

**THE CONTENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND ITS
DEVELOPMENT EVOLUTION**

Tursunov Ozodbek Badalovich
FarDU teacher

Annotation: Although it is stated in the article that Entrepreneurship in the economy of Uzbekistan was developed and scientifically based in scientific sources, first of all, in the West, this activity was appreciated much earlier as the economic values of the peoples of the East. He studied industry, agriculture and water management, and urban infrastructure.

Key words: Business, Entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship, regions, strategy, Theory of Entrepreneurship, trade, profit, commerce.

The word "business" is an English word, and it is an entrepreneurial activity, or in other words, an activity aimed at profiting people. Business covers the relations between all the participants of the market economy and includes not only the actions of businessmen, but also consumers, sent workers, and employees of the state system. In this case, they are synonyms of the word business, and in a certain sense, concepts such as commerce and trade are considered. In general, business is the work and activity of a person in the system of market relations. It is necessary to connect the definition of small business with its content. As mentioned above, there is compatibility with entrepreneurship in the nature of small business. In the Law "On Guarantees of Freedom of Entrepreneurial Activity" adopted on May 25, 2000, according to the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, entrepreneurship - income carried out by subjects of entrepreneurial activity in accordance with the law, at risk and under their own property responsibility is an initiative activity aimed at obtaining (profit). A small business entity never intends to remain in the same scope of activity, but on the contrary, it strives to develop and expand its activities.

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 than that as an economic value of the peoples of the East. Let's say that commodity-money relations first developed in the east and gradually moved to the west. Our study, approached from the point of view of the subject being studied and researched, also shows that even in today's 3000-year-old "Avesta" it is repeatedly stated that not only doing business, but also achieving the intended goal with the results of the activity. 'emphasized. In this, it is pointed out that "it is necessary to plow the land not once, but a hundred times in order to use the land, to plant wheat and to get the results." A number of features of our national entrepreneurship have been expressed in the work of the great scientist Farabi "The City of Virtuous People". In this work, he calls people to become owners, that is, entrepreneurs, and as a result, people do not live in poverty, and to follow order and standards in spending both for production needs and for personal consumption. Al-Faroabi explains that possessing property is not a bad habit, as opposed to hoarding it for nothing, because wealth is better than living in poverty when property is accumulated honestly. He claims that if someone accumulates the property for himself without using it for profit, he will cause great harm. "Temur's Laws" is of particular importance in studying the theoretical foundations of entrepreneurship from the characteristics of the Eastern mentality. In his time, Amir Temur was able to see not only the characteristics of entrepreneurship, but also the principles of its implementation:

- it is necessary to provide assistance from the state treasury to entrepreneurs who have lost their investment for certain reasons, so that they can restore their previous potential;
- caring for intelligent people engaged in entrepreneurship and crafts, appreciating their services and thereby encouraging them to be creative and meritorious;
- fair distribution of income subject to rules such as purity, faith and justice;
- believed that it is enough to invest in people who are engaged in business activities.

In describing entrepreneurship, ardent patriot and enlightener Abdulla Avloni thought: "A person observes until it becomes clear to himself which of his actions are useful and which are harmful, and he selects and adopts the useful ones, rejecting the harmful ones and rejecting them. takes himself away. Today, this idea is a certain foundation stone for following the rule of economic choice with entrepreneurship, choosing activities by spending on what it is economically desirable to produce them in the conditions of limited resources. In fact, entrepreneurship is primarily an intellectual activity of an active and enterprising person who uses more or less wealth in his hands to engage in business. That is why "entrepreneurship" is not only about making money means earning income through creative activity.

The famous American economist Joseph Schumpeter (1883-1950) in his book "Theory of Economic Development" described an entrepreneur as an innovator, that is, a person who creates new things. "The task of an entrepreneur is to reform (update) the production method by implementing new discoveries. In a broad sense, the task of an entrepreneur is to produce new goods based on a newly opened market or raw material base, or to use new technologies to modernize old ones.

At the core of entrepreneurship is an independent initiative based on the idea of entrepreneurship, focused on profit, goal-oriented, responsibility-based activity. There is still no universally recognized definition of entrepreneurship either abroad or in our country. American scientist R. Khizrich, "Entrepreneurship is the process of creating something new that has its own value, and the entrepreneur spends all the necessary time and day for this, takes all the financial, psychological and social risks, and as a reward in return a person who is satisfied with money and achievements" - he says. English professor A. Hoskin explains that "a person who conducts work at his own expense, is personally involved in business management, has personal responsibility for providing the necessary tools, and makes independent decisions, is an individual entrepreneur." .

Based on the above considerations, small business is considered as a form of entrepreneurial activity, the scale of production that combines the main elements of entrepreneurship, such as risk-taking, initiative, innovation, organization, striving for maximum profit with minimal expenses, the criteria of which are determined by legislation. level can be described as This level of scale is the main factor in determining its criteria. The main reason why the concept of "small business" is defined differently is that these criteria are different.

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

It should be noted that the founders of economics paid little attention to the form of entrepreneurs. The activity of entrepreneurs was not the object of analysis of their research work. English economists A. Smith (1723-1790) and D. Ricardo (1772-1823) accepted the economy as a self-

coordinating mechanism. There was no place for creative entrepreneurship in this mechanism. A. Smith paid attention to the definition of an entrepreneur in the book "Research into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations" (1776). According to A. Smith, an entrepreneur is a capital owner. He implements a certain business idea and starts working with risk to get income, 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 and organizes production, owns the results of production activities. These things, in turn, are related to the market system. Therefore, A. Smith introduces us to the central mechanism of the market system - the mechanism of competition. Everyone who is looking for his own benefit will encounter people who are walking with this goal in the market. As a result, every actor in the market agrees to the prices offered by the competitor. In such a competition, it is not out of the question that a producer who sets a higher price for similar goods will lose a buyer.

Today, there are four stages of development of the theory of entrepreneurship.

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

American economist Y. Schumpeter made a great contribution. According to him, the innovative nature of entrepreneurship is reflected in the following:

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

The third stage of the emergence of entrepreneurship is defined by the special personal qualities of entrepreneurship: the ability to find the right way in the changing economic and social situation, independence in choosing and making management decisions, and the full manifestation of management skills. - is done.

The current stage in the development of the theory of entrepreneurship can be included in the fourth stage. Its appearance is associated with its transfer to the management aspect in the analysis of the entrepreneur's behavior. This means that the analysis of business problems in theory is carried out within the framework of many interrelated disciplines.

Researches conducted by well-known scientists show that the activities of an entrepreneur in his field of activity are multifaceted. This is determined by changes in market policy or by the influence of internal and external factors of the enterprise. However, the main goal of an entrepreneur is to see interest (profit), as well as to carry out work that ensures effective operation in the market. To do this, it is necessary to create a mechanism based on modern management methods that manage entrepreneurship and support it, and ensure its effective use. When managing a business in market conditions, it is necessary to take into account its following features:

- the entrepreneur always takes into account the demand and supply in the market;
- the entrepreneur makes efforts to ensure efficiency and looks for ways to reduce production costs;
- persons who are responsible for the final results of the business, create sufficient opportunities to conduct their small business under free conditions;
- the final results of a small enterprise, i.e. its profit or loss, will be known only in the process of trading in the market;
- an entrepreneur engaged in small business does not know exactly what risks he will face in the market or what the final result will be when he invests his funds.

Thus, entrepreneurship is a special type of economic activity, based on independent initiative, responsibility, entrepreneurial idea, profit-oriented, goal-oriented activity. Entrepreneurship is a

special type of economic activity, the initial stage of which is usually associated with thinking activity or its result, only then it takes a material form.

Entrepreneurship is defined as the presence of creativity in the field of introducing innovation, changing the activity of production of goods or organizing an enterprise (including a small enterprise). Creative aspects of entrepreneurial activity are expressed in the implementation of new methods or new technologies of organizing production in a new system of management.

The entrepreneur himself is the main subject of business activity. But the entrepreneur is not the only subject, in any case, he is obliged to interact with the state as a consumer of produced goods or services and in various situations as an assistant or opponent. Both the consumer, the state, and the hired (employee) employee are among the subjects of entrepreneurial activity.

In the interaction between an entrepreneur and a consumer, an entrepreneur belongs to the category of an active subject. The consumer plays a passive role in this. It acts as an indicator of the consumer business process in the analysis of mutual relations. Everything that constitutes the subject of the entrepreneur's activity can be done only with a positive assessment of the consumer. In this case, the consumer evaluates the product and then determines his readiness to purchase this or that product. An entrepreneur should take into account the consumer's mood, desire, and interests when planning and organizing his activities. Thus, the main goal of the entrepreneur is to determine the need for the product in order to acquire his customers. An entrepreneur should take into account the following main factors when forming his customers.

List of used literature

1. Турсунов, О. Б. (2022). ТРАНСПОРТ ИНФРАТУЗИЛМАСИНИНГ МАЗМУНИ, ТАРКИБИ ВА МИНТАҚА ИҚТИСОДИЙ РИВОЖЛАНИШИГА ТАЪСИРИ. *SO'NGI ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR NAZARIYASI*, 5(2), 190-196.
2. Badalovich, T. O. (2022). Legal and institutional basis of development of transport services and transport infrastructure during the coronavirus pandemic. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603*, 11(09), 55-61.
3. Badalovich, T. O. (2022). Indicators representing the level of provision of transport services and infrastructure of the region. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(09), 123-127.
4. Турсунов, О. Б. (2022). Иқтисодий эркинлаштириш даврида транспорт хизматлари ва инфратузилмасининг ривожланиш тенденциялари ва ҳудудий хусусиятлари. *Ta'lim fidoyilari*, 8, 196-204.
5. Турсунов, О. (2022). ТРАНСПОРТ ХИЗМАТЛАРИ ВА ИНФРАТУЗИЛМАСИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ ХОРИЖИЙ МАМЛАКАТЛАР ТАЖРИБАСИ. *Eurasian Journal of Academic Research*, 2(13), 4-9.
6. Турсунов, О. Б. (2022). ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ИҚТИСОДИЙ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯЛАШ ШАРОИТИДА ТРАНСПОРТ ХИЗМАТЛАРИ ФАОЛИЯТИНИ БОШҚАРИШ ВА САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШ ЙЎЛЛАРИ. *IJTIMOIIY FANLARDA INNOVASIYA ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 2(12), 41-45.
7. Турсунов, О. Б., & Турғунов, З. Х. (2022, December). ИҚТИСОДИЙ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯЛАШ ШАРОИТИДА ТРАНСПОРТ ХИЗМАТЛАРИ ВА ТРАНСПОРТ ИНФРАТУЗИЛМАСИ ШАКЛЛАНИШИНИНГ ҲУДУДИЙ ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ. In *Proceedings of Scientific Conference on Multidisciplinary Studies* (Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 28-32).
8. Tursunov, O. (2023). TRANSPORT XIZMATLARINING SHAKLLANISHI VA RIVOJLANISHINING NAZARIY ASOSLARI. *Eurasian Journal of Academic Research*, 3(1 Part 2), 170-175.

9. Турсунов, О. (2023). МИНТАҚАВИЙ ТРАНСПОРТ ИНФРАТУЗИЛМАСИНИ СТРАТЕГИК БОШҚАРУВ МЕХАНИЗМИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ. *Research Focus*, 2(2), 46-53.
10. Umarov, O. Q., & Tursunov, O. B. (2023). Socio-Economic Effectiveness of State Leadership. *Web of Synergy: International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 2(3), 97-101.
11. Умаров, О. Қ., & Турсунов, О. Б. (2023). Миллий боғ ва хиёбонлардан фойдаланишнинг иқтисодий самарадорлиги. *BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 3(4), 389-393.
12. Badalovich, T. O. (2023). IQTISODIYOTNI MODERNIZATSIYALASH SHAROITIDA TRANSPORT INFRAUTUZILMASI RIVOJLANTIRISH VA TRANSPORT XIZMATLARINING BOSHQARUV SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH MEKANIZMINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH. *BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 3(5), 178-184.
13. Maxsudov, S., Tursunov, O., Baltabayeva, M., Akhmadaliyeva, M., & Rakhimova, K. (2023). Influence of the innovative environment on the activation of enterprises in free economic zones. In *BIO Web of Conferences* (Vol. 65, p. 09004). EDP Sciences.
14. Tursunov, O. B. (2023). O'ZBEKISTONDA TRANSPORT XIZMATLARI FAOLIYATI TAHLILI VA XIZMATLAR BOZORIDAGI TENDENSIYALAR O'ZGARISHI. *SUSTAINABILITY OF EDUCATION, SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCIENCE THEORY*, 1(12), 77-84.
15. Турсунов, О. (2023). РОЛЬ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ЛИЗИНГА В ПОВЫШЕНИИ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ. *Ethiopian International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 10(09), 286-289.
16. Badalovich, T. O. (2023). Transport xizmatlari korxonlari faoliyatini raqobatdoshligi va risklarni boshqarish jarayoniga omillar ta'sirini baxolash. *Ta'limning zamonaviy transformatsiyasi*, 2(1), 843-846.
17. Badalovich, T. O. (2023). O'zbekistonda transport-logistika xizmatlarini rivojlantirish va logistika xizmatlari sifatini boshqarish jarayonlarini iqtisodiy baholash. *Ta'limning zamonaviy transformatsiyasi*, 1(2), 832-838.
18. Badalovich, T. O. (2023). O 'ZBEKISTONDA «YASHIL IQTISODIYOT» NI RIVOJLANTIRISH ASOSIDA BARQAROR IQTISODIY O 'SISHNI TA'MINLASH YO 'LLARI. *SAMARALI TA'LIM VA BARQAROR INNOVATSIYALAR*, 1(5), 43-48.