region -363.

Today, every fourth family in Uzbekistan is covered by a family business [4].

The study of foreign experience in family business shows that family companies are the backbone of the economy in many European countries, as well as in the United States and Latin America. According to Pricewaterhouse data for 2008, the share of family companies is more than 50% in the European Union, from 65% to 90% in Latin America, and more than 95% in the United States. At the same time, the family business produces about 40-50% of the GNP of Europe, about 70% of the GNP of Latin America and from 65% to 82% of the GNP of Asian countries. Family companies traditionally occupy the largest weight in such sectors as food production, trade, restaurant and hotel business, construction, financial services. [9].

It should be noted that the state provides comprehensive support to family businesses, created the legal framework for the further development of the family business. The impetus for the development of this flexible form of employment was

the adoption of the Law “On Family Business” and the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to stimulate the expansion of cooperation between large industrial enterprises and the production of services based on the development of home-based work.”

Obviously, the development of a special regulatory framework for such atypical forms of labor and entrepreneurial activity is extremely important in order to prevent the occurrence of negative social effects that are often associated with the use of these forms [13].

In order to stimulate the development of family businesses and create favorable operating conditions for them, the Law “On Family Business” provides that the total number of participants in a family business and its employees cannot exceed the average annual number of employees of small businesses established by law. At the same time, the minimum number of participants in a family business must be at least two people

In the aforementioned documents, the concepts of "family business" and "handicraft" were widely used. In our opinion, family business is understood as an activity carried out on a legal basis and aimed at generating income without organizing a legal entity, relying on the work, property of spouses and family members helping them.

Deyatel'nost' ot imeni sub'yekta semeynogo predprinimatel'stva osushchestvlyayet tot iz suprugov, na imya kotorogo zaregistrovan sub'yekt semeynogo predprinimatel'stva. Pod remeslennichestvom ponimayetsya odna iz istoricheskikh form organizatsii proizvodstva, pri etom rabotniki poluchayut neobkhodimoye syr'yo u predprinimateley i na osnove zakazov proizvodyat tovary ili uslugi, prichom vsya deyatel'nost' po proizvodstvu osushchestvlyayetsya vnutri sem'i rabotnikov. Takaya forma proizvodstva dovol'no vygodna dlya predprinimateley.

Activities on behalf of a family business entity are carried out by the spouse in whose name the family business entity is registered. Handicraft is understood as one of the historical forms of organization of production, while workers receive the

necessary raw materials from entrepreneurs and, on the basis of orders, produce goods or services, and all production activities are carried out within the family of workers. This form of production is quite beneficial for entrepreneurs.

This is characterized by:

First, the costs associated with fixed capital (housing, building, tools, equipment) are largely saved;

Secondly, all the necessary labor power is in the family, and, most importantly, the labor of housewives is used. The last factor is very important, because, firstly, it allows to involve housewives in the sphere of economic activity without separating them from the family, and secondly, it gives women the opportunity to realize themselves not only in the family, but also in work, while allowing them do not sacrifice either one or the other (whereas traditional employment, which involves a constant presence at the workplace throughout the working day on a tight schedule, in many ways forces one to sacrifice one's family).

In this case, both the employee and the enterprise and society as a whole receive a positive effect. For this reason, home work and work within the framework of family business should be classified as positive varieties of precarious work;

Thirdly, the presence of a family connection between participants in home-based work (entrepreneurship) simplifies interaction and mutual understanding between them, increases the coherence of the performance of labor duties, which leads to a reduction in transaction costs within the framework of this model of organizing economic activity [11] and increases its efficiency.

The place and role of family business in the economy depend primarily on the economic tasks of the family economy. Important thoughts have been expressed on this topic in the economic literature [23]. However, if we proceed from the priority areas of economic reforms, the functions of the family consist of the following socio-economic initiatives:

- education of the younger generation and reproduction of the labor force;
- satisfaction of consumer requirements of the family;

- implementation of family business activities (dekhkan farming, handicrafts and especially in the provision of services);
- creation of investment opportunities from family savings, efficient use of property income;
- "internal" economic relations with the state (payment of taxes, use of transfer payments), economic relations with foreign countries, in particular, various types of money transfers, conclusion of employment contracts, etc.

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

From this we can conclude that the functions of the family economy are interconnected and all of them, to a certain extent, imply income and expenses. This process is limited not only to the sphere of family economy, but also inherent in the entire system of economic relations.

It also shows that family farming has its place in the country's economy.

Based on the principle of a synergistic approach to supporting family businesses, the following conclusions were drawn:

- The family business support system requires a synergistic approach, and its effective functioning is "joint", "support", "cooperation", "coexistence", "cohesion", "self-governance", "self-organization", interaction mechanisms;

- The search for an opportunity to move to a new qualitative stage as a result of the unstable functioning of family business shows the process of bifurcation. In the system studied, this situation largely depends on financial factors and requires the establishment of mutually beneficial cooperation between the family business and financial institutions. As a result, the system continues to move towards the next bifurcation point.

- Ensuring entrepreneurship in every family, self-employment and well-being. This can be achieved through the development of family business, which leads to a number of socio-economic problems and a significant reduction in state regulatory functions. These processes demonstrate the synergy of "self-organization" and "interaction";

- The integration of family businesses into associations that protect their interests in supporting a synergistic approach is of great importance, and the organization of production on a cluster basis is of great importance. This increases the synergy effect and contributes to the creation of the "Family Business Association" and "Family Business Cluster".

- the categories "handicraft" and "family business" are related concepts. In the economic literature in relation to these concepts, there are different views. With the help of these concepts, improved definitions have been developed in relation to each of them;

- all economic functions of the family farm should be considered as factors ensuring its well-being. In the conditions of market relations, family business is considered as one of the main functions that improve the well-being of families;

- according to national traditions, it is necessary to develop local crafts as traditional types of family business. In order to provide them with an appropriate start-up, the provision of concessional loans to them should be introduced. In particular, it is advisable to expand the possibilities for families to receive loans. Based on the fact that financial factors are the most impeding factor for family business;

- It is advisable to further reduce taxes and social payments for entrepreneurs involved in the provision of various services in the villages. Since these types of payments will manifest themselves as an important factor in the development of entrepreneurial activity. And this will enable families to expand the types of services at their own expense.

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