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SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

As soon as possible, using the experience of all developed countries in the world, especially the examples of Turkey, South Korea and a number of other Asian countries. the need to transition to a market economy without causing great damage to any class of the population formed the content of the state policy. For this purpose, wide-ranging economic reforms were planned, and the following theoretical bases and criteria for the transition to market relations in the republic were determined: the economy should be free from ideology and its priority over politics; being the main reformer of the state; priority of laws and compliance; conducting a strong social policy aimed at the interests of the people; a gradual, step-by-step transition to a market economy.

KEYWORDS

Ownership, entrepreneurship, business, competition, market, forms of ownership, profit, income.

INTRODUCTION

In the conditions of transition to a competitive market economy based on different forms of ownership,

organization and management of production within economic units (enterprise, firm) is carried out in different forms and methods.

Among them, entrepreneurial activity takes a special place, thanks to this activity, various forms of ownership are economically implemented and bring income to their owner. In an economy based on market relations, entrepreneurship is considered an economic resource and is a component of the human factor. The main task of this chapter is to describe in detail the nature, purpose and forms of entrepreneurial activity in the conditions of transition to the market economy. When talking about the development of ownership, entrepreneurship and the private sector of the economy in general, and strengthening it, it should be emphasized that the market is not a place where people can do whatever they want, and there are no rules of law. Therefore, in all spheres and types of activity, there should be only one master - the market itself, the idea that whatever happens, the market itself, and the state should not interfere in it, is not very correct. All countries with a developed market economy have achieved success due to economic management and government management of the market mechanism. No matter how important the market is today, some issues related to livelihood cannot be solved without the intervention of the state. Main part. Small business and private entrepreneurship are of particular importance in providing the material basis of the socially oriented

market economy. Currently, the development of small business and private entrepreneurship is one of the most important and urgent problems in our country.

Before clarifying the importance and place of small business in the national economy, it is necessary to clarify the theoretical and economic nature of the concepts of "Business" and "Entrepreneurship".

Development of small business and private entrepreneurship has become one of the most important issues at the moment. As mentioned above, small business as a separate category affects all socio-economic spheres of the society and reflects certain historical-economic conditions of citizens' life as well as the state. The concept of entrepreneurship has attracted the attention of economists, psychologists, and political scientists since the 16th century. J.B. Sey, A. Marshall, V. Zombramb, Y. Schumpeter, F. Knights are the founders of the science of entrepreneurship.

At the beginning of the 18th century, the English economist R. Cantilon had introduced. He understood an entrepreneur to be a person who receives an undetermined amount of income by buying other people's goods at known prices and selling his own at unknown prices. Here, risk-taking is considered the most important indicator of an entrepreneur.

One of the scientists who made an important contribution to the theory of entrepreneurship is the Austrian economist I. is Schumpeter. In his 1912 book "Theory of Economic Development", he says that an entrepreneur is a person who implements new

combinations of factors of production and thus ensures economic progress. By the implementation of new combinations, he meant the introduction of various innovations, the production of new things that were previously unknown or the renewal of the qualities of known things, the use of new technologies, the development of new markets for the sale of products, the development of sources of raw materials, and the implementation of organizational changes in economic activities.

Entrepreneurship is a category of market economy, because it is an activity based on market rules. It should be distinguished from thrift and entrepreneurship, which are general economic categories. These have been around since time immemorial, they serve to satisfy unlimited needs by making good use of limited resources. However, this is achieved by various means. Entrepreneurship is a method characteristic of the market economy, because it is based on the rules of the market, it is implemented with the help of economic tools created by it. Entrepreneurship refers to the economic behavior of people belonging to a particular group in order to make a profit.

Entrepreneurship is essentially a basic type of business. But not every business can be called entrepreneurship. For this, the business must have creative features. Business, in a broad sense, is an activity aimed at making money out of money. But when there is creativity in such activity, entrepreneurship occurs, that is, when it is organized to create goods and

services by investing capital in a project and using resources effectively, it can be said that it is entrepreneurship. If the owner of the capital or another resource earns money by renting it out, but is limited to taking risks without doing anything, even though it is a business, there is no entrepreneurship here. Anyone who uses material and monetary resources to create goods and services and benefits from them is an entrepreneur.

Entrepreneurship is distinguished from other types of activity by a number of its characteristics:

1. Entrepreneurship relies on specific ownership. Those engaged in it are mostly private property owners. Resources and created products belong to this property. However, entrepreneurship is limited and relies on collective and state ownership.
2. Entrepreneurship aims to make money, that is, to make a profit, but for this it is necessary to create goods and services that people need and deliver them to the market.
3. Entrepreneurship is risky, that is, risky business, in which the possibility of winning and losing, becoming rich or broke and bankrupt are side by side.
4. Entrepreneurship is an activity that requires unique skills, and not everyone, but selected people, are engaged in it. Since it requires special talent and training, only those who can do it are engaged in this work.

5. Entrepreneurship is a competitive activity, and those engaged in it work in a competitive environment, inevitably fighting with their rivals.

6. Entrepreneurship is characterized by creativity, constant search, inclination to innovation, because without these you can't win the competition, you can get rich only by creating new goods and services.

7. Entrepreneurship is an activity that requires patience, consistently going towards the set goal, not allowing haste.

8. Entrepreneurship is not self-interest, but means earning money by following the rules of the society, in the order established by the laws of the state and by engaging in permitted activities.

9. Entrepreneurship has certain ethical rules, which are written and unwritten ethical standards. One of them is specified in the laws, and the other is in the form of ethics and manners. According to the laws on entrepreneurship, it is possible to engage in business that is not prohibited after registration by the state authorities and following the established procedure.

10. Entrepreneurship is a constantly developing and renewing activity. Entering and leaving entrepreneurship go together, new and new types of entrepreneurship are emerging.

When these signs are embodied, an entrepreneurial system is formed.

Entrepreneurship system is the integrity and complex of economic relations and legal-organizational aspects of entrepreneurship and related policies.

In order for a business to be profitable, it must provide products and services that meet the existing and specific needs of society and people.

Results oath Discussions . Tadbi p plural new Thank you , new service tuplapi , sapf-khapajatlalni reducing new technology I'm sorry to do movement make , new packing cry to find and etc. _ with . ___ Hang on __ so to speak innovative , innovative , new method , new achievements closed to do with champapchas . ___

Tadbi p plural to tadbipkop to society benefit came in case, iste ' molchilap demand to kiss for own as much as possible done to get over possibility it doesn't work .

Tadbi p plural economic and social dexterous a person to the activity is based on , therefore (so as) tadbipkoplikni brewing society democratization take will come Undoubtedly (p avshanki) tadbikoplik paptiya pride poly and Peja of the economy stupidity according to the method suitable doesn't come

Tadbi p plural work let 's go own to work personal accountability let him know or' pilik , uneasiness to' g ' pi does not come , it means the society to spiritual upliftment _ take will come

Tadbi p plural alone si q ib _ chi q apadi , work what 's up between pa q obatni appear to spread take will come and this with work let 's go organize making , science , technique, technology to brewing , and work catch up sapf-hapajatlalni to reduce and the product quality to improve the opportunity did not arise .

Tadbi p koplikni brewing new work Place it organize to do and population work with to guess chance done it doesn't work .

Tadbi p plural the population between social carelessness , indolence , lack of faith , carelessness _ like feature my father it doesn't work .

Tadbi p plural to the person correctness , truthfulness _ _ and another illegal sending with not , but halal work to do transparent born dapajasini to raise and material happiness to raise basis done it doesn't work . There is a lot of training in this field bapcha working , hired working and society tajpiba and knowledge to get over possibility it doesn't work .

of development of human capital in small business and private entrepreneurship, implementation of innovative projects in the field . In this regard, the state

is creating a number of opportunities. As our president noted, " 1.5 trillion soums were allocated to science and innovation this year. This means almost 6 times more than in 2017. The salary of scientists has also been increased by 4.5 times. Due to all this, 18 new scientific directions were established, such as nano and biotechnology, digital geology. Next year, 1.8 trillion soums will be allocated to science and innovation " [1].

Such opportunities have led to the introduction of innovations in small business and private entrepreneurship activities, and the increase in the volume of innovative goods, works, and services. The following table presents the analysis of the use of innovations in the activities of small businesses and micro-enterprises in 2017-2021 (Table 1).

Table 1
Introduced by small businesses and micro-enterprises

innovation (unit)

No	Republic and regions	2017 year	2018 year	2019 year	2020 year	2021 year	Difference between 2021 and 2017 (%)
1	Republic of Karakalpakstan	36	17	66	16	6	16.7
2	Andijan	131	58	81	57	22	16.8
3	Bukhara	75	56	208	243	191	254.7
4	Jizzakh	21	27	97	128	38	181.0

5	Kashkadarya	12	8	126	35	147	1225.0
6	Navoi	92	198	451	293	408	443.5
7	Namangan	127	108	139	188	38	29.9
8	Samarkand	39	42	38	190	178	456.4
9	Surkhandarya	99	102	167	147	108	109.1
10	Syr Darya	74	83	278	112	134	181.1
11	Tashkent	132	156	482	521	247	187.1
12	Ferghana	161	117	265	225	234	145.3
13	Khorezm	30	12	39	20	29	96.7
14	Tashkent city	194	306	1601	1360	1194	615.5
	Republic of Uzbekistan	1223	1292	4038	3535	2974	243.2

The data in Table 1 shows that the number of innovations introduced by small businesses and micro-enterprises was 2974 in 2021, which is an increase of 243.2% compared to 2017. The highest growth belongs to the Kashkadayo region, 12 innovations were introduced in the region in 2017, and 147 by 2021. Also, the introduction of innovations in Tashkent city, Samarkand region, and Bukhara regions has been effectively launched. However, it should be noted that

it decreased by 73.6 percent compared to 2019, and by 84.1 percent compared to 2020. In 2021, the introduction of innovations in Andijan, Namangan, Khorezm regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan will decrease by 16.8 percent, 29.9 percent, 96.7 percent, and 16.7 percent, respectively, compared to 2017. At this point, it should be said that small businesses and micro-firms should develop measures to fully utilize innovations in the future.

Table 2

Volume of innovative goods, works, services produced by small businesses and micro-firms (billion soums)

No	Republic and regions	2017 year	2018 year	2019 year	2020 year	2021 year	Difference between 2021 and 2017 (%)
1	Republic of Karakalpakstan	69.0	85.8	138.8	162.5	105.5	152.9
2	Andijan	88.3	257.6	228.2	140.8	121.8	137.9
3	Bukhara	60.2	187.3	230.9	415.0	236.6	393.0
4	Jizzakh	173.9	232.1	559.0	456.5	157.3	90.5
5	Kashkadarya	6.8	52.3	326.5	412.9	894.9	13160.3
6	Navoi	135.3	812.6	371.3	472.8	632.9	467.8
7	Namangan	118.9	524.1	272.7	384.7	351.2	295.4
8	Samarkand	87.3	304.9	542.3	1060.2	613.0	702.2
9	Surkhandarya	70.4	285.4	95.6	296.4	177.3	251.8
10	Syr Darya	108.4	460.7	459.5	663.8	581.5	536.4
11	Tashkent	321.5	1230.1	1503.5	2243.4	980.0	304.8
12	Ferghana	351.0	631.9	593.7	1466.6	491.5	140.0
13	Khorezm	135.5	186.6	610.3	75.8	167.2	123.4
14	Tashkent city	597.8	1944.9	2065.1	5877.7	5156.3	862.5

	Republic of Uzbekistan	2324.3	7196.3	8455.4	14129.1	10667.0	458.9
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The information presented in Table 2 shows that the volume of innovative goods, works and services developed by small businesses and micro-firms in 2021 will be 10667.0 billion. amounted to 2324.3 billion soums in 2017. represents a positive difference of 458.9% compared to the soum. In terms of the volume of innovative goods, works and services developed by small businesses and micro-firms, economic growth has been maintained every year. 7196.3 billion in 2018. amounted to 8455.4 billion soums in 2019. The state of sharp increase in the volume of products produced in the amount of soums remained. 14129.1 mlad in 2020. Soum innovative products were produced, and by 2021

it decreased to 10667.0 billion soums, or in 2021 compared to 2020, the volume of innovative goods, works and services decreased by 75.4%.

The highest indicator of the production of innovative products belongs to the city of Tashkent, and in 2021 the total amount is 5156.3 billion. soums and achieved production. This is an increase of 862.5% compared to 2017. In 2021, the decrease compared to 2017 fell on Jizzakh region. Innovative goods, works and services in the region in 2017 amounted to 232.1 billion. soums, by 2021 it will decrease to 157.3 billion soums or 90.5%.

Table 3

Spending on technological, marketing and organizational innovations by small businesses and micro-firms (billion soums)

No	Republic and regions	2017 year	2018 year	2019 year	2020 year	2021 year	Difference between 2021 and 2017 (%)
1	Republic of Karakalpakstan	52.1	7.4	4.1	29.7	9.5	152.9
2	Andijan	8.1	15.9	85.5	9.8	13.3	18.2
3	Bukhara	18.3	35.5	44.6	57.6	35.9	164.2

4	Jizzakh	8.8	15.6	106.4	26.6	11.4	196.2
5	Kashkadarya	2.6	4.3	11.2	9.9	9.4	129.5
6	Navoi	226.8	58.5	54.3	140.2	185.8	361.5
7	Namangan	52.0	128.7	255.2	25.8	20.1	81.9
8	Samarkand	14.2	90.6	230.3	68.5	33.9	38.7
9	Surkhandarya	22.8	105.4	28.1	109.2	136.4	238.7
10	Syr Darya	32.1	298.3	166.6	56.3	43.3	598.2
11	Tashkent	74.6	173.6	246.0	95.9	180.6	134.9
12	Ferghana	57.1	53.0	202.1	61.6	50.7	242.1
13	Khorezm	6.2	1.0	85.0	3.1	90.3	88.8
14	Tashkent city	139.6	169.0	420.5	347.4	368.8	1456.5
	Republic of Uzbekistan	715.3	1156.8	1939.9	1041.6	1189.4	264.2

In short, large-scale reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan regarding the introduction of innovations into production have given their positive results and led to a relatively improvement in the production of innovative products by small businesses and micro-firms.

In addition, it is necessary to analyze the costs incurred by small businesses and micro-firms on technological, marketing and organizational innovations.

Spending on technological, marketing and organizational innovations by small businesses and micro-firms in 2021 will be 1189.4 billion. If it was soums, in 2020 this indicator will be 1041.6 billion soums. amounted to soum. Compared to 2017, more than 264.2 percent of funds were spent on innovation in 2021, as confirmed by our observations. We can see that over the next 5 years, spending on innovation has doubled, that is, it has skyrocketed.

CONCLUSION

There must be other conditions for entrepreneurship and business development. For example, there should be stability of economic and social state policy, positive social opinion about entrepreneurship and business, preferential tax regime, developed infrastructure supporting entrepreneurship, an effective system for intellectual property protection, etc. It is necessary to create a credit system for entrepreneurship, to enable them to purchase the necessary means of production, raw materials and components. Our entrepreneurs are currently facing certain difficulties in almost all of these issues. Overcoming these difficulties and successfully solving other important problems is one of the most important tasks of modern entrepreneurs and businessmen.

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