

Economic Essence and Classification Features of Entrepreneurial Activity

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Abstract: The article states that entrepreneurship is an integral part of any market economic system, and the advantages of organizational forms of small business and private entrepreneurship allow faster use of free spaces in the market that are not of interest to large corporations.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, small business, entrepreneurship, Small business, economic system, economic knowledge.

Globally, small business is a means of participation of millions of people both in the economic life of the country and in the international division of labor, it is a means of livelihood and an incentive for the self-improvement of every citizen involved in this field. Business activity. Entrepreneurship is an integral part of any market economic system, without which the economy cannot exist. The experience of foreign countries shows that small and medium-sized enterprises play an important role in the economy, their development affects the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, fills the market with goods of the required quality, creates additional jobs, and solves many pressing economic problems. , social and other problems. . In all economically developed countries, the state supports small and medium-sized businesses, and the population is actively engaged in entrepreneurial activities. Globally, small business is a means of participation of millions of people both in the economic life of the country and in the international division of labor, it is a means of livelihood and an incentive for the self-improvement of every citizen involved in this field. Business activity. Entrepreneurship is an integral part of any market economic system, without which the economy cannot exist. The experience of foreign countries shows that small and medium-sized enterprises play an important role in the economy, their development affects the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, fills the market with the necessary quality goods, creates additional jobs, many relevant economic solves problems. ,social and other problems. . In all economically developed countries, the state supports small and medium-sized businesses; the population is actively engaged in entrepreneurial activities. Within the scope of our research, the categories "entrepreneurship", "entrepreneurial activity" are considered primarily as small business or small business sector, which is their economic essence. Priority, entrepreneurship promotion considered as an effective factor. Development of the regional economy

At the same time, in the course of entrepreneurial activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is possible to see cases that have many unique characteristics (from the scale to the uniqueness of management and the balance of interests). Therefore, they should be considered in the context of corporate governance with regulatory elements using specific methods and principles at the state level. In some countries, only large and small enterprises are distinguished among general enterprises. In order to unify and inform the indicators of the results of the analysis carried out in scientific and research works, preference is given to include medium-sized enterprises in the category of small enterprises. In the economic encyclopedia, the concepts of entrepreneurship, business and small business are defined below. - independent organizational and economic innovations based on the use of various opportunities for the production of new or old goods using new methods of entrepreneurship, opening new sources of raw materials, sales markets, etc. and achieving their goals;

- business (eng. business - бизнес) - entrepreneurship, commercial or other activity that does not conflict with legal documents and is aimed at making a profit;

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➤ small business - implementation of independent organizational, legal and economic innovations on the basis of entrepreneurial income and entrepreneurial qualities at the own funds and risk of the owners of small enterprises based on the implementation of their own ideas for more effective management, faster adaptation to the constantly changing needs of consumers. At the same time, an entrepreneur is the main economic entity, which, in the presence of a certain set of characteristics, actually performs entrepreneurial functions and receives entrepreneurial income, at least a normal profit, for its activities. implement their own ideas for more effective management of organizational, legal and economic innovations, faster adaptation. constantly changing needs of consumers. In determining small businesses and large enterprises, based on a quantitative approach, existing criteria are often used for analysis, such as the number of employees, the volume of sales of products (services), the balance sheet value of assets. World experience shows that there is no single quantitative and qualitative definition of small business entities. The most common quantitative criteria are: average number of employees; annual turnover (sales volume); book value of assets. Among the quality criteria, the following can be distinguished: independence of the enterprise from other economic entities; performance of management functions by the owner of the enterprise. Also, two main levels of determining the criteria for dividing enterprises into small, medium and large enterprises is the level of international organizations; At the national level, according to the definition of the European Union, small businesses are divided into: medium-sized businesses, small businesses and micro-enterprises, and the main factors that determine the size of the enterprise:

- 1) number of employees;
- 2) annual turnover or annual balance

Criteria for registration of small enterprises in EU member states

Type of enterprise	Number of employees		Annual turnover (in millions of euros)		Annual balance (in millions of euros)
A very small enterprise	<10	ва	≤ 2	ёки	≤ 2
Small business	<50	ва	≤ 10	ёки	≤ 10
Medium enterprise	<250	ва	≤ 50	ёки	≤ 43

The indicated indicators apply only to individual enterprises, if the selected object belongs to a group of enterprises or has more than 25% of the capital of other companies that do not belong to this category, such a production (service) enterprise is not taken into account. . At the same time, the International Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which includes highly developed countries, suggests dividing enterprises into the following groups by size:

- very small - 1-19 workers;
- small - 20-99 workers;
- average - 100-499 employees
- large - 500 or more employees. In the US, small and medium-sized businesses are businesses with fewer than 500 employees. There are no restrictions on annual turnover. In general, their definition has different approaches, but one or another type of enterprise differs depending on the number of employees. As a rule, small and medium-sized enterprises employ less than 500 people, although in some countries this number is less - 300 or 100 people. In some countries, the conditions for industrial enterprises and service sector enterprises are different, in which case, as a rule, the service sector is more expensive than industrial enterprises. businesses should be less. In general, the generalization of scientific approaches to the understanding of the "Small Business" category allows to describe its economic nature. It is appropriate to consider the economic essence of small business in the unity of the following aspects:



- first, revealing the economic nature of small business should cover the general area of typical signs describing its connection with business activity;
- secondly, small entrepreneurship should be analyzed as a specific, special subtype of entrepreneurship

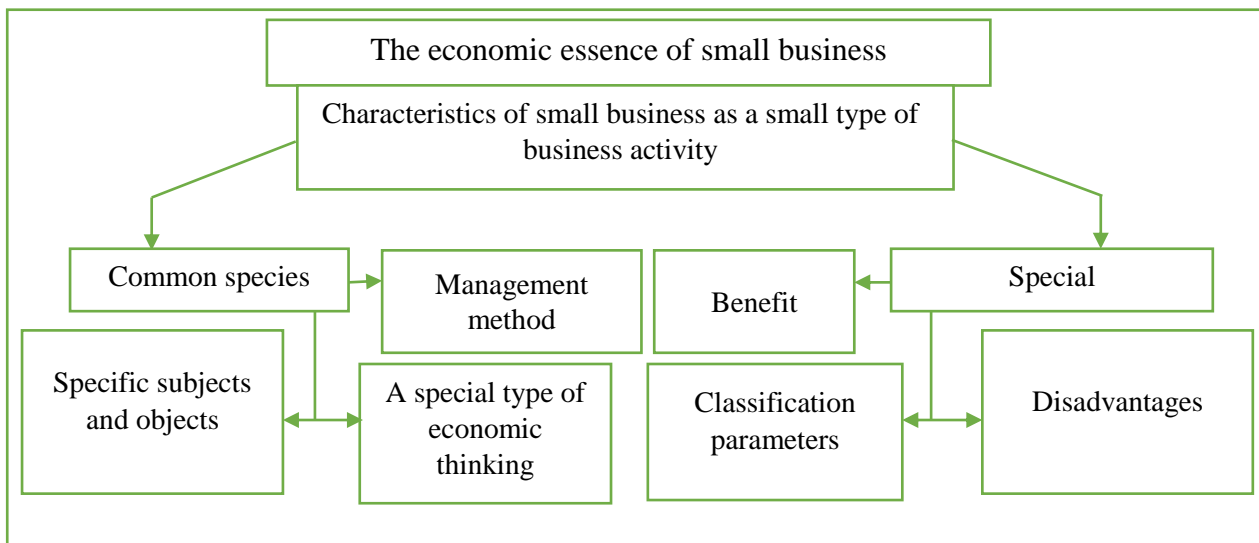


Figure 2. A systematic approach to clarifying the economic nature of small business

General descriptions of small business as a subtype of business activity include: 1) entities and objects; 2) the following management method with its own characteristics:

- economic independence and independence of economic entities in choosing the directions and methods of activity, but taking into account the market situation and within the framework of legal norms;
- responsibility for decision-making, their consequences and the risk associated with them. Even with the most accurate calculations, there is uncertainty and risk in business activity;
- orientation to achieve commercial success, desire to get maximum profit, self-realization through the implementation of one's own knowledge, skills, abilities and bold ideas. At the same time, the entrepreneur, while satisfying his purely personal, high-income interests, also contributes to the achievement of social efficiency; 3) a specific type of economic thinking characteristic of entrepreneurs is formed on the basis of knowledge, skills, the search for their own approaches, which helps to successfully implement thinking after "economic thinking":
- firstly, the system of views of this person about the laws of economic development, the nature of economic events and processes, and the reasons for their occurrence;
- secondly, the dialectical combination and interaction of economic knowledge, ideas, theories, etc. in the economic system. Economic thinking is a structural element of a person's thinking in general, its content is determined by the type of existing social relations (economic, social, political, cultural, the nature of the legal framework, etc.), the conditions of its activity.

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