



THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERACTION BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY

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Annotation

This article shows that small business and private entrepreneurship have their place in the context of accelerating scientific and technological development and the transition to new technologies in advanced industries. It is stated that private and state entrepreneurship is an inseparable tandem of the whole system that provides work with new information technologies, new ideas and modernization of production, and its importance in the economic development of the country.

Keywords: Entrepreneur private enterprise, business, small business, private enterprise, social and technological entrepreneurship.

Introduction

Small business and private entrepreneurship have their place in the context of accelerating scientific and technological development, the transition to new technologies in advanced industries. Such entrepreneurship forms an inalienable tandem of the whole system, which provides work with new information technologies, new ideas and modernization of production. Small businesses are the optimal form of production with a high level of risk in a market economy.

In most countries of the world, entrepreneurship is a powerful engine of economic and social development. The needs of the people cannot be fully met without entrepreneurs. In addition, entrepreneurship performs managerial, organizational and market functions; forms the elements of creativity in the socio-economic life of society. Innovation in sales, management and information technology is realized through entrepreneurship. Since all spheres of public life are interconnected, and economic life plays an important role in them, the conclusions can be projected from a social component, even from a political point of view.

The degree of knowledge of the problem. Issues of small business are covered in the works of domestic and foreign scientists. In this regard, the works of Russian scientists should be noted: G. A. Vasiliev, V. Ya. Garfinkel, E. P. Golubkov,





B. A. Davydova, L. A. Danchenok, A. A. Meshkova, N. A. Nagapetyants, Pankrukhina A.P., Filipenko N.N., Romanova A.N.M., Romanova A.N.M. B.A., Tatarsky E. Yu, Shakhovyy V.A. Also, the issues of developing small business and private entrepreneurship and facilitating the business environment were studied by economists of foreign countries based on different approaches. For example, if E. Steyli, R. Mors, A. Bruno, T. Tebdji, U. Garter, K. Menning, S. Birli, D. Norbern and others studied the business environment as the conditions leading to the development of entrepreneurship in the national or regional level L. Dana, P. Devidsson, D. Suonson and L. Webster focused on studying external factors affecting the business environment. Uzbek scientists S.S. Gulomov, B.Yu. Khodiev, M.S. Kasimova, A.N. Samadov, M. Rasulov, B. Salimov and Yu.V. Gafurov showed the influence of internal and external factors on the business environment, as well as the interdependence of legal, political, social and economic factors.

Entrepreneurship, as one of the unique forms of manifestation of social relations, not only helps to increase the material and spiritual potential of society, not only creates a fertile ground for the practical implementation of the abilities and talents of each person, but also leads to the unity of social relations.

To date, there is no generally accepted definition of entrepreneurship in the world. Robert D. Xisrich, an American scientist, professor at the University of Tulsa (USA), defines it as follows: "Entrepreneurship is the process of creating new things of value, and the entrepreneur spends all the necessary time and effort on this, takes on all the financial, psychological and social risks and is a person who receives money as a reward for satisfaction" [8. 160 p.].

Many modern researchers describe entrepreneurship, focus on making a profit and consider it the main goal of entrepreneurship. However, according to the modern concept of management, entrepreneurship as its ultimate goal is not to make big profits, but to meet the needs of end users through the organization of production, marketing, logistics, management, and increasing efficiency at every stage. reproduction process. There is even the concept of a state enterprise. As the great commander and statesman Amir Timur stated in his decrees: "In the affairs of the kingdom, first of all, the following should be carried out: 1. Council. 2. Meeting. 3. Decisive decree, enterprise and prudence. 4. Voluntarily [9. 24 pp.] Professors of the Institute of Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences I.I. Smotrinskaya, O.V. The Saginovs also defined state entrepreneurship as follows: "However, the national economy of highly developed countries is characterized by active state activity. In this regard, the role and management functions of the state, the problems of changing the





state sector, efficiency, state entrepreneurship as a factor in stabilization and development are the main “mainstream” of economic theory” [6. 5-7 pp.].

Thus, entrepreneurship is an independent economic activity carried out at one's own risk, aimed at obtaining regular profits from the use of property and (or) intangible assets, the sale of goods, the performance of work or the provision of services by registered persons. in this capacity in the manner prescribed by law. The effectiveness of entrepreneurial activity can be assessed not only by the amount of profit, but also by the change in the value of the business (market value of the enterprise, business reputation). Entrepreneurship is the most important attribute of the economic market economy and permeates all its institutions.

It can be carried out by both a legal entity and an individual. In Uzbekistan, as in many countries, in order to conduct business, an individual must be registered as an individual entrepreneur.

In Uzbekistan, this area of activity is regulated by the Law “On Entrepreneurship”. Entrepreneurship can be carried out in various fields. In addition to general entrepreneurship, a distinction is also made between social and technological entrepreneurship.

Entrepreneurship ensures the development of new promising industries, helps to blur the old ones. The development of mechanisms for coordinating economic activities, development strategies through the market and competition, creates links between economic entities.

The most important feature of entrepreneurship is the independence and autonomy of economic entities. The principle of economic interest is closely connected with independence. Self-interest is the driving factor of entrepreneurial activity, but the economic entity works in the public interest, pursuing its own interests. Independence imposes on the entrepreneur personal responsibility for the results of his activities. A characteristic feature of business relations is economic risk, that is, risk always accompanies business.

Modern economists practically equate the concepts of "entrepreneur", "small business", "small business". In turn, considering "big business" as a phenomenon of economic life, he is based on other principles of business organization.

Entrepreneurship is characterized by the obligatory presence of an innovative moment - this is the production of a new product, a change in the profile of activity or the establishment of a new enterprise. A new production and quality management system, new methods of organizing production or the introduction of new technologies are also innovative moments.

An entrepreneur can engage in any type of activity, unless prohibited by law.





Business entities can be:

- Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other countries whose activities are not restricted in the manner prescribed by law;
- Citizens of foreign states and stateless persons within the powers established by law;
- Public associations (partnerships).

The status of a legal entity of an entrepreneur is acquired only through state registration of an enterprise. In cases where entrepreneurial activity is carried out without the use of hired labor, it is accounted for as individual labor activity, and in cases involving hired labor - as an enterprise.

The main means of influence of the entrepreneur on the consumer are the following factors:

- Novelty of the product and its compatibility with the consumer;
- Qualitative;
- Price, product availability;
- The degree of universality of the goods;
- Appearance and packaging;
- Positive differences between the goods and goods from other manufacturers and the opportunity for the consumer to get acquainted with such differences;
- Access to after-sales service;
- Compliance with generally accepted or state standards;
- Credibility and attractiveness of product advertising, etc.

When defining state entrepreneurship, it is necessary to indicate that the role of the subject of this process may be different depending on social conditions, the situation in the field of entrepreneurial activity, and the goals set by the state. Profit may not come first. Perhaps this will serve the implementation of the strategic goals facing the country. This may be the defense of the state, the socio-economic protection of the people, etc.

Depending on the specific situation, state entrepreneurship may include:

1. Obstructing the development of entrepreneurship, if it creates extremely unfavorable conditions for the development of entrepreneurship or even prohibits it;
2. Although the state does not directly oppose the development of entrepreneurship, at the same time it remains an outside observer, not contributing to this development;
3. Acceleration of the entrepreneurial process, in which the state is constantly and actively looking for measures to attract new economic agents to the entrepreneurial process.





The following conditions are important for the development of entrepreneurship. They consist in the stability of the economic and social policy of the state, preferential tax treatment, developed business support infrastructure, an effective system for protecting intellectual property, and the formation of flexible market mechanisms for increasing the business activity of entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs should be able to freely enter the foreign market. It is necessary to create a credit system convenient for entrepreneurs, to create the possibility of acquiring the necessary production tools, raw materials and components.

State entrepreneurship is a form of economic activity on behalf of an established enterprise:

- a) Government authorities' entitlements for the management of state property (state enterprise) (in accordance with current legislation);
- b) Local self-government bodies (local enterprise).

Ownership of such enterprises is a form of allocation of part of state or communal property, part of budgetary funds and other resources. An important feature of such enterprises is that they are liable for their obligations only with their property (the state is not liable for their obligations, just as they themselves are not liable for the obligations of the state).

Entrepreneurship as a form of entrepreneurial activity aimed at making a profit (income from entrepreneurial activity) includes:

- 1) The implementation of direct production functions, that is, the production of goods (products) or the provision of services (for example, a machine-building company, a travel company, an engineering company or a design bureau);
- 2) Performance of intermediary functions, that is, the provision of services related to the promotion of goods on the market and its transfer in an appropriate (socially acceptable) form directly from the manufacturer to the consumer.

Summarizing the above, state entrepreneurship is called upon to combine and effectively manage the resources of the public and private sectors to achieve the strategic objectives facing our country. The state has powerful resources, therefore, in the current difficult economic situation, in addition to administrators and civil servants, state entrepreneurs, strategists and innovators are needed to create new forms of organizations, new processes and production methods. At the same time, it is necessary to develop a culture of state entrepreneurship, develop business relations at all levels and conduct business.

Entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan will become the main engine of our country's economy for the coming years, and entrepreneurship will become an indicator of its quality, a vector indicating the right course of action.





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