



THE ROLE OF LAW KNOWLEDGE IN BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT (IN CASE OF LEGAL SUPPORT)

Umaraliyev Zulfior Xaydaraliyevich

E-mail id: zulfior387@gmail.com

School №5., Angren city, Uzbekistan

Gulnara Shermatova

Professor of National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: August 3 rd 2022 Accepted: September 3 rd 2022 Published: October 6 th 2022	Timely legal assistance contributes to the successful functioning of the business. One of the ways to get it: subscription service, legal background, support of a professional in the field of law, are able to create a reputation as a reliable partner and minimize the risks of entrepreneurial activity.
Keywords: Law development, legal services, legal support	

INTRODUCTION

A permanent subscription service is not always required, a lawyer may be needed to execute a one-time transaction, therefore, in practice, different types of legal support are used that are effective under specific circumstances.

Types of legal assistance to small and medium-sized businesses:

Large companies have entire legal departments, but do small and medium-sized businesses need a lawyer? Legal services are a separate type of production costs, many entrepreneurs may have a question whether they are justified.

What is the purpose of legal services for legal entities and what types of legal assistance are there :

- consulting;
- representation in court and state bodies;
- preparation, execution of documentation;
- claim and claim work;
- negotiating with contractors, other interested parties, etc.

Specific tasks that a lawyer can solve. Only a qualified lawyer has the necessary professional knowledge in the field of law. Business support inevitably includes the following legal aspects:

- providing advice on legislation and law enforcement practices that tend to change;
- drafting contracts taking into account the specifics, scope of activity and interests of the customer, judicial practice;
- representation in regulatory bodies and court;
- registration of a license, SRO, permits in accordance with the requirements of the legislation;
- development of local regulations;
- interaction with contractors, consumers, employees, inspectors, etc.;

- verification of submitted documentation and contracts, for example, for real estate transactions. Evaluation of the transaction for legality;

- reporting;
- registration, reorganization, liquidation of legal entities;
- registration of real estate and transactions with it.

And this is still an incomplete list of situations when a lawyer may be required, servicing legal entities is a task for professionals who are able not only to solve the problem, but also to prevent it.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A qualified lawyer sets himself the task of ensuring effective business conduct without excesses in the form of judicial and administrative proceedings. To do this, it is necessary, at least, the correct registration of interactions with counterparties and regulatory authorities. When is it better to hire a lawyer in the state, and when to contact an engaged specialist.

Not only large and medium-sized enterprises need a lawyer, small businesses cannot do without legal assistance either. The state requires a minimum level of reporting and compliance with the law from all legal entities and the amount of responsibility for small businesses is not reduced. At the same time, there is no need for a full-time lawyer in a small company. Although one-time support services are more expensive, it may be more economically feasible than maintaining a specialist who will have to pay a monthly salary.

If it is possible and necessary, instead of a full-time lawyer, you can conclude a subscription support agreement. In this case, the management will have at its disposal a whole team of professionals with experience in various fields of law. Subscriber support guarantees a comprehensive approach to the problem



and prompt determination of ways to solve it, taking into account specific circumstances.

Why does a business need a lawyer? In practice, there is always some kind of distribution of responsibilities. The head and owner of a business, assuming the risks of entrepreneurship, cannot constantly monitor changes in legislation, reporting, and law enforcement practice. For legal support, it is important to choose the optimal form and the right specialist.

At the first request, we are ready to provide a free initial consultation in order to choose the form of legal support, assess the amount of work and the cost of services.

Let's give a definition of the concept of "business law". "Business law" is a set of legal rules that regulate relations between business entities related to entrepreneurial activity and determine the measures of the state to lead the economy in market conditions. The subject of business law is the organizational and legal, production, performance and service of business entities, the relationship between the internal structures of the subject, with the general leadership of the state in the activities of business entities.

We know that laws and legislative acts governing relations related to entrepreneurial activity are recognized as sources of business law. For example, the main law that determines the procedure for organizing entrepreneurial activity is the law "on guarantees of freedom of entrepreneurial activity."

Below, we will give a definition of the concept of "sources of Business Law". "Sources of business law" are regulatory legal acts adopted by authorized state bodies that legally regulate relations between business entities regarding entrepreneurial activity that arise.

MAIN PART

Characteristic signs of the subjects of Entrepreneurial Law:

- * State registration;
- The fact that they have a permit (license), of course, so that they can engage in certain types of activities;
- Possession of own property;
- * To have entrepreneurial rights and obligations;
- * Independent liability within its property;
- It is considered that they have the opportunity to defend their violated rights and legitimate interests through the court.

As you know, the subjects of entrepreneurial law can be divided into several types. Below, let's give an example of one of them:

* Categorization of subjects form of their ownership. For example, based on private property, collective property or state property of citizens; defined according to their competence (enterprises that carry out direct entrepreneurial activities or entities that carry out management; persons (individuals and legal entities), as well as the type of activity (commercial and non-profit organizations).

According to the theory of law, the system of social relations between subjects of administrative power (public authorities) and citizens (organizations), which is regulated by legal norms that arise as a result of issuing permits to engage in certain activities, is understood under the rules of permissiveness. The purpose of the permit procedures is to ensure the safety of citizens, society, as well as the state.

In accordance with Article 4 of the law "on licensing, authorization and notification procedures", the basic principles in the field of licensing, authorization and notification procedures are as follows:

** Legality;*

** Openness of the activities of the competent authorities during the implementation of activities in the field of licensing, authorization and notification procedures;*

** Priority of human rights and freedoms, legal interests of individuals and legal entities, preservation of the life and health of citizens, public safety and Environmental Protection;*

** Transparency of licensing, authorization and notification procedures; implementation of licensing and authorization procedures on the principle of "single window".*

The types of contracts are much more. We got acquainted with them through civil law, labor law and other science modules. "Entrepreneurial contracts", which are a form of such contracts, also have their own characteristics. We know that in the implementation of entrepreneurial activity, an in-depth knowledge of the issues of concluding, changing and canceling contracts is required. Because, the entrepreneur always feels the need to conclude contracts in the process of starting, maintaining and stopping work activities.

In contracts in entrepreneurial activity-the subject of entrepreneurship is obliged to participate. The main principles of contractual relations in the field of entrepreneurial activity are as follows:

* Freedom to conclude entrepreneurial contracts;

* Mutual interest of the parties;

* Compliance with contractual discipline;

* Mutual Property responsibility of the parties.

The contract of entrepreneurial activity consists of four parts: 1) Introduction; 2) the subject of the



contract, the rights and obligations of the parties; 3) Additional Terms of the contract; 4) it can be divided into other terms of the contract.

Business law is a section of code that is involved in protecting liberties and rights, maintaining orders, resolving disputes, and establishing standards for the business concerns and their dealings with government agencies and individuals. Every state defines its own set of regulations and laws for business organizations. Similarly, it is also the responsibility of the business concerns to know the existing rules and regulations applicable to them.

CONCLUSION

Importance of Business Law

Business law plays a vital role in regulating business practices in a country. Here are some points that prove why business law is so relevant:

Compensation Issues – Business law is essential to handle various compensation issues in an organization. A professional business attorney in Santa Rosa can help companies in settling issues related to compensation and salary management. It is the responsibility of the attorney to ensure that his or her client does not violate compensation and benefits laws at any cost. The consequences can be fatal in case of any discrepancies.

Safeguard the Rights of Shareholders – Business law plays a vital role when it comes to safeguarding the rights of a company's shareholders. An experienced business law attorney can successfully handle such issues along with conflicts related to minority shareholders, constitutional documents, and resolution by arbitration, and more.

Business Formation – Business law plays the role of a foundation stone for any business concern. Establishing business includes a lot of legal processes, leasing, and permits. A business law attorney is well-versed with all the relevant regulations, and can help the concern establish its operations successfully.

What are the Functions of Business Law?

Every business concern, either large-scale or small-scale, is bound to comply with their respective legal regulations. Here are some significant functions of business law that can help you in understanding it better.

- Includes laws related to business ethics, substantive law, procedural law, court system structure, and so on.
- Business law entails the taxation system for different types of businesses.
- The level of competition and antitrust are also involved.

- Business law also includes regulations about employee rights and privileges, workplace safety, overtime rules, and minimum wages law.
- It strives to alleviate the impact businesses have on the environment and nature. It aims to regulate pesticides, limit air and water pollution, chemical usage, and so on.
- Business law determines the formal process of establishment of a business organization and regulations related to the selling of corporate entities.
- It also includes rights assignment, drafting, and work delegations, breach of contract, transactions, contracts, and penalties for violation of the agreement.
- Business law defines laws related to business partnerships, entities, sole proprietorships, liability companies, and corporations.
- It describes laws related to business and real property.
- Business law analyses the overall impact of computer technology on other business domains.
- Includes laws related to bankruptcy and governance of the securities.
- Apart from these, business law is also essential to regulate corporate financing, regulatory compliance, and commerce litigation.

REFERENCES:

1. Baldin K.V., Bistrov O.F., Rukosuev A.V. Antikrizisnoe upravlenie: makro- i mikrouroven: Uchebnoe posobie. – M.: Dashkov i Ko, 2005. – S. 316;
2. Le Xoa. Noviy zakon Rossiyskoy Federatsii o nesostoyatelnosti (bankrotstve): vzglyad zarubejnogo ekonomista//Ekonomika i jizn. – Moskva, 1998. – №1. – s. 20;

Regulatory legal acts:

1. Constitution of The Republic Of Uzbekistan;
2. Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
3. Law of May 2, 2012" on guarantees of freedom of entrepreneurial activity " in the new edition;
4. Law "on licensing, authorization and notification procedures" ;
5. The law on the protection of private property and guarantees of the rights of owners;
6. Law "on family entrepreneurship" ;



World Bulletin of Management and Law (WBML)
Available Online at: <https://www.scholarexpress.net>
Volume-15 October-2022
ISSN: 2749-3601

7. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on bankruptcy" ;
8. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 31, 2015 "on the procedure for the implementation of entrepreneurial activity by private entrepreneurs by hiring employees;
9. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of February 9, 2017 VMQ-66.