THE ESSENCE OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY AND ITS MAIN FORMS

Abstract: This article discusses the essence of entrepreneurial activity and its main forms.

Keywords: business, economy, entrepreneurship, capital, risk

Entrepreneurship is a specific factor of production, reducing its factors in a single production process: land, labor, capital, which involves the use of initiative, ingenuity and risk for organizing profitable production.

Features of entrepreneurship.

• Economic freedom in choosing the ways and directions of its activities
• Full financial responsibility with your property for the result of your activity
• Profit Orientation - Maximizing Profit.

Entrepreneurs can be private individuals, various kinds of associations (joint-stock companies, leasing collectives, cooperatives) and the state. Any types...
of economic activity, commercial intermediation, trading procurement, innovative, consulting activity, operations with valuable The most important place in the market economy belongs to business structures. In the private sector of the economy, commercial organizations can act in the following organizational and legal forms: • individual or private • a partnership or partnership • a corporation (joint-stock company). INDIVIDUAL BUSINESS is called a business owned by one person. He has unlimited property responsibility, and he has little capital - this is the shortcomings of individual entrepreneurship. Its advantages: every owner owns all the profits, he can make any changes himself. This is the most common form of business, typical for small shops, service enterprises, farms, as well as the professional activities of lawyers, doctors, etc. THE COMPANY, or partnership, is a business owned by two or more people. The advantages of the partnership are that it is easy to organize and attract additional funds and new ideas. Among the shortcomings include the limited financial resources in a developing business that requires new capital investments, an ambiguous understanding of the objectives of the firm's activities by its participants, the difficulty of determining the share of each in the income or loss of the firm. In the form of partnership, brokerage firms, auditing firms, services of the service sector, etc. are organized. CORPORATION is the aggregate of persons united for joint business activity. The right to corporate ownership is divided into parts by shares, so the owners of corporations are called shareholders, and the corporation itself is a joint-stock company.

A joint-stock company is an organization created on the basis of a voluntary agreement of legal entities and individuals (including foreign ones) by pooling their funds through the issue of shares and having the goal of satisfying the public needs and extracting profits. The company is a legal entity, has a firm name, registered trademark, seal with its name and brand name. It acquires the rights of a legal entity from the moment of its registration. A joint-stock company may be open or closed, which is reflected in the charter. A closed joint-stock company (limited partnership) is an association of citizens or legal entities for joint
economic activities. The statutory fund of the joint-stock company is formed only at the expense of contributions (shares of founders). All participants of such JSC are responsible for their obligations within their deposits. Contributions of company participants can be transferred from the owner to the owner only with the consent of other participants in the manner provided for by the charter of the company. The property of a joint-stock company of closed type is formed at the expense of contributions of participants, received incomes and other legal sources and belongs to its participants on the right of common share ownership. An open joint-stock company is an association of several citizens or legal entities for a joint economic activities. Shareholders are liable for the obligations of the joint-stock company within the limits of their contribution (a package of shares owned by them). JSC is not liable for property liabilities of shareholders. The property of an open joint stock company is formed by selling shares in the form of an open subscription, income received and other legal sources. Free sale of shares is allowed on conditions established by law.

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