

# Entrepreneurship

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**Abstract.** This article talks about entrepreneurship, its content and types of entrepreneurship.

**Key words.** Entrepreneurship, commerce, private entrepreneurship, relationship, business, state entrepreneurship.

Entrepreneurship is any legal commercial activity aimed at making a profit. A person engaged in business activity is called an entrepreneur. Private enterprise is the basis of a capitalist economy. In general, entrepreneurship includes a wide range of activities: creating new products, developing new technologies, entering new markets, forming a new circle of consumers, attracting new sources and forms of financing, organizing and managing new resources for production. It covers the transfer of news, new cooperative relations, including the formation of international relations, etc.

An entrepreneur is an entrepreneur, enthusiastic, not afraid of dangerous situations, who works according to Adam Smith's rule of "invisible hand" in order to obtain high-level profit and benefit society. Entrepreneurship is a profit-making activity. Entrepreneurship carries out its activities in the business environment. Entrepreneurship and business are not the same concept. Business activity is formalized, business operates on the basis of own funds or credit. No matter what kind of business it is, it's about making a profit. Therefore, entrepreneurial activity covers one aspect of business activity. Entrepreneurship is an integral part of economic activity.

We believe that it is necessary to study the thoughts, opinions, views about business activity and concept and analyze them in depth in order to add certain clarifications to them. It is known that entrepreneurial activity and the concept that reflects it are multifaceted and complex phenomena. Therefore, it is necessary to determine their essence according to their separate sides, edges, and directions. First of all, we will look at the general and concrete levels of the concept of entrepreneurship. At the general level of entrepreneurship, it is necessary to distinguish between its two states - static and dynamic states. Entrepreneurship appears as an approach in a static state, and as a process and activity in a dynamic state. Entrepreneurship is an approach that consists of finding and using opportunities to improve existing methods of doing work and to use new ones. This approach, unlike the traditional approach, includes active elements such as curiosity, creative steps, and initiative. Entrepreneurship is an initiative activity aimed at achieving the goal set as a process, activity, using an entrepreneurial approach.

It is known that business activity requires investment buildings, equipment, raw materials and various materials, funds and other tangible and intangible resources. This investment used in business activities is considered the property of the entrepreneur. The entrepreneur is free to use this property, that is, he can use it for the purposes he likes. The constitution and relevant laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulate the inviolability of personal and private property of citizens and the freedom to use it. In addition, the entrepreneur is free to choose the field, type, direction, form, place, partners and other aspects of business, and this freedom is guaranteed by laws. An entrepreneur is completely independent in organizing, running and using the income (profit) he receives as a result of his activity. He can independently dispose of the profit as he wishes. It is prohibited to interfere in business activities of state and power bodies and their officials. The independence of entrepreneurs is also determined by legislation.

The meaning of the concept of entrepreneurial activity is fully understood by defining its four interrelated tasks:

- 1) an entrepreneur takes the initiative to combine land, water, capital and labor resources in a single process of production of goods (or services) in order to make a profit. At the same time, the entrepreneur is simultaneously the driving force of production and the initiator who combines other resources in one place for the implementation of production;
- 2) the entrepreneur makes key decisions on running a business and increasing profits, these decisions determine the purpose of the enterprise's activity;

- 3) an entrepreneur is a person who pursues high profits and tries to introduce new products, new production technology or even new forms of business organization, striving for innovation;
- 4) entrepreneurial activity is a risky activity.

The main signs of entrepreneurship

- \* initiative
- \* innovation
- \* creativity
- \* reformism
- \* risk taking

On the one hand, the scope of entrepreneurship is wide and includes not only business (commercial entrepreneurship), but also non-commercial entrepreneurship. On the other hand, the scope of business is wide and includes, in addition to commercial entrepreneurship, activities whose purpose is to make a profit, but which do not have the characteristics of entrepreneurship. Thus, in our opinion, it is necessary to look at the essence of business activity and concept from two points of view. Philosophically, entrepreneurship is a creative approach to any work. Entrepreneurship is an entrepreneurial activity that takes risks within the framework of the laws to achieve a specific social or economic goal from a socio-economic point of view.

The entrepreneurial system is the integrity, that is, the complex of economic relations and legal-organizational aspects of entrepreneurship and related policies. Since entrepreneurship is a very complex and responsible activity, there are various types of it. When it is classified, criteria such as property status, legality, type of activity are used as a basis. In terms of ownership, private, collective-group and state entrepreneurship are distinguished:

Private enterprise is an enterprise based on private ownership. Here, the material and financial resources involved in entrepreneurship, created goods and services, income from their sale are, firstly, individual (individual), and secondly, corporate (within a group) private property. The leader of the market economy is private entrepreneurship. Therefore, ensuring the priority of private property in Uzbekistan is a strategic task. Private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan creates the largest share of total goods and services. Private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan takes place within the framework of private enterprises (firms), farmers and peasant farms, doing business individually. Collective-group entrepreneurship appears when private property owners voluntarily pool their property. It consists of various cooperatives, associations and companies. Here, the property is divided into two parts, the first is the common property of those who joined the community, and the second is the individual (share) property of the family.

State entrepreneurship is the activity of state-owned enterprises and constitutes the state sector of the economy. They are state-owned, but operate independently, following market rules.

Open entrepreneurship is an entrepreneurship that is permitted and conducted according to the laws established by the state, which is openly applicable. The people of the society will be aware of his activities. This is the official, that is, public sector of the economy. The main part of goods and services is created here.

Clandestine business is business that is not officially authorized, but in practice is carried out secretly and secretly. The most dangerous of clandestine business is criminal (criminal) business. Since criminal business is a serious and harmful activity, society fights against it with all its might.

The existence of entrepreneurial ability is not enough for entrepreneurship to occur. A sufficient amount of capital must be found for this. Businesses in different industries have different capital capacity, that is, the amount of capital required to start it. If it is big in one place, it is small in another. But regardless of this, it is necessary to accumulate a minimum amount of capital to start a business. Business activity begins after the capital is accumulated.

Therefore, entrepreneurship involves creating new products, developing new technology, entering new markets, forming a new consumer circle, attracting new sources and forms of providing new resources and funds for production, introducing organizational and management innovations. transfer, new cooperative relations, including the formation of international relations, etc.

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