

PERIODS OF DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS  
AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

*Umarov Tursunboy Sayfiddin ugli*

*E-mail: ekonometrika95@gmail.com*

*Andijan Institute of Economics and Construction*

*Assistant of the Department of Network Economy*

*Sharobiddinov Ahrorbek Qosimjon ugli*

*3rd grade student of the Faculty of Economics of the*

*Andijan Institute of Economics and Construction*

**Abstract.** One of the main factors in the development of the country's economy is the development of small business and private entrepreneurship. A small business and a private entrepreneur can quickly adapt to many changes in market conditions by creating the necessary environment of competition in the country, create new additional jobs in the field of production and services, and to ensure the social environment in the country. is the source of formation of the middle class. So, what is the meaning of the concepts of "entrepreneur" and "entrepreneurship" and what does it mean? This article highlights the stages of small business and private entrepreneurship development.

**Key words:** entrepreneurship, small business, Avesto, market policy, production.

Although the separate analysis of the system of entrepreneurial activity first began in the West, the multifaceted knowledge related to its nature and development was formed in the East and then promoted in the West, as evidenced by the evidence mentioned below. Especially, they are expressed in the teachings that have been formed in this direction and have their place in life. In particular, in the "Avesta", which is the basis of Zoroastrianism with a history of 3,000 years, the teachings of the scholars of the Muslim world, including the teachings of "Naqshbandiya", "Yassavia", and "Kubroviya" are embodied. The roots of the doctrine of "Naqshbandiyya" from Bujihat, in particular, have a deep meaning. Khoja Bahauddin Naqshbandi, the founder of Naqshbandiya's doctrine of "Dil ba yoru, dast ba kor", i.e. "Let your heart be in God, and your hand in work", demonstrated his entrepreneurial skills in tying a pattern to a kimhab, and honest work. showed the need to live with. Some sources also indicate that he had weaving shops.

It can be seen that Bahauddin Naqshband deeply understood that work is the source of people's livelihood 400 years before the famous Western economist, especially William Petty, and proved it in practice within the scope of his work. But while William Petty's doctrine that "The father of wealth is labor and the mother is the land" is recognized as a new stage in the science of world economic theory, the above-

mentioned doctrine of Naqshbandia is earlier and has a deep economic and spiritual meaning. so far, it has not taken a proper place in either Western or local economic literature. Entrepreneurial knowledge and practical activities of the great people who ruled our land were vividly expressed in "Tuzuklari" by Sahibgiron Amir Temur and "Boburnoma" by Mirzo Babur.

According to A. Smith, the market produces goods that society wants and needs to buy. At the same time, A. Smith showed that the power of the market is power, that it always provides society with the necessary goods, and that this system is self-coordinating. In his opinion, the market system that is left to itself will develop and the wealth of the people with such a system will increase.

In the 18th century, the French economist R. Cantillon, in the 19th century, representatives of the German classical school I. Tunen and G. Mangolf, and the American economist F. Knight studied the characteristics of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial activity. R. Cantilon explained that risk is an important feature of entrepreneurship. According to him, an entrepreneur is any person who has foresight and is able to take risks, who is looking to the future, who hopes to make a profit, and at the same time is ready to suffer losses and losses. described as R. Cantilon, Y. Tunen, F. Kene, A. Smith, J.B. created in the 18th - 19th centuries. Many economists interpreted the concepts of entrepreneurship and business, as well as entrepreneur and owner, in exactly the same sense. Y. Schumpeter indicated the following motivations of the entrepreneur's activity: - the desire to have dominion, power and sphere of influence; - desire to win, striving to defeat oneself and one's opponents; - the joy of creativity. Uzbek scientists I.E. Tursunov, A.B. Qurbanov, F.F. The Mamatovs describe it as follows: business and entrepreneurship are inextricably linked; are concepts with the same socio-economic basis and 2 principles. Entrepreneurship is defined in the Law "On Entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan" as follows: "Entrepreneurship is the economic activity of ownership subjects taking risks and taking ownership responsibility within the framework of current laws for the purpose of profit." Business and entrepreneurial activities are regulated on the basis of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Guarantees of Freedom of Entrepreneurial Activity". According to the definition of this law, "entrepreneurship (business activity) is an economic activity carried out by legal and natural persons under property responsibility, within the framework of existing laws, with the aim of obtaining income (profit)". This definition also reveals the essence of business. Entrepreneurship is, by its essence, a multifaceted field of human activity, which is related to the creation of innovation and is a creative process like an art form. In order to better understand the essence of entrepreneurship, the scope of its actions and opportunities, we analyze the development of the system of views on its essence and role in the economy in a general way from the point of view of organizational, political-economic and socio-

psychological aspects. Uzbek scientists A. Olmasov and N. Tokhliyev define entrepreneurship as "an economic activity (occupation, occupation) that brings income or benefits, entrepreneurship - engaging in commercial work, doing something to earn money to be busy", "...entrepreneurship is defined as engaging in some economic activity, taking responsibility for the purpose of earning money".

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 works taking 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 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.

In today's conditions, the concept of "entrepreneur" is very close to the concept of "manager". At the same time, an entrepreneur is an owner, while a manager is a manager. In practice, most owners act as managers, and many managers continue to own production enterprises that they manage.

The word "business" is an English word, it is an entrepreneurial activity or an activity of a person aimed at making a profit.

Entrepreneurship is an independent activity of citizens aimed at obtaining personal income and profit. 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 may engage in all economic activities not prohibited by law, including brokerage, sale, purchase, consulting, and dealing with securities.

### **References:**

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Iqtisodiyot va sanoat vazirligi huzuridagi Kichik biznes va tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish

agentligi faoliyatini tashkil etish to'g'risida" 2019-yil 13-avgustdagi PQ-4417-son qarori.

2. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 17-avgustdagi "Tadbirkorlik faoliyatini rivojlantirishni qo'llab-quvvatlash davlat jamg'armasini tashkil qilish to'g'risida"gi qarori.

3. Baltaboyeva G.R, Ergashev E.I va boshqalar. O'zbekistonda innovatsion iqtisodiyotni shakllantirish muammolari va yechimlari. –T:"Iqtisod – moliya" nashriyoti,2015-yil6. [www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz), <http://blokchain.community>