

THE ESSENCE AND FUNCTIONS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается тема «Сущность и задачи предпринимательства». В ней рассматриваются основные понятия предпринимательства, его экономическое значение, а также роль предпринимателей в обществе и их пути к успеху. В статье подчеркивается важность учета экономических и правовых условий, необходимых для развития предпринимательства, а также инновационной и социальной ответственности. Подробно описаны основные задачи предпринимателей, включая такие важные аспекты, как управление рисками, анализ потребностей рынка и создание новых продуктов или услуг. Также в статье показано влияние развития предпринимательства на экономический рост.

Ключевые слова: Предпринимательство, Инновации, Бизнес, Конкурентоспособность, Предпринимательство, Новые идеи, Экономическое развитие, Управление.

Abstract: This article covers the topic "The essence and tasks of entrepreneurship". It examines the basic concepts of entrepreneurial activity, its economic significance, as well as the role of entrepreneurs in society and the ways in which they achieve success. The article emphasizes the economic and legal conditions necessary for the development of entrepreneurship, as well as the importance of taking into account innovative and social responsibility. The main tasks of entrepreneurs are described in detail, including such important aspects as risk management, market needs analysis, and the creation of new products or services. The article also shows the impact of entrepreneurship development on economic growth.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Innovation, Business, Competitiveness, Business, New ideas, Economic development, Corporate governance, Strategy.

Introduction: Entrepreneurship is the main engine of the economy. It plays an important role not only in creating new jobs, but also in the economic development of society. The success of entrepreneurs is often based on innovation, competitiveness, and effective management. This article discusses the essence of entrepreneurship, its tasks, the main principles of successful business management, and the current issues facing entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship develops many economic processes, creates new opportunities, and serves to ensure sustainable growth in society.

As reported at a videoconference meeting chaired by our President on priority tasks for the development of entrepreneurship and the implementation of the program to ensure employment of the population this year, last year 120 trillion soums in loans and financial assistance were allocated to small businesses. The President instructed sector leaders to meet with small business representatives in the district every week and establish a system for resolving the most important issues such as land, infrastructure, and credit.

Now, district and city governorates, together with sectors, meet with entrepreneurs every day and engage in problem-solving. The activities of the regional, district and city sectors with entrepreneurs and solving problems are analyzed, and information is submitted to the Presidential Administration every month on how they are working. Experience in working with entrepreneurs in the regions is summarized, and a quarterly incentive system is provided to governorates, deputy judges, sector and bank heads.

Literature Review: Entrepreneurship (or business) is seen as a process that plays an important role in the economic system and influences social and economic development. There is a large body of scientific literature on the study of entrepreneurship. This article analyzes the existing scientific work on the essence and functions of entrepreneurship.

1. Definition and essence of the concept of entrepreneurship.

There are several approaches to defining entrepreneurship. The most famous of these are:

The classical Greek school defines entrepreneurship as taking risks and taking initiatives.

The new economic schools explain entrepreneurship as introducing innovations, efficiently allocating resources, and creating competitive advantage in the market.

J.M. Schumpeter's theory of innovation plays an important role in studying the nature of entrepreneurship. He saw the entrepreneur as a stage of "creative destruction" in the economic process, defining him as a person who makes discoveries in the creation of new products, technologies, or services.

2. Entrepreneurship and Economic Development:

The relationship between entrepreneurship and economic development has also been widely studied. Entrepreneurs create new jobs, stimulate economic growth, and increase social welfare by allocating resources efficiently. D. McClelland's writings on entrepreneurship and motivation are extensive in this regard.

3. Entrepreneurial works:

There are different approaches in several literatures on the work of an entrepreneur. M. Port considers the work of an entrepreneur to ensure sustainability - market research, management analysis and development of effective business strategies. On the other hand, P. Drucker described the entrepreneur's enterprises as acquiring new

things in society, producing technological innovations and effectively managing existing resources.

4. Entrepreneurship and Social Responsibility:

Recent entrepreneurship involves not only making economic profits, but also fulfilling social responsibilities. On this issue, C. Freeman's works on corporate social responsibility (CSR) are widely recognized. He emphasizes that corporations and entrepreneurs should serve broader social interests, not just shareholder interests.

5. Innovation and technology in entrepreneurship:

The literature on the role of innovation and technology in entrepreneurship and the organization of successful entrepreneurial activity in this process is based on numerous scientific studies. J. Schumpeter said that the success of an entrepreneur often depends on his innovative approaches. At the same time, A. Chesbrough's ideas about open innovation indicate the importance of diversifying markets and applying new approaches to product creation.

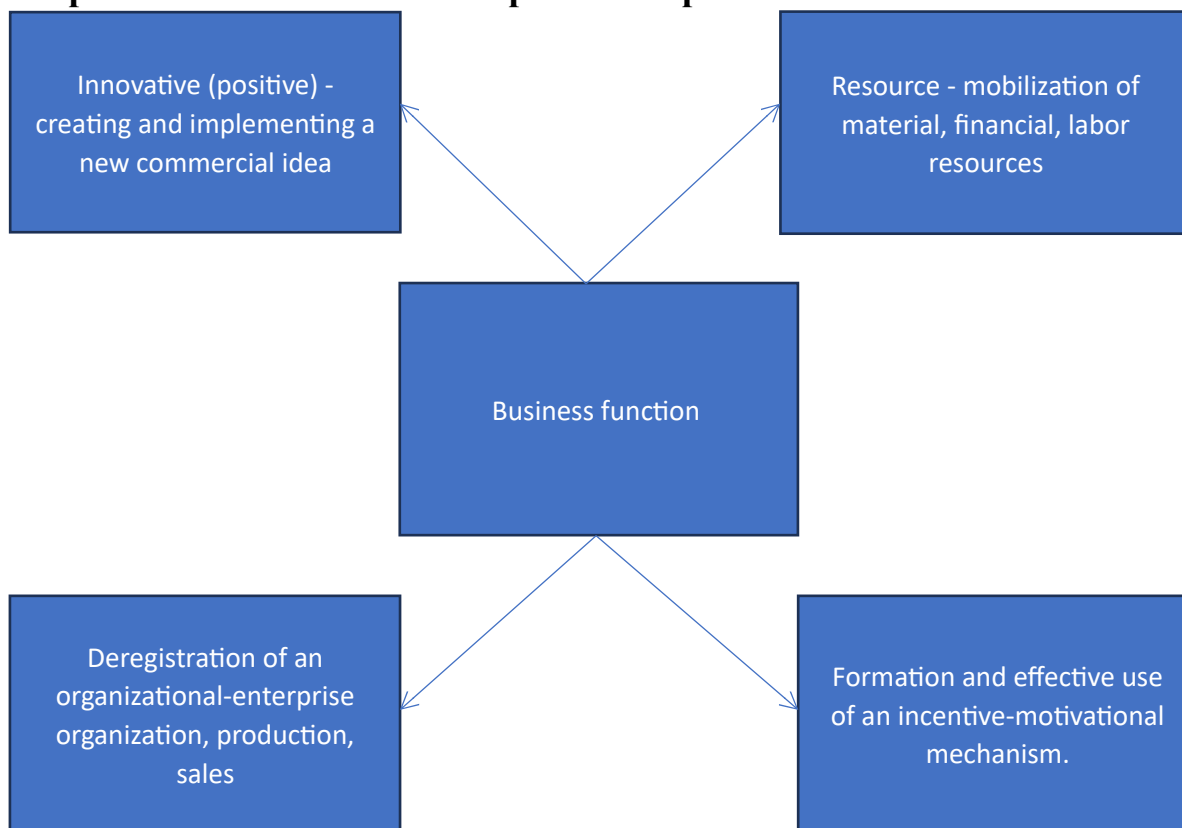
Analysis of opinions and comments:

The growth of entrepreneurial activity is also the result of the creation of a healthy socio-economic environment for entrepreneurship in our country, which has a positive impact on the development of entrepreneurship. In particular:

- the use of preferential taxation, which encourages the opening of new small businesses and helps attract investments to this area of activity;
- creation of a strong infrastructure to support entrepreneurship (innovation banks, business incubators, consulting centers on management, marketing, advertising, training courses for entrepreneurs);
- existence of a system for protecting industrial and intellectual property;
- simplification of the procedures for regulating entrepreneurial activity by state bodies;
- to form the prestige of entrepreneurial activity in society, to consider economic success as one of the highest social values, and at the same time tolerating entrepreneurial failures.

Entrepreneurship is the implementation of bold, important and complex projects. Entrepreneurship is the willingness to take risks associated with the implementation of new ideas. It is entrepreneurship that is associated with the concepts of "dynamism", "initiative", "courage", and turns new interesting ideas into reality. In economic practice, every enterprise, which is a complex production and economic system, implements. A set of separate types of entrepreneurial activity, combined into separate areas, such as the study of the market for goods and services, innovative activities, production activities, commercial activities, after-sales services (service) and two integrated directions - economic and social activities. The essence of entrepreneurship is further revealed through its main functions - innovative (creative), organizational, resource, and motivational.

1-picture – Functions of entrepreneurship



The role of entrepreneurship in a market economy is to ensure the development and constant renewal of the economic system, to create an innovative environment that paves the way for fundamental changes in the technical foundations and consciousness of people. Entrepreneurship, due to the action of the competition mechanism and the special interest of each entrepreneur in his own business, ensures the timely satisfaction of the needs of society through the efficient use of resources. Entrepreneurship contributes to consistent structural changes in the economy by rationally redistributing resources for the production of highly efficient products, creating new jobs, the needs of which are not fully satisfied, performing similar types of work and providing services. Formation of appropriate production and social infrastructure.

Innovation and new information: Entrepreneurs generate new ideas and problems that change and develop the market. They contribute to the innovative development of the economy through the introduction of new products and technologies.

Job creation: Entrepreneurship reduces unemployment by creating new jobs. This helps strengthen social stability in society. Small businesses and startups are creating new opportunities for the population, along with large enterprises.

Economic Growth and Governance: Entrepreneurship contributes to the overall growth of a country's economy. Through their activities, they provide economic support by generating taxes, producing export products, and supplying fresh produce and food to markets.

Increasing competitiveness: Entrepreneurship increases competition and enhances the efficiency of a market economy. In a competitive environment, businesses strive to offer quality products and services, which is beneficial to consumers.

Social and environmental responsibility: Entrepreneurs are often actively involved in solving social and environmental problems. They support society through social projects and strive to achieve sustainability in environmental issues.

Financial stability: Entrepreneurship achieves financial stability by attracting new financial resources and making investments. Investors and banks show interest in entrepreneurial activities, which creates the basis for further economic development.

Conclusion: The scientific literature on the nature and tasks of entrepreneurship allows for a broad study of the economic, social and technological aspects of entrepreneurial activity. Entrepreneurs play an important role not only in creating new products or services, but also in implementing social changes in society. The literature provides a wide range of ideas about the theoretical foundations, strategies and practical approaches necessary for the effective implementation of entrepreneurship.

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