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Essence, Mission And Value Of Entrepreneurship Activity

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ABSTRACT

The measures taken in our country create favorable conditions for the successful activities of entrepreneurs. An important aspect of an entrepreneur's activity is that he works, organizes and implements the innovation process, the introduction of innovations in the socio-economic process in accordance with the requirements of society. He adapts the results of this activity to social, legal, and economic processes taking place in society, monitors trends in its development, and draws independent conclusions. The article discusses in detail the concepts of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial activity. The role and importance of entrepreneurship has also been scientifically studied.

KEYWORDS

Entrepreneurship, small business, economic prosperity, private property, private entrepreneurship, modernization, diversification, economic freedom.

INTRODUCTION

The role and importance of entrepreneurship in solving such an important task as ensuring economic prosperity in the country is enormous. Particular attention is paid to the development of small business and

entrepreneurship in developed countries, including the USA, Germany, France, Russia, Japan, Korea, China and other countries.

The basis of entrepreneurial activity is private property. In the economy of developed countries, material resources are the property of individuals and private organizations, that is, private property. Private property has been maintained for centuries. In addition to the freedom to enter into legal contracts with private property, it allows individuals and organizations that own private property to buy, control, use and sell material resources as they see fit. Only when real estate finds its owner, there is a desire to use it effectively. From this point of view, entrepreneurial activity leads to an increase in the efficiency of the use of economic resources in society.

MAIN PART

Tasks have been identified to further increase the share of the private sector in the economy of our country, and these tasks are gradually being implemented. In accordance with the adopted decisions and decrees, the small business and entrepreneurship sector continues to play a key role in the country's economy and is at the forefront of the ongoing market reforms. Measures are determined for the further development of small business and private entrepreneurship, a system of benefits and preferences is being developed to stimulate the creation and operation of private enterprises, entrepreneurship and the growth of private ownership of production. The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On private enterprises", "On entrepreneurial activity", "On the protection of private property and guarantees of the rights of owners" and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On guarantees of freedom of entrepreneurship" were adopted. These laws provide more opportunities for entrepreneurs. They focus on their comprehensive protection and guarantees of property rights. In 2020 alone, a number of resolutions and decrees were adopted. These are the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 18, 2020 "On further measures to support

the population and business during the coronavirus pandemic", the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 13, 2020 "On improving the system of entrepreneurship and business development", the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to simplify state regulation of entrepreneurial activity and self-employment".

Entrepreneurs, business entities and their leaders strive to increase the amount of profit they receive by developing their business. Entrepreneurs produce goods or provide services that are needed by the population of the country, region, city or district in which they work, in order to generate large profits, create new markets, create new jobs for the temporarily unemployed population, and create their own jobs. Ultimately, this will affect an increase in the standard of living and an improvement in the living conditions of the population of countries and regions. The entrepreneurs provide assistance to the population in need of social assistance.

In our country, in 2021, the development of entrepreneurial activity has been adopted as one of the main priorities for economic development. For the further development of entrepreneurial activity, it is necessary, first of all, to study the theory of the entrepreneur and entrepreneurship from an economic point of view.

Many scientists have tried to describe the world's entrepreneurship and the underlying ownership issues. Among them, one can especially show the research of I. Schumpeter. I. Schumpeter conducted a number of studies on entrepreneurship. As a result of his research, he gives the following definition of entrepreneurship: "Entrepreneurship is not a career or a profession, it is the unique ability to bring innovation to market on a risk-based basis. An entrepreneur is not a capitalist, entrepreneurship is an advanced, creative activity and an important source of competitive reconstruction of the economy

”[1]. I. Schumpeter associates entrepreneurship with innovation, as well as with risk. Emphasizes that the entrepreneur will be creative.

The famous French economist JB Sey (1976-1832) in his book "Treatise on Political Economy" (1803) describes three classic factors of entrepreneurial production - the relationship between land, capital and labor [2]. The entrepreneur acts and achieves his goal by organizing the joint action of these three factors.

Another scientist R. Khizrich, who analyzes small business and private entrepreneurship, described entrepreneurship as follows:

“Entrepreneurship is the process of creating something that has a certain value. An entrepreneur is a person who spends his time, knowledge and skills on preparing and creating something, he takes all the financial, mental and physical risks in this work, and as a result has a certain amount of money” [3]. It means that entrepreneurs create material goods that have a certain value. They spend their property and knowledge to create this thing, risk it and as a result try to make a profit. As a result of their efforts, the economy will develop, the needs of the population will be fully satisfied, and the market will be filled with necessary goods.

American businessmen-scientists K. McConnell and S.L. Brewer conducted research. They focused on freedom of entrepreneurial activity. In their book Economics: Principles, Problems and Policies, they noted the following about free enterprise:

“Free enterprise and choice are closely related to private property. Free enterprise. Private enterprises have the right to buy economic resources, organize production with these resources, produce goods and services of their choice, and sell goods and products in markets of their choice. No restrictions from parent organizations or governments can

prevent entrepreneurs from entering or leaving any network.

Freedom of choice means that the owners of material resources and capital can use these resources as they see fit. They do whatever they want to the best of their ability”[4].

Entrepreneurs are forced to produce goods and services that the consumer needs, and not the goods and services that they need. At the same time, entrepreneurs must respect the customs and traditions of people, refrain from producing products that do not suit them, and not engage in activities prohibited in society.

In our country, many scientists are also engaged in entrepreneurial activities and the corresponding theoretical foundations. After our country gained independence, our scientists and researchers began to pay more attention to the study of entrepreneurship. Z.Ya. Khudoyberdiev, who analyzed the foundations of this activity, describes entrepreneurship as follows:

“Entrepreneurship is a polymeric socio-economic situation based on economic independence. It is aimed at making a profit and arises from a combination of all material, financial and labor resources” [5]. Profit is the internal goal of any activity. In our opinion, it would be more correct to present entrepreneurship not only as a commercial activity, but also as an activity that positively affects the population and the region, in order to make a profit by meeting some of their needs.

The Encyclopedic Dictionary of Entrepreneurship defines entrepreneurship as follows: “Entrepreneurship is an independent activity carried out on its own behalf, within the framework of its property liability or on behalf of a legal entity and with the aim of generating profit or personal income based on legal responsibility. An entrepreneur can carry out all types of economic activities not prohibited by law. They can engage in trade,

brokerage, trade, buying and selling, supplying products, agricultural activities, computer services, communication services and other similar activities” [6].

Summarizing the above definitions and concepts, it is appropriate to define the concept of entrepreneurship as follows: Entrepreneurship – a special type of activity that meets the market needs for products and services, despite various risks, competition and uncertainty in ownership. and the resources it owns. As a result of such activities, the entrepreneur can win or lose.

Entrepreneurship is an independent activity of citizens acting in conditions of uncertainty, within the framework of their own risks and property obligations, aimed at making a profit through the development of regions and meeting the needs of the population. They invest their assets and resources in activities that are somewhat risky and with unknown consequences, based on risks and seeking to make a profit. The development of entrepreneurial activity has a great impact on achieving economic success and ensures high rates of production. Entrepreneurship is considered the basis for the innovative development of the country's economy. Entrepreneurship accelerates the creation of innovations and their introduction into production. As their number and types of activity increase, the development of the economy progresses significantly, and the volume of the gross domestic product increases. As a result of their activities, a variety of products are created to meet needs, a variety of services appear.

Entrepreneurship and competition battle are inextricably linked. Competition, which is an important driving force of the market economy, arises from entrepreneurial activity and takes a sharp turn. In such an environment, people's choice expands. In turn, under the influence of the development of small business and private

entrepreneurship, competition develops and improves.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Application of President Sh. Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 29, 2020 says that most state-owned enterprises in the current period suffer from financial instability due to financial instability. In 2021, 32 large enterprises will be transformed into a set of strategic values. The state share in 83 large enterprises will be put up for sale. The number of state-owned enterprises in the next two years will be reduced by at least 3 times.

The development of small business and private entrepreneurship will continue along with the development of the economy. Business activity is characterized by the fact that it does not require large funds. Working without large initial investments will lead to an improvement in the structural structure of the economy and the search for solutions to problems and issues in this area, filling the market with consumer goods. Most importantly, this effective work is being carried out with limited financial resources.

Entrepreneurship studies and adapts to the desires of consumers in the markets, they try to produce the product they want and thus achieve a balance in the market. This activity is based on private property. We know that property is the basis of material interests. Ownership is a very complex concept that implies relationships between people. Material and complex elements acted as an objective factor of ownership. We must work to increase our material well-being. For this work to be effective, its results or part of the results must belong to those who spend it. This distribution must be tailored to the needs and interests of all participants.

The word "entrepreneurship" comes from the Uzbek word "tadbir", and the word

"business" in English means work, activity. It is important to know what actions the entrepreneur will take and how he will act when performing these actions.

According to the Law "On Entrepreneurship" adopted in our country, entrepreneurship is an independent, entrepreneurial activity of citizens aimed at making profit or personal income, which is carried out on behalf of a citizen, at his own risk and risk and on the basis of his or the property liability of a legal entity (enterprise). An entrepreneur is a citizen who has full or partial financial resources or financial resources that he uses to organize his independent activities. The enterprise, organization, firm he created will become part of the country's small business. Every success in the activities of entrepreneurs makes a fruitful contribution to the development of the country's economy.

Profit-oriented activities alone are not enough to distinguish entrepreneurship from other activities. There are a number of distinctive features of entrepreneurship, and we believe that these characteristics should be used when describing entrepreneurship. These may include the following:

1. Independent activity. Independence.
2. Responsibility.
3. Risk.
4. Active research.
5. Mobility.
6. Continuity.
7. Ability to see the future.
8. Incentives.

All of these characteristics together can be collectively called entrepreneurship. This is an important feature that entrepreneurs have. At the same time, they must feel legal and social responsibility. Every business entity should

strive to maximize the profit obtained without violating the rules and regulations.

In a market economy, subjects of entrepreneurs will have a number of advantages. These include:

1. Freedom of movement. There is no subordination to those who are in business. This opens up great opportunities for enterprising and dynamic entrepreneurs.
2. Flexibility and ability to make quick decisions. Entrepreneurs have more opportunities to work in accordance with changes in production and the market.
3. Fast adaptation to local conditions. Entrepreneurship adapts to the organization of its activities by studying traditions, the requirements of the local market in the country, which products or services it prefers, and many other features.
4. Relatively low operating costs. Entrepreneurial enterprises have relatively low costs of production resources, wages and management.
5. The ability to quickly achieve a high level of material benefits. Due to the speed of turnover of economic resources in entrepreneurial enterprises, they can achieve significant material benefits in the short term and be able to quickly recoup their costs.
6. Availability of future benefits. When a business succeeds and becomes an efficient business, it can further expand its business or sell freely.
7. Free activity. Private enterprises have complete freedom. In large enterprises, the freedom of movement is insufficient due to various rules set by the parent organizations. On the other hand, private enterprise has great advantages in a flexible, especially specialized market environment.
8. Maintaining business spirit. The entrepreneurial spirit is clearly reflected in

the subjects of private entrepreneurship. They have the characteristics of rapid evolution in today's networks.

Entrepreneurship involves taking risks, taking full responsibility for the realization of these bold, important and complex goals, the implementation of new ideas.

Entrepreneurial activity is, first of all, the intellectual activity of an active and enterprising person who uses his property to conduct business. Entrepreneurship is an activity that combines concepts such as courage, initiative and mobility.

In the context of economic modernization, one of the important characteristics of private entrepreneurship is mobility, the other is enthusiasm. The entrepreneur is constantly looking for new, modern ways of acting, the type of product and its production technology, the circle of consumers, ways to improve the quality of products and services, which, in his opinion, lead to success. He is the kind of person who accumulates money, materials and labor to create a more sophisticated way of organizing a new product, new business or business. They move more dynamically, more intensively than other businesses and organizations.

Entrepreneurs, businesses and firms built on the basis of personal responsibility, ingenuity and the art of communication are now better able to take advantage of ever-changing opportunities. Entrepreneurs enter into interpersonal relationships, try to collect the information they need to make decisions, group the information they collect, organize and process it, share what they need, and try to convey it to the right departments and employees.

Using the collected information and materials, they organize and manage the work of subordinates, make decisions on the activities of the enterprise, create new types of products, improve existing ones.

They must act at the intersection of economics, politics, technology and technology, law, psychology and ethics, and know all of them. In addition, for a business to be successful, it must be critical of past work experience.

They need to constantly analyze all aspects of their activities, find unused internal opportunities and determine how to use them. This will ensure their efficient operation in the future.

Entrepreneurship is a promising event in the context of economic modernization. Entrepreneurs provide a compromise between all social strata, since they provide an increase in the social product and create the possibility of a fair and fair distribution of this social product among all strata. In addition to the above, the following positive results can be achieved in business entities:

1. Due to the activities of entrepreneurs, it is possible to increase the production of social goods in the country and distribute them fairly among different segments of the population.
2. Entrepreneurs have a positive impact on reducing unemployment in the country by allocating funds to members who are unable to work due to disability or non-discriminatory reasons and providing them with an adequate livelihood.
3. They lead to an increase in the country's gross domestic product.
4. As a result of the activities of business entities, innovations can be created in various spheres and industries.
5. Favorable opportunities will be created for the development of modern networks.

In recent years, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the activities of the Fund for Supporting the Export of Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship" in our country, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On family business", the Decree of the President of the

Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 12, 2017 "On the creation of free economic zones "Urgut", "Gizhduvon", "Kokand" and "Khazarasp", Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 22, 2017 "On the establishment of the Center for the Study of Privatization, Competition and Corporate Governance under the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Privatization and Development of Competition" and other documents.

In the Action Strategy for five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, special attention is paid to the issues of reducing state participation in the economy, protecting private property rights and strengthening its priority positions, continuing institutional and structural reforms in order to encourage small business and private entrepreneurship. Reducing government intervention in the economy implies, first of all, the continuation of institutional and structural reforms aimed at protecting the right of private property and further strengthening its priority position, stimulating the development of small business and private entrepreneurship.

Special attention is paid in our country to ensuring stable rates of social and economic development, financial assistance in supporting the activities of small business and entrepreneurship, including the allocation of loans.

CONCLUSION

For aim to develop the production activities of small businesses, commercial banks have taken comprehensive measures to modernize and expand production and increase lending to small businesses by 1.2 times to meet their need for financial resources when purchasing raw materials for production activities.

The latest documents adopted in our country are aimed at further stimulating and improving the foreign economic activity of small businesses and entrepreneurs,

improving the regulation of export and import operations, increasing competitiveness, increasing exports and expanding the geography of local producers.

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