

Socio-Psychological Factors Of Interpersonal Relationships In Entrepreneurial Activity

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Abstract: This article discusses the factors that affect interpersonal relationships in business development. Our society provides opportunities for entrepreneurship and their impact on business. The development of the phenomenon of responsibility in the context of interaction between entrepreneurs, on the one hand, encourages their employees to understand and strengthen their relations with partners, and at the same time follow the rules and standards established in our country. The relevance of this problem is confirmed by the growing interest in this area in connection with the role of psychological technologies in successful business. In business, the main goal is to make a profit, and interpersonal relationships and responsibilities are considered secondary. Neglect of these properties in business can lead to economic recession. To solve this problem, it is necessary to pay more attention to the process of "relationship management" and "a high level of responsibility", recognizing that interpersonal relations take responsibility in this area, and great success in business.

Index terms: Attitude, entrepreneurship, personality, small business, relationship management, high responsibility, behavior, social relations, psychological relations.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Uzbekistan is making drastic changes in all areas to secure a worthy place among the developed countries. In particular, measures to ensure accelerated development of entrepreneurship, comprehensive protection of private property, and qualitative improvement of the business environment are the basis of the Presidential decrees and resolutions. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov said that "special attention should be paid to active support of entrepreneurship", especially "We should consider small business and legal entrepreneurship as a factor of accelerated economic development of the republic". The law "On stimulation of development of small business and private entrepreneurship", adopted at the session of Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 21, 1995, provided more privileges and guarantees for entrepreneurs and businessmen. This, in turn, will further stimulate business and entrepreneurial activity, increase the volume of the country's gross domestic product, slow down inflation processes, and stimulate economic growth and development [2]. In accordance with the Strategy of Action for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, large-scale reforms are being implemented to improve the investment climate, create a favorable business environment and stimulate the accelerated development of small business and private entrepreneurship. Within a short period of time, a number of laws, more than 20 decrees and 35 resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan were adopted to improve the business environment and develop entrepreneurship in the country. Measures are being taken to formalize licenses and permits, radically simplify public services and increase transparency. Legal protection of business entities, financial support for the development of entrepreneurship activities have been strengthened. In other words, all reforms are based on the well-known principle: "If a people is rich, the state will be rich and strong". The effectiveness of measures taken to improve the business environment over the past year has been confirmed in the latest issue of the World Bank's Doing Business Report. According to the Doing Business 2018: Jobs Reform Report published on October 31, 2017, Uzbekistan ranks 74th out of 190 countries and has

improved 13 positions compared to last year. In addition, our country was among the top ten reformers in terms of creating the best conditions for doing business. At the same time, the ongoing reforms have allowed Uzbekistan to become a leader among European and Central Asian countries in improving the business environment and simplifying the business environment. The scale and effectiveness of measures to create a favorable business environment have been confirmed by a significant improvement in 6 out of 10 indicators of the World Bank's Doing Business 2018 report.

2. METHODS

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to support and improve entrepreneurship" it is necessary to ensure accelerated development of small business and private entrepreneurship, protection of private property and guarantees of its inviolability, elimination of bureaucratic barriers to entrepreneurship development. environment. Provide greater freedom of small business and private entrepreneurship, radical reduction of government interference in their activities, prevention of offenses, preventing offenses as a priority of state policy and priority task of state authorities in the further development of entrepreneurial activity [3], [1], [2]. The opportunities offered by entrepreneurs to the community are endless, but it is important to understand the extent to which they accept and respond to these opportunities, as well as the extent to which they have developed their responsibilities. Adapting to new socio-economic conditions requires everyone to be responsible, and the majority of society is unstable because the relationship system is governed by circumstances. This is especially true in economic relations, in the area of business relationship. Relatively unstable socio-economic conditions that test the foundations of society's moral and dignity further increase the importance of learning responsibility as an important moral component of relationship regulation. In our developing society, a great deal of attention is paid to nurturing a healthy generation and perfect people. One of the most important qualities of a perfect person is the culture of communication. Communication is an essential condition of human life and activity. It is through communication that people have the

opportunity to work together to master nature and meet their needs. Today, the problem of communication and interpersonal relationships is becoming increasingly important in social practice. Communication and its peculiarities, psychological aspects of effective communication, psychological training in communication, and the study of psychological tools of effective communication play a major role in business activities.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

V.N. Miyashev argued that the psychology of relationships is one of the forms of reflection of a person's reality around him. The formation of interpersonal relationships is the result of conscious reflection of its essence. This microorganism creates a unique "prism" that is unique in every way in a variety of ways, helping to shape and manifest human body's characteristics and, above all, the characteristics of the nervous system, which help to form and manifest human needs, interests and tendencies. In each case, all the effects of a living, moving person are broken. Despite the fact that memory, thinking, imagining, focusing, and always identifying the features of the objective world, all of its mental processes are always in the essence of its relationship with different parts of the particle world [4], [34]. One of the first definitions of a "psychological relationship" is that of researcher V.N. Given the relationship of Miyashev's personality with the external environment, he argues that these individuals are linked to individual accumulated experience and the history of personality development. According to the author, "the psychological relationship of the person in the developed form represents a complete system of individual, selective, conscious communication of the person with various aspects of objective reality. It comes from all human history, expresses its own experience and defines its actions and experiences as its internal force" [4], [45]. Throughout his research career, the idea of changing attitudes changed and became suspicious, but did not lose the basic function of speaking in the context of V.N. Miyashev as the basis for the spiritual manifestations of personality. In his concept V.N. Miyashev considers psychological relations in terms of different meanings: where the relationship is one of the constituents of a number of constituent elements of the universal psyche: psychology, processes, qualities and states, and finally, a class of psychological facts. checked. V.N. Myasishchev explicitly describes the relationship problem in relationship theory. His concept is focused on developing relationships in ontogeny, as well as focusing on their relationship to selection and empirical study of relationship types [1], [24]. Relationship is the basis of his psychological concept. At a certain stage of creation, the researcher refers to the study of psyche and defines it as a system of personal relationships. The relationship structure consists of three components:

- Need or content,
- Emotions and enlightenment.
- Among types of contacts.

V.N. Miyashev emphasizes the value in human interactions. It includes ethical, cultural, legal and other criteria for assessing the actions and experiences of other people. At the same time, it is related to the activity. Here V.N.

Miyashev distinguishes direct and mediated relationships. In the first case, it refers to the conditions, goals, and, in the second, the location of the expected result in the system of personal goals. It is an important question of how psychological relationships relate to mental phenomena, in particular, the characteristics, processes, and situations of a person. In conclusion, V.N. Miyashev viewed the relationship as a special concept prior to the individual's actions. Continuing this view, G.M.Andreeva argues that the idea and understanding of events that underlie behavioral determination is supported by different authors and, first of all, in the context of the study of relationships. V.N. Miyashev shows the function of the relationship as a descriptive mechanism for determining the behavior of the individual. "Spirituality is one thing. Planning ahead, adapting to certain things will allow us to expect it to spontaneously explore itself in real action". One of the scientists who made an important contribution to the study of relationship psychology was B.F. Lomov. In his research, he places great emphasis on his understanding of the "personal-society" relationship, as he has identified the nature of the person's involvement in the system of social relations that determines the formation and disclosure of psychological features. That is, motivations, aspirations, interests, and so on. It has the legal and economic rights, mainly, related to how a person enters the system of social relations, occupies a place in society, and what happens in political and social life. By engaging in different types of social relationships, an individual participates in various forms, but it is manifested as an individual social relation that reflects the behavior and mental characteristics of the individual. B.F. Lomov defines orientation as a system-forming property in which the psychological reserve of personality is manifested. According to the author, this direction is inextricably linked to their relationships with others. Of particular importance to the social psychology of the individual, B.F. Lomov has ideas for subjective relationships. They evaluate the personality of some of the events in the world. This value corresponds to trends, benevolence, interests, ratings, opinions - indicators that reflect the person's position. Speaking about the relationship of subjective relationships with the notions of "establishment", "personal meaning", "attitude", B.F. Lomov provides the first function of the general concept. B.F. In Lomov's conception, subjective relations, on the one hand, speak of a way of integrating one person into the system of social relations, and on the other, they represent an internal subjective space expressed in one or the other - work, property, and personal interactions with others. Subjective relationships are formed in the context of the subject's activities, in joint activities of communication, and are initially expressed in the form of relationships with others [6], [56], [57]. In his research, I.Sushkov describes the psychological relationship in the psychology of personality relationships as a measure of subjective change in events that may occur as a result of the subject's interaction with the object, which is important for the functioning of the living organism ... [9], [107]. The central category of the concept is the interactions between groups that arise from their interaction. An important part of the process is the process of intergroup exchange of social and psychological relations, which is determined by the material exchange that has the function of maintaining and developing the

social system. These groups are part of the social system. Within the development of relations between groups that are elements of social systems, there are two areas: the desire for independence and the desire to be an effective element of the social system. Relationships between social groups include, in addition to cultural factors, the characteristics that are important for interaction and the evaluation of this interaction. The structure identifies the nature of further directions of intergroup interaction, encompassing cognitive, emotional, and behavioral aspects. In the process of development, intergroup relations are gradual. There are different approaches to the relationship between social and psychological relationships. In her research G. Andreeva distinguishes two types of relationship systems: Social relations of the first person, second Psychological Relationships. The structure of social relations includes social, political, ideological and other types of relationships, these people are certain social groups. The author emphasizes the unhealthy nature of social relations, built upon their position in society, and reflects their attitude towards mutual understanding of some social roles that are opposed to relationship-based interactions. Psychological Relationships, G.M. According to Andreeva, "... The nature of interpersonal relationships is significantly different from the nature of social relations: their most important characteristic is emotional basis" [15], [72]. V.P. Poznyakov chooses psychological relationships as independent, separate phenomena of intelligence. The combination of many existing work in the field of spouse psychology has allowed us to describe: "psychological relationships are the phenomena or features of the consciousness of the personality, the system of conscious phenomena". These are special situations that indicate a person's willingness to act before and after actual actions. They are, in addition to being prepared for certain behaviors, a system of knowledge that is expressed in the emotional evaluation of the objects of the relationship, which includes emotional feelings. Psychological relationships are characterized by stability and variability [9], [112]. Speaking on social psychology, P.Shikirev talks about attitudes as attitude assessments and attitudes. "Social-virtue is developing in the process of exchanging between the subject-subject and the subject-matter system, as well as in the relationship to it. Therefore, as briefly as possible, the topic of social psychology can be described as relationship evaluation" [10], [173]. Usually, analysis of relationship theory leads to interpersonal relationships research. The solution to this theoretical problem analyzes the problem based on several approaches, that is, N.N. Obozov considers social relations as a general understanding of psychological relations. In his conception, psychological relationships are divided into a number of other socio-political relationships, such as political, economic, and social relations.

4. CONCLUSION

Interpersonal relationships refer to the type of psychological relationships and "interpersonal relationships are always" controversial-related [12], [7]. The author also emphasizes the variability and proportionality of interpersonal relationships. The aforementioned classification of interpersonal relationships includes the depth of the relationship, the choice of partners, the functions of the

relationship, and also includes: dating, friendship, friendship, friendship, love, family, family and destructive relationships. In interpersonal relationships, the author refers to the relationship of the authors and distinguishes them in this regard from the relationships of social groups. G.M. Andreeva states, "... the nature of interpersonal relationships can be properly understood if they are not compatible with public relations, but there are many social and psychological relationships that arise in any social relationship" indicates the need to consider Despite the contingency of interpersonal relationships, the author mentions the effect of social relations on social outcomes: "... in the objective material of social relations there are situations that arise from conscious will and special purpose of individuals" [15], [73]. All in all, it is important to note that the specific nature of interpersonal relationships is the emotional basis that separates them from social relationships. "... The emotional foundations of interpersonal relationships mean that people are born and developed on the basis of certain feelings towards one another" [8], [73].

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