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CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

One of the main factors of the development of the living standard of the population and the economy in the conditions of the digital economy is the development of entrepreneurship. Today, special attention is paid to the development of entrepreneurship and small business in our country. Because the development of entrepreneurship and small business is a strategic task of the economic policy of our country. Currently, this sector is taking a leading position not only in accelerating economic growth, but also in solving the issues of employment and population income, as well as raising the standard of living, which are extremely important for our country. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyov issued "On additional measures to improve the financing of business initiatives of the population within the framework of family entrepreneurship development programs" in order to systematically continue the activities of financial support for the activities aimed at ensuring employment and earning income of the population PQ-149 adopted the decision, and the development of family entrepreneurship has a special place among the priorities set for the further development and liberalization of the economy of Uzbekistan in the "Strategy of Development".

Keywords: entrepreneurship, production and services, small business, standard of living, economic development.

TADBIRKORLIKNING KONSEPTUAL ASOSLARI VA UNING RIVOJLANISHI

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Annotatsiya

Raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida aholi turmush darajasini va iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishning asosiy omillaridan biri tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishdir. Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda tadbirkorlik va kichik biznesni rivojlantirishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Chunki tadbirkorlik va kichik biznesni rivojlantirish mamlakatimiz iqtisodiy siyosatining strategik vazifasidir. Ayni paytda mazkur tarmoq nafaqat iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlarini jadallashtirish, balki mamlakatimiz uchun nihoyatda muhim bo'lgan bandlik va aholi daromadlari, turmush darajasini yuksaltirish masalalarini hal etishda ham yetakchi o'rinni egallab turibdi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh. Mirziyovning "Oilaviy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish dasturlari doirasida aholining tadbirkorlik tashabbuslarini moliyalashtirishni takomillashtirishga doir qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi qarori aholi

bandligini ta'minlash va daromadlarini oshirishga qaratilgan tadbirlarni moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash faoliyatini tizimli davom ettirish maqsadida PQ- 149-sonli qarori qabul qilinib, "Taraqqiyot strategiyasi" da O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotini yanada rivojlantirish va liberallashtirish bo'yicha belgilangan ustuvor vazifalar qatorida oilaviy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish alohida o'rin tutadi.

Kalit so'zlar: tadbirkorlik, ishlab chiqarish va xizmatlar, kichik biznes, turmush darajasi, iqtisodiy rivojlanish.

КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНЫЕ ОСНОВЫ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА И ЕГО РАЗВИТИЯ

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Аннотация

Одним из основных факторов развития уровня жизни населения и экономики в условиях цифровой экономики является развитие предпринимательства. Сегодня в нашей стране особое внимание уделяется развитию предпринимательства и малого бизнеса. Потому что развитие предпринимательства и малого бизнеса является стратегической задачей экономической политики нашей страны. В настоящее время этот сектор занимает лидирующие позиции не только в ускорении экономического роста, но и в решении вопросов занятости и доходов населения, а также повышения уровня жизни, которые крайне важны для нашей страны. В этой связи Президент Республики Узбекистан Ш. Мирзиёв издал «О дополнительных мерах по совершенствованию финансирования предпринимательских инициатив населения в рамках программ развития семейного предпринимательства» в целях системного продолжения мероприятий по финансовой поддержке мероприятий, направленных на обеспечение занятости и получения доходов населения принято постановление ПК-149, а развитие семейного предпринимательства занимает особое место среди приоритетов, определенных для дальнейшего развития и либерализации экономики Узбекистана в «Стратегии развития».

Ключевые слова: предпринимательство, производство и услуги, малый бизнес, уровень жизни, экономическое развитие.

Introduction

The contribution of family entrepreneurship to the stable development of our country's economy and employment of the population is high. At the same time, family well-being and quality of life depend to a large extent on the income from family business activities. A number of proposals are being made to further develop entrepreneurship and create freedom for it. At the same time, at the meeting of the Head of State with the members of the Constitutional Commission on June 20 of this year, he specifically touched on this issue and said, "It is necessary to remove all obstacles and pitfalls to the development of entrepreneurship, which is the main force that drives our economy. So that every businessman, regardless of his size, feels that he is always under the protection of the state, the Constitution, laws and the President," he emphasized. Studies show that the increase in the standard of living of the population and the economic development are largely dependent on entrepreneurship. The increase in entrepreneurial activity causes the development of competition in the economy. Enterprises with low labor productivity will leave the market, the number of enterprises with high productivity will increase, and this

will lead to an increase in general labor productivity in the economy, and the income of the population will increase. Competition, in turn, leads to an increase in the quality and competitiveness of goods and services. Therefore, ensuring the prospects for the development of entrepreneurship is a continuous process and is of vital importance. The research is aimed at developing the entrepreneurial potential of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in which the state of the entrepreneurial potential was studied and evaluated on a scientific basis using theoretical and empirical analysis. Also, the directions of entrepreneurship development, improvement of organizational and economic mechanisms and increasing their efficiency are shown in the research.

Literature Review

Foreign economists A. Smith[11], D. Ricardo, T. Malthus, D. Keynes, A. Maslow, E. Reclue, K. Marx, F. Engels, A. Marshall, V. Pareto, K. Arrow, E. Samuelson, R. Titmus and other economists contributed. A. Smith paid special attention to the definition of an entrepreneur. According to A. Smith, an entrepreneur is the owner of capital.

Abdullaev A. is one of the mature scientists of the CIS member countries. Sotvoldiev A., Yuldashev Sh.A., Lapusta M.G., Gorfinkel V.Ya., Polyak G.B. and V.A. Shvandar and others conducted scientific research. According to them, the formation and specific features of entrepreneurship are its management and analysis of financial activities and a broad analysis of taxation issues.

The concept of entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan and issues of its development, economists K.Kh.Abdurakhmonov, Z.Ya.Khudoyberdiev, A.V.Vahobov, Kh.Kh.Abduramanov[37], G.Q.Abdurakhmonova, U.V. Gafurov, Sh. Shodmonov, N.K. Zokirova, B.K. Goyipnazarov, A. Olmasov. and others who conducted scientific research.

Research Methodology

We found it appropriate to study and analyze the concept of entrepreneurship and the factors affecting it. We believe that empirical analysis of business issues in our republic will have good results making effective, scientific, informed proposals and engaging them in the digital economy. Research was held in Uzbekistan. Opinions about the income of international scientists in research entrepreneurship and the factors affecting it were observed on a large scale Economic and statistical analyzes were carried out.

Results

If we touch upon the concept of entrepreneurship, although it is stated in scientific sources that entrepreneurship is developed and scientifically based, first of all, in the West, this activity was appreciated much earlier as the economic values of the peoples of the East. Suppose that commodity-money relations first developed in the east and gradually moved to the west. Our approach to learning from the perspective of the subject being studied and researched also shows that Even in today's 3000-year-old "Avesta" it is repeatedly emphasized that not only doing business, but also achieving the desired goal with the results of the activity. In this, it is emphasized that "it is necessary to plow the land not once, but a hundred times in order to use the land, plant wheat and reap the benefits of the result."

The concept of entrepreneurship in its current sense was first used by the English economist Richard Cantillon in the late 17th and early 13th centuries. In his opinion, an entrepreneur is a person who operates under risk conditions. Therefore, he considered the land and labor factor as a source of wealth that determines economic well-being. Later, at

the end of the 13th century and the beginning of the 19th century, the famous French economist J.B. Say (1767-1832) in his book "Treatise on Political Economy" (1803) described the three classic factors of entrepreneurial activity as land, capital, and the integrity of labor. . J.B. In Sey's main thesis, it is said that entrepreneurs perform the main activity in the production of products. According to J.B. Sey, the income received by an entrepreneur is a reward for his work, organization of production, and timely sale of products. An entrepreneur takes a risk and undertakes the production of a product. Another economist A. Smith paid special attention to the definition of an entrepreneur in his book "Inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations" (1776). According to A. Smith, an entrepreneur is the owner of capital. He implements a certain commercial idea and starts a risky business in order to make a profit, because investing capital in a business is always associated with risk. Entrepreneurial income, according to A. Smith, is a reward for personal risk. The entrepreneur himself plans, organizes production, owns the results of production activities.

American economist J.B. Clark (1847-1938) made some changes to J.B. Say's "triple formula". According to him, four factors are always involved in production:

- 1) capital;
- 2) means of production and land;
- 3) entrepreneurial activity;
- 4) labor of the worker.

Also, Y. Schumpeter proved that innovation activity is the main functional description of entrepreneurship, and his main ideas in this regard can be expressed as follows:

- 1) innovation activity is the main characteristic of entrepreneurship;
- 2) the entrepreneur is the main person who reorganizes the economy and ensures the development of productive forces, mainly from the point of view of the expediency of private business activity;
- 3) socio-economic as a natural factor of entrepreneurial economic growth plays a central role in development;
- 4) the essence of the entrepreneurial function is to reform production, and its content is to attract new technology, raw materials and markets, to realize new combinations of production and circulation factors due to production restructuring;
- 5) ownership status is not required for an entrepreneur;
- 6) entrepreneurial function is specific to different categories of employees and any social system;
- 7) each social system (formation) determines the methods, forms and goals (motives) of entrepreneurial activity.

According to the opinion of most scientists, entrepreneurship is a practical activity aimed at absorbing profit and raising the standard of living, which constitutes the content of innovations in all spheres of economic and social life of society.

Table 1

The impact of entrepreneurship on income

Opinions of economists on the impact of entrepreneurship on income	
A. Smith	an entrepreneur-owner of capital, he implements a certain commercial idea and starts a risky business in order to make a profit, because investing capital in a business is always associated with risk.
J.B. Say	three classic factors of entrepreneurial activity production are land, capital, integrity of labor, entrepreneurs perform the main activity in the production of products, the income received by an entrepreneur is a reward given for his labor, organization of production, and timely sale of products.
R. Cantilon	an entrepreneur is a person who operates under risk conditions, the land and labor factor is a source of wealth that determines economic well-being.
J.B. Clark	free competition gives labor what comes from labor, capitalists get what capital creates, entrepreneurs get what comes from coordinating activities.
Y.Schumpeter	entrepreneurial activity consists in introducing innovations that play a major role in the development of the capitalist economy, in ensuring economic growth, and in the income of the population.
F.F.Hein	entrepreneurship is not an activity, but a search for new economic opportunities, providing actions.
R.Khizrich	entrepreneurship is the process of creating something new that has its own value, and an entrepreneur is a person who takes all the necessary time and day for it, takes all the financial, psychological and social risks, and is satisfied with money and achievement as a reward.

Source: Compiled by the author.

English professor A. Hoskin, "a person who conducts work at his own expense, is personally engaged in business management and has personal responsibility for providing the necessary tools, who makes independent decisions is an individual entrepreneur" , explains.

Kazakh scientists divide entrepreneurship into 4 elements:

- ☑ 1. Production activity
- ☑ 2. Commercial activity
- ☑ 3. Financial activity
- ☑ 4. Management activities.

The first stage, which appeared in the 18th century, is entrepreneurial risk-taking, in other words, it is related to risk-taking. The second stage of entrepreneurship is related to the innovation process.

According to the American economist Y. Schumpeter, the innovative nature of entrepreneurship is reflected in:

- production of new goods for the market;
- implementation of new technologies in the production process;
- development of new sales markets;
- finding new types and sources of raw materials.

Conclusion

Taking into account that entrepreneurial activity is a very wide and multi-disciplinary process, we believe that it is appropriate to research the issues of interrelationship between entrepreneurship and the standard of living of the population within the scope of this research.

A society with few formal job opportunities and a poor investment environment leads to a steady decline in consumption and a worsening of conditions. Taking into account the strong connection between the country's economy and development, encouraging entrepreneurship is important for the economy of our country and it is necessary for its development, and it is necessary to support citizens who build an entrepreneurial profession. The result is sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. Accordingly, it is clear and obvious that the state's responsibility for improving the living standards of the population is related to creating the necessary conditions for the activity of business entities in society.

It can be concluded from the above opinions and considerations that there are specific aspects of using the activities of business entities to improve the standard of living of the population, which, due to their due consideration, will significantly contribute to the improvement of the standard of living of the population.

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