

Socio-Economic Significance of Business Activity and its Development

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Abstract: In the scientific article, from the economic point of view of entrepreneurial activity, an individual or legal entity operating in production or service sectors as a subject of entrepreneurial activity, engaged in a type of activity not prohibited by law, producing products that do not conflict with the interests of society and protected by law the cases of development of the subjects' activities were studied scientifically.

Keywords: entrepreneurial activity, business environment, business entities, legal entity, legal entity, socio-economic status, relationship, tax benefits, natural resources, labor resources, entrepreneur, entrepreneurship, capital owner.

Introduction. An important factor in the economy of each country is the existence of business entities organized in the form of different ownership, interacting and competing with each other. Without business entities, the modern market economy cannot function smoothly and continuously and develop sustainably.

Currently, special attention is being paid to the development of entrepreneurship as widely as possible in our republic and its regions. Because the development of entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan is considered as a task of strategic importance of the economic policy of the state.

In fact, proper organization of business activities in all regions of our country, creation of favorable conditions and opportunities for them, freedom of business activities, elimination of various obstacles and interference of management bodies are among the tasks that await the solution of the economy.

In a period of stable development of market relations, the independence, constant activity and initiative based on one's own opinion, aimed at organizing production, of economic activity subjects engaged in entrepreneurship represent the improvement of the socio-economic situation.

Entrepreneurial activity and its main goal is to produce material or other goods and to satisfy the demand of consumers in the market to obtain business income or profit as a result of its activity. Also, as a result of the development of business activities, it is considered to create new jobs in local areas, to fulfill economic and social tasks by paying taxes to the state and local budgets.

In order to reveal the full essence of the concept of entrepreneurship, it is certainly appropriate to consider the opinions and comments given by the scientists of the field, as well as the definitions given to it one by one.

Regardless of which branch of our country, it can be seen that all sectors of the economy, agriculture, industrial production and service sectors are all organized on the basis of entrepreneurship. If we look at business activity from an economic point of view, the subject of business activity is a company that has the status of an individual or legal entity operating in the production or service sectors, engaged in a type of activity not prohibited by law, society will consist of economic entities that produce products that do not conflict with their interests and are protected by law.

According to the recognition of the world community, the role and reputation of business entities is increasing day by day even in economically developed countries. One of the main factors of stable development of the country's economy in the conditions of market relations is rapid development of business activities.

Currently, we can meet the concepts of "entrepreneur" and "entrepreneurship" a lot in life, so finding answers to questions such as what does it mean and when did it appear is the first stage of our scientific research.

The creation of each economic science and related concepts has its own historical significance, and these economic concepts in their current sense were first used by the English economist Richard Cantillon in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. According to the English economist, an entrepreneur is recognized as a person who engages in any activity in any field based on risk. The entrepreneur emphasized that the land and labor factor is a source of wealth that ensures and forms economic well-being.

Analysis of literature on the topic. During the period of consistent development and progress of the market economy, various forms of business activity have been formed. Such a consistent action moves economic activity entities based on different forms of ownership and type of activity in a competitive environment, the composition of the founders of various production and service-based enterprises and their entrepreneurial activities, the amount of added investment and other economic and is also related to social factors.

Also, in the textbook "Entrepreneurship" published in Moscow under the editorship of a group of professors M. G. Lapusta and others who are conducting research on the development of entrepreneurship - "general description of entrepreneurship, economic, organizational and legal forms, organization of entrepreneurship, business planning, financial activity analysis, taxation, and psychology of entrepreneurship are researched and presented with clear ideas".[1]

Subjects engaged in entrepreneurial activities are considered to be individuals who continue their activities after determining their economic, legal and organizational forms and have their own independent business plan directly in the process of planning their entrepreneurial activities, constantly analyze monthly, quarterly and annual activities from a financial point of view or conduct a voluntary audit to assess the financial situation, pay taxes to the state and local budgets on time, and be a sufficient psychologist in managing business activities is required.

The famous American economist and sociologist Y. Schumpeter, one of the researchers conducting his research in the development of the field of entrepreneurship on a global scale, gave the following definition in his "Theory of Economic Development", that is, "the entrepreneur as an economic factor in terms of importance "It is equal to capital, labor and land," he commented.[2]

Also, Y. Schumpeter defined an entrepreneur as an innovator (innovator) and emphasized that entrepreneurial activity is the introduction of innovations, which play a major role in the development of the capitalist economy and ensure economic growth.

In fact, entrepreneurship is a type of activity based on the ability to initiate and work, which mobilizes land, capital and labor. Also, it is necessary and necessary to have the entrepreneurship factor in today's real life. Because any production or service provision is carried out through the formation of

entrepreneurial activity. Also, business entities whose business activity consists in introducing the results of creativity engaged in new types of activities can be called entrepreneurs.

The next stage of the development of entrepreneurship is that at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, the famous French economist J. B. Sey (1767-1832) in his treatise "Political Economy" described direct entrepreneurship as the totality of the three main factors of production - land, capital and labor factors. [3]

If we analyze J. B. Sey's opinion, the fact that the entrepreneur has earned the income for his own activity and interest based on his work and research and correctly and rationally organized the production, it is correct is an award given to him for managing the company and being able to deliver the desired product to the consumer. To achieve this, an entrepreneur undertakes the production of a product at the risk of his activity.

At the same time, it should be noted that the founders of economics paid little attention to the form of entrepreneurship. A. Smith, one of the English economists, paid special attention to the definition of an entrepreneur in the book "Investigation of the nature and causes of the wealth of nations". According to A. Smith, an entrepreneur is a capital owner. An entrepreneur implements a certain commercial idea and starts a business with risk to earn income, investing capital in a business is always associated with risk. Profit from business activity is defined as a reward for personal risk.

The entrepreneur himself plans, organizes and owns the results of production activities. These works, in turn, are related to the market system and the central mechanism of the market system - the mechanism of competition. Therefore, an entrepreneur is embodied as a person who is ready to operate in the field of competition based on risk.

American economist J. B. Clark put forward ideas with his modifications to the "triple formula" of French economist J. B. Sey. According to J. B. Clark, four factors are always involved in the production process, namely: capital; means of production and land; business activity; worker labor.

Each of the above factors reflects a specific profit from production, additional interest on capital; land rent; capitalist's business activity and income from it; it is emphasized that the work of the worker provides a salary. In the words of J.B. Clark: "Free competition gives labor what comes from labor, capitalists get what capital creates, entrepreneurs get what comes from coordination." [4]

Analyzing these mentioned points, in fact, J.B.Clark said that the entrepreneurial factor is considered one of the main factors that move all factors, and entrepreneurial activity is formed as a result of the movement of factors and is formed as a source of income.

The English economist Friedrich von Hein, who received the Nobel Prize in economics in 1974, had a different approach to the concept of entrepreneurship. [5] Friedrich Von Hein interprets entrepreneurship not as an activity, but as a direction that moves a certain field. Entrepreneurship is not a field of activity, but a special type of activity, and it consists of a specific behavior.

Without going against the opinion of the scientist, entrepreneurial activity is a type of activity that consists of actions that utilize all possibilities, that is active in the spirit of inquisitiveness and initiative, and whose purpose is aimed at the interests of society.

The American scientist R. Khizrich, who conducted research in the field, said: "Entrepreneurship is the process of creating something new that has its own value, and the entrepreneur spends all the necessary time and days for this, and bears all the financial, psychological and social risks. a person who receives money as a reward and is satisfied with the achievement" [6], - he says.

Taking into account his thoughts, the entrepreneur creates products of a certain value as a result of his service activities, for which he loses all his efforts, his time, can be recognized as a person who sees

income at the expense of various risks, and he has a feeling of dissatisfaction with his personal activity, feels that it is starting to happen, which encourages him to move more continuously.

The English professor A. Hoskin defined the concept of entrepreneurial activity as "a person who conducts work at his own expense, is personally engaged in business management and has personal responsibility for providing the necessary tools, and who makes independent decisions" [7], - comments.

If we analyze his opinions, the given opinions are exactly appropriate, every entrepreneur organizes any activity as much as possible at his own expense or based on the purchase of means of production, management he is responsible for his own issues and strives to earn income by making all kinds of management decisions independently.

By the 20th century, basic research focused on the concept of entrepreneurship as a method of independently conducting all production or service activities, but also on intrapreneurship or "intrapreneurship". Everyone knows that the term "intra-preneur" was introduced into practice by the American scientist G. Pinsho. The emergence of the concept of intrapreneurship is connected with the transition of the organization of production to the form of entrepreneurship in many large production structures.

In fact, since entrepreneurship involves the existence of freedom of creativity, if the units of integrated production units are represented by freedom of movement, it implies the existence of funds necessary for the implementation of the ideas underlying entrepreneurship. holds Therefore, the availability of funds as a driving force for the entrepreneur, as well as the diligence and enthusiasm of the entrepreneur, moves the funds to be spent correctly.

We have considered the history of the creation of entrepreneurship and the essence of this concept by analyzing the opinions presented by the scientists of the field. The concept of "entrepreneurship" is defined in the encyclopedic dictionary as follows:

Entrepreneurship is an economic activity aimed at making a profit by creating goods and services by spending capital, the main type of business, entrepreneurship is the economic activity of the ownership subjects taking risks and taking initiative within the framework of the current laws based on property responsibility.[8]

Also, the concept of entrepreneurship is derived from the word "enterprise" and is the independent activity of citizens aimed at obtaining personal income and profit.[9] This activity is carried out on its own behalf, at the expense of its own property responsibility and the legal responsibility of a legal entity. An entrepreneur (French entrepreneur) can engage in all economic activities not prohibited by law, including brokerage, sale, purchase, consulting, and dealing with securities.

The definition given to the concept of entrepreneurship is directly translated from the English language, it is written in a very simple and fluent language, but the independent activity of an entrepreneur is not only to make a profit, but also to provide the needs of the citizens of the country or it is appropriate to describe them as entities that provide certain services.

In the above translation, the phrase "not prohibited by law" is given, and in fact, it is stipulated by the law that each field should operate based on certain legal principles and be subject to the laws regulating this field.

In the French translation of the word "entrepreneur", it can be seen that the entrepreneur is defined as an intermediary, in fact, it is appropriate to describe the entrepreneur as a creative, creative and enterprising person. In this regard, improving the translated and cited words in the encyclopedia to a certain extent is not without benefits.

The leading scientists of our country have also conducted their research on the scientific study of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial activity. In particular, these scientific views are expressed in their

scientific works on this field, and one of the scientists of our Republic, S.S. Ghulomov, emphasized as follows, that is, "an entrepreneur is a person who has money, materials and concentrates the labor force and creates a new product, a new business, a new production process. [10]

Acknowledging the opinions of the scientist as one of the appropriate scientific views in the development of the field, it is worth emphasizing that the entrepreneur is a person who always presents new goods to the consumer with his own funds.

If we pay attention to the opinions of economists A. Olmasov and M. Sharifkhojaev about entrepreneurial activity, "entrepreneurship is the practical transfer of material and monetary resources (capital) of people (property entities) to economic circulation. "It is an economic activity designed to earn income by lowering it," they stated their scientific views. [11]

These ideas, which are the product of scientific studies, are appropriate in their time, and as an exception, the main purpose of the organization of entrepreneurship is not limited to earning income, but economic activity in the way of creating goods necessary for the consumption of the population that is appropriate to look at it as an activity.

Among the scientists who conducted scientific research in the development of entrepreneurial activity, B. Yu. Khodiev noted that "entrepreneurship is a special type of economic activity, which includes independent initiative, responsibility, innovation, profit-oriented activity." [13]

N. Kasimova, one of our scientists who conducted research on the development of entrepreneurship among the above scientists, defined the concept of entrepreneurship as follows: "entrepreneurship is a type of business, creation for the purpose of profit, that is, production of goods and service activities." [14]

D. Tojiboeva, one of our economists, defines the concept of entrepreneurship from the point of view of her scientific research as follows: "Entrepreneurship is an economic activity aimed at obtaining income and profit in return for effectively spending funds and finding the optimal ratio of production factors." reefered. [15]

The concept of entrepreneurship is also explained in the textbook prepared under the leadership of M.R. Boltaboev regarding the study of entrepreneurship, in which "entrepreneurship is a special type of economic activity, based on the idea of independent initiative, responsibility, entrepreneurship. based, profit-oriented, purposeful activity lies". [16]

In Article 3 of the Law "On Guarantees of Freedom of Entrepreneurial Activity" adopted by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the concept of "entrepreneurial activity" is defined as follows: initiative activity, carried out in accordance with the documents, aimed at obtaining income (profit) at risk and under one's own property responsibility". [17]

If we scientifically interpret Article 3 of the adopted law, entrepreneurial activity is actually a type of activity carried out in accordance with the law, aimed at earning income while assuming all responsibility with one's own property, and in the conditions of market relations, the entrepreneur's creativity and it is appropriate for us to understand that it operates proactively based on its searchability.

In our opinion, generally recognized definitions of entrepreneur or entrepreneurial activity in foreign literature and sources published in other countries cannot fully reveal the meaning of the word. An entrepreneur or business activity operates in compliance with the laws of society, participates in it with his own property or borrowed funds, and assumes all responsibility and liability for profit, and in a fierce competitive environment. we need to understand that it operates on its own initiative and action. At the same time, the entrepreneur, as a responsible person in management, creates methods of implementing management decisions.

Research methodology. In the article, the comparative comparison of the socio-economic importance of the development of entrepreneurship, the study of statistical data and economic comparison and analysis,

logical thinking, scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction methods are widely used.

Analysis and results. The development of each sector in the economy has gone through its own stages, which directly became an economic support for the stable development of sectors and industries. From this point of view, the process of development of entrepreneurial activity was created mainly in the 18th century, and it is appropriate to study them divided into four stages.

Our research is aimed at the theoretical study of the social and economic stages of the development of entrepreneurial activity, and the existence of various risks at the first stage of the development of entrepreneurial activity, which made it difficult to conduct entrepreneurial activity, based on various risks, the entrepreneur carried out his activity with great risk, and the laws at that time always required the entrepreneur not all citizens were able to engage in this activity due to the fact that there was an obstacle to their activity, and the lack of opportunity to sell the produced goods to other regions (Fig. 1).

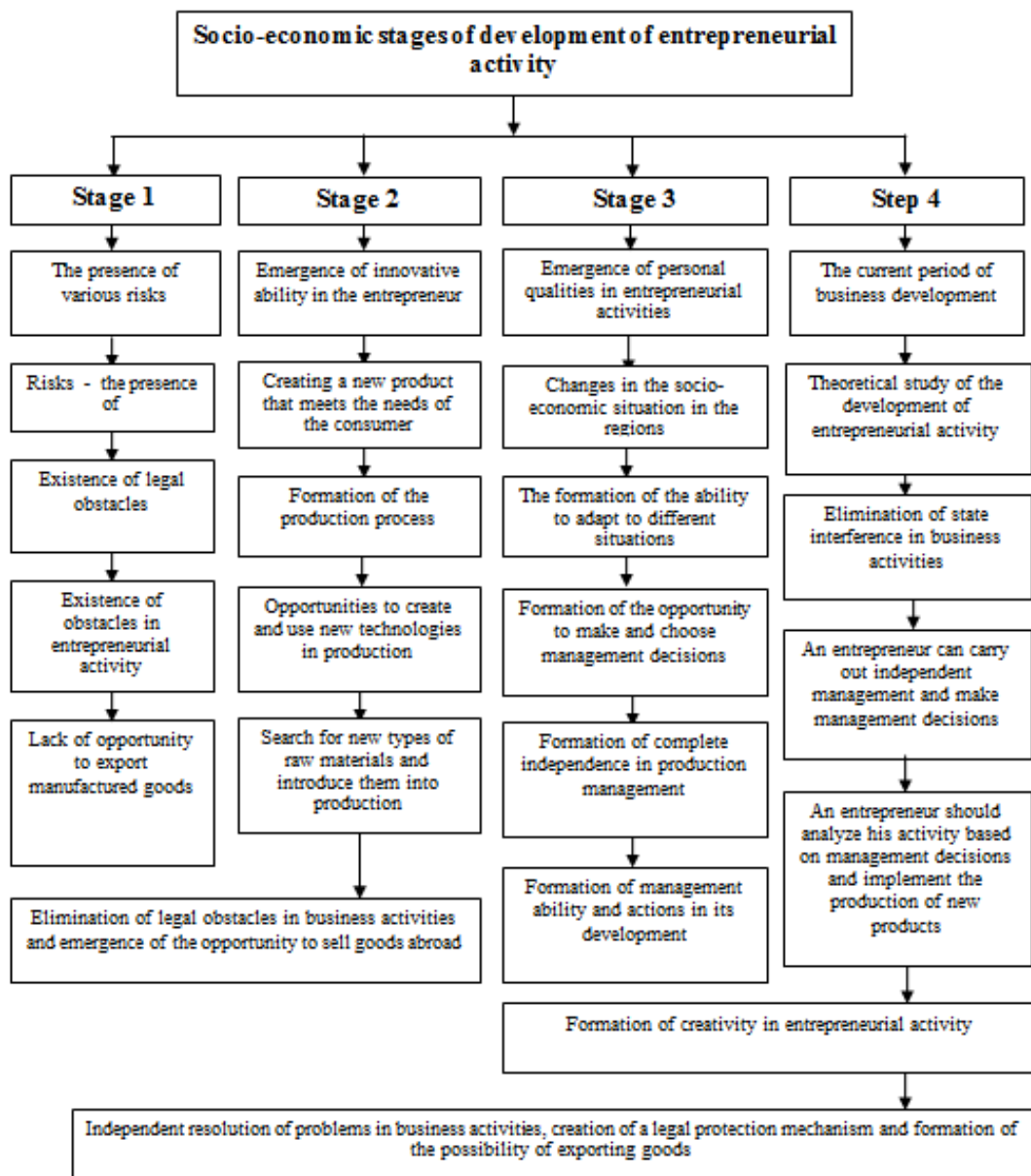


Figure 1. Socio-economic stages of development of entrepreneurial activity

The fact that people did not have enough funds to engage in this activity at that time and the lack of trade culture had an impact on the development of this industry. Therefore, the presence of specific influencing factors made it difficult to organize and manage business activities. The second stage of the development of entrepreneurial activity is related to the emergence of innovation ability. In this regard, economist Y. Based on the ideas of Schumpeter [2], the innovative character of entrepreneurship is reflected in the following:

- the entrepreneur starts the production of new goods for the market after studying the consumer's requirements;
- the entrepreneur applies new techniques and technologies to the production process;
- mastering new markets and introducing one's own goods in the sale of the entrepreneur's goods;
- finding and introducing new types and sources of raw materials for production;
- elimination of legal obstacles in business activities and emergence of the opportunity to sell goods abroad.

In practice, it would not be wrong to say that the third stage of the development of entrepreneurial activity was the impetus for the development of entrepreneurial activity, because this stage is precisely the emergence of personal qualities of entrepreneurial activity, the ability to operate after studying the socio-economic conditions in the regions, the entrepreneur's ability to quickly adapt to different situations, and the emergence of the entrepreneur's ability to manage, factors such as the entrepreneur's independent adoption of management decisions and introduction into the management process were able to create the first foundation for the effective organization of business activities.

The current period of entrepreneurship development is the reason for deep scientific research, and the improvement of entrepreneurship activity and its behavior is the reason for carrying out various fundamental researches. This phase includes:

- Theoretical study of the development of entrepreneurial activity and the emergence of various economic approaches to it. The study of scientific views of different eras and giving different definitions to the concept of entrepreneurship;
- Elimination of state interference in business activities and reduction of legal interference and various inspections;
- Creation of a mechanism for the entrepreneur to freely and independently manage his activities and make independent management decisions;
- Availability of opportunities for the entrepreneur to constantly analyze his activity based on management decisions and search for measures to implement the production of new products;
- Formation of creativity in business activities and its application to production;
- Independent resolution of various problems in business activity, creation of a mechanism for legal protection of business activity, and full formation of the opportunity to export goods developed by the entrepreneur, etc.

Also, the social and economic importance of the development of entrepreneurship is high, and while meeting the demands of the citizens of the country for various products and services, it has an effective effect on increasing the real income of the population and solving problems such as employment issues (Fig. 2).

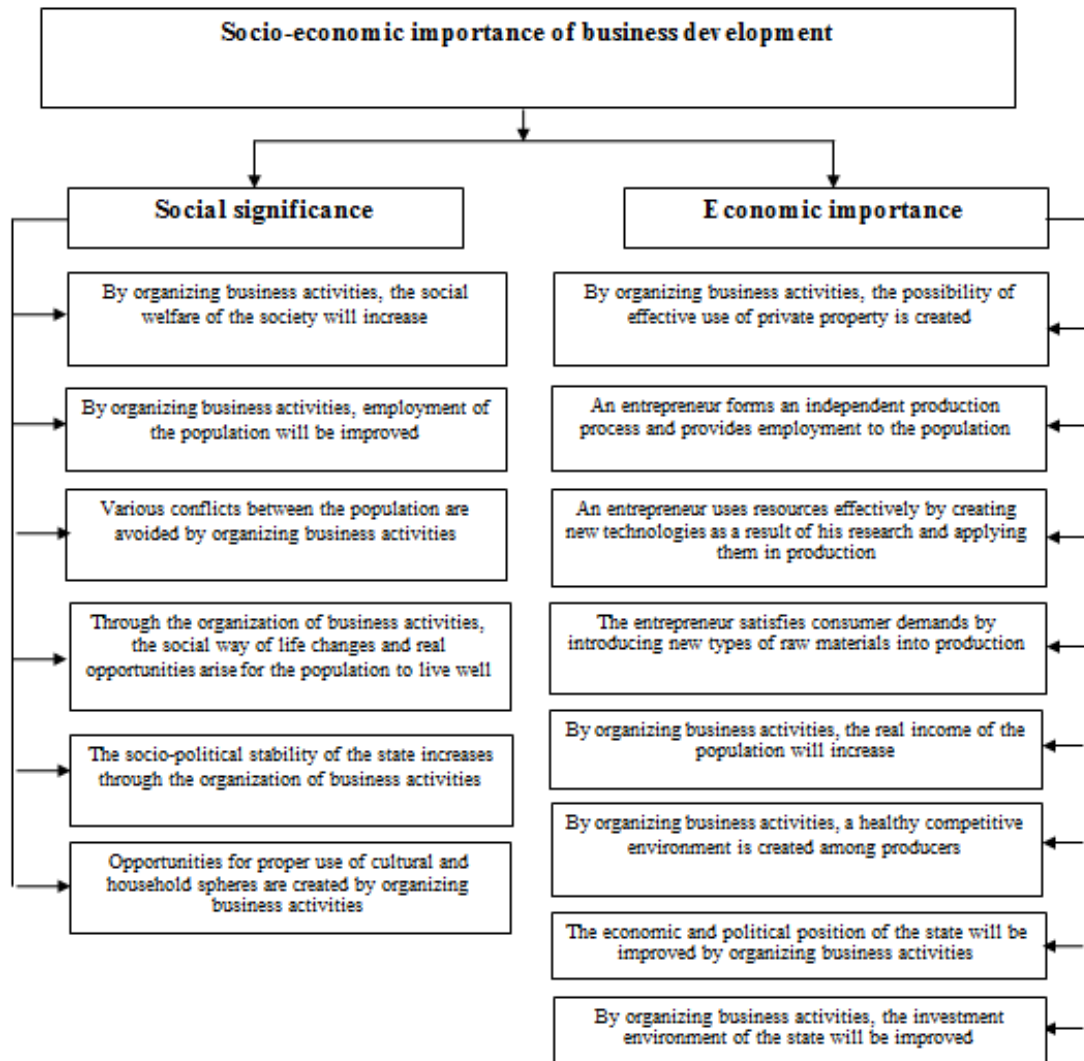


Figure 2. Socio-economic importance of business development

In the conditions of market relations, taking into account the fact that entrepreneurial activity is carried out in various fields, its activity is required to be multifaceted, because the change of market policy occurs under the influence of internal and external factors of the enterprise. In any case, the main goal of an entrepreneur should be profit, as well as ensuring efficient operation in the market of production and services.

Entrepreneurial activity has its own characteristics, which are as follows:

- the ability to quickly adapt to market demand, the ability to produce quality products;
- able to meet the demand for goods and services necessary for the needs of the population in a relatively short period of time;
- relatively small amount of initial investment;
- the possibility of creating new jobs soon and helping to solve the employment problem;
- the direct participation of the business owner in the implementation of business activities and others can be included.

For this, first of all, it is necessary to create a management mechanism based on modern management methods that support and manage entrepreneurship in the development of each field, and ensure its effective use. When managing entrepreneurship in the conditions of market relations, it is necessary to take into account its following features:

- The business entity should always take into account the supply and demand process in the market;
- The entrepreneur should make efforts to ensure the efficiency of his activity, look for ways to reduce production costs and improve it during his activity;
- To create sufficient opportunities for persons responsible for the final results of entrepreneurial activity to carry out entrepreneurial activity in free conditions;
- An entrepreneur who is engaged in private business does not know exactly what risks he will face in the market or what the final result will be.

Sufficient conditions are being created for the development of entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan. At the same time, the adoption of laws and regulatory documents related to business activity has a positive effect on the development of the industry. Laws adopted on the development of business activities, presidential decrees serve as a legal foundation for the development of the industry and serve as a program for solving problems within the framework of legal issues.

Summary. The social significance of the development of entrepreneurship in our country mainly consists of the following:

- the social well-being of the population of the society will further increase through the organization of business activities;
- employment of the population will be improved through the organization of business activities, i.e. new jobs will be created;
- various conflicts between the population are prevented by organizing business activities;
- through the organization of business activities, the way of social life changes and real opportunities arise for the population to live well;
- the socio-political stability of the state increases through the organization of business activities;
- by organizing business activities, wide opportunities are created for proper use of cultural and household spheres.

The economic importance of the development of entrepreneurial activity is also high, and it consists of the following:

- the possibility of effective use of private property is created by organizing business activities;
- the entrepreneur forms an independent production process and participates in providing employment to the population;
- the entrepreneur creates new technologies as a result of his research and always tries to make effective use of available resources by applying them in production;
- the entrepreneur tries to meet consumer demands by introducing new types of raw materials into production;
- through the organization of business activities, the real income of the population will increase and the way of life will change;

- by organizing business activities, a healthy competitive environment is created among producers and conditions are created for free choice of products among consumers;
- the economic and political status of the state will be improved by organizing business activities;
- by organizing business activities, the state's investment environment will improve and the interest of investors will increase.

In our opinion, the social and economic importance of the development of entrepreneurship is high, and every entrepreneur can achieve good results if he considers the interests of the society to be higher than his own and applies all his capabilities to the management process in order to gain prestige in all fields.

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