

# Organization of Management in Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship

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**Abstract:** An important requirement of an enlightened market economy today is to produce more and better products with less labor, to fully satisfy the needs and demands of people, and to make a profit on this basis. In this regard, the main driving force of the production process is entrepreneurs.

**Keywords:** Business, market economy, product, manager, marketing, capital.

Entrepreneurship (entrepreneurial activity is economic profit) is an independent activity aimed at regular income from owning property, selling goods, performing work or providing services, carried out at one's own risk. Persons engaged in business activities must be registered in this position in accordance with the procedure established by law, unless otherwise provided by law. It is clear that special cases of performing work or providing services, such as selling goods that do not make a profit in the system, are not considered entrepreneurship. In order to run a business, it is necessary to use the property, i.e. intangible assets and labor resources, attracted by the entrepreneur himself. There is no guarantee that the spent funds will cover themselves, and that the product will be sold at a profit. This is related to the risk of losing all or part of the property. The strategic direction of our republic is to introduce to society and science new economic attitudes and ideas that ensure the regular development of production, to fundamentally reform the management of the economy, and to introduce new methods of economic management. It requires constant searching and applying it to practical everyday life. This requires:

- To attract more businessmen and knowledgeable people to the field of material production;
- Implementation of wide-ranging measures to constantly provide new knowledge for various specialists in the field of manager, marketing, entrepreneurship and market economy;
- Training of various specialists who solve the problems of the current market economy;
- Organization of production processes in a competitive manner;
- Expropriation of most of the property; accelerate the introduction of various forms of ownership;
- Establishment of small enterprises processing products locally;
- Further development of personal auxiliary economy;
- Providing a wide opportunity for private ownership;
- Establishment of shareholding associations;
- Moving to the path of building joint ventures;
- Further development of the use of the method of farming in the forms of lease, contract, and farmer (farm);
- Strengthening labor discipline;
- Regulating the policy of strategic directions in the field of market economy and improving the way of management;

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- Effective use of their capital while strengthening foreign relations;
- Improvement of financial and credit, tax and banking work, etc.

Business is a relationship related to some activity (work), more precisely, it is an economic relationship of businessmen.

There are three types of business:

1. trade - mediation
2. manufacturing business
3. Service-based business.

There are two types of them in manufacturing business:

1. A traditional type of entrepreneur. Such an entrepreneur is always in demand produces the product.
2. An innovator is an entrepreneur. It applies to the production of inventions based on the use of new technologies and the production of previously known goods using new methods.

It is possible to create new industries and industries. Business as a relationship has a number of characteristics: businessmen have their own interests, seek to make a profit, are even ready to engage in risky work, take initiative, know the secrets of work, and acquire the culture of mutual economic relations. Their relationship is beneficial for all involved.

A businessman is a person who owns capital, is an owner, and seeks to increase his property. Business means making money by engaging in activities that are licensed and beneficial to members of society. Business is a legal way in the broadest sense is an activity aimed at earning income. The essence of business is exchange. The exchange of money for goods and even more money, that is, money returned with profit, for goods, shows the essence of business:

Business as a business relationship has its subjects (participants), i.e. individuals engaged in business, a team and association of entrepreneurs, individual consumer associations, and finally, state economic agencies. Article 4 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Entrepreneurship entitled "Entrepreneurial Entities" specifies the following as entities of business (entrepreneurship):

- Private entrepreneurs;
- Community of entrepreneurs and business association;
- Individual and collective consumers, as well as consumer unions and associations, who consume or use products (services, works);
- Employees and trade unions who perform labor activities on the basis of a contract;
- State structures directly participating in the conclusion of the transaction (determining the size and order of privileges when issuing government orders to entrepreneurs, setting prices, performing special works, etc.).

State structures (bodies) can also have a negative (reverse) influence on businessmen's relations, in order to protect and guarantee their legal implementation of business.

Brokers, dealers, marketers, bankers, financiers, and administrative leaders actively participate in the market economy. The object of entrepreneurship is the rational development of an effective combination of production factors and, as a result, maximum profit. Business also includes activities that satisfy demand through the market. The benefit of consumers (buyers) from participating in business is to purchase goods and services. Unlike entrepreneurial business, all citizens participate in consumer business, the need to satisfy their needs through the market requires active entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is a part of business, it is earning income by producing goods and providing services. Business includes other means other than entrepreneurship, such as earning income by depositing money or valuables in a bank, or earning money by renting, but in these areas of activity there is no creativity, that is, without creating anything, it is not collecting wealth from wealth. only consists of A



business relationship has two main requirements. First of all, business participants must have sovereignty, independence, and freedom. But this is not limited to the independence of business entities, but each entity must consider the interests of another entity, that is, the entity with which it communicates, know and understand its intentions and behavior. also requires The business relations of subjects are within the framework of the established procedure and rules, and this is controlled by the state. Secondly, it is required that the interests of subjects in business relations should be reconciled.

Compromise requires that those dealing with each other fulfill their mutual obligations, that their actions do not harm both parties, and that their sovereignty is not violated. Although theoretically, there is a difference between the concepts of business and entrepreneurship, but in everyday life, all people who are engaged in business are considered entrepreneurs.

These concepts are used synonymously. In some cases, there is no difference between them, and in some cases both words are used. Perhaps there are differences and similarities between these concepts.

Entrepreneurs create a new enterprise, in which he himself is engaged in business and he himself performs the functions of management. Thus, while managing his own personal tasks, an entrepreneur also manages other people's work and tasks, i.e. small commodity producer, capitalist property owner, enterprise manager, etc. performs tasks as well. But with the development of his personal activity, the increase in the volume of production, the increase in the volume of work and the increase in capital, he has to hire businessmen and managers due to the difficulty of managing work. Here we see that the difference between the participants of the market economy is obvious. So, business is an effort to earn money, a desire to increase wealth, property, and entrepreneurship is to create and implement an innovation that is not similar to it with the help of rational use of production factors or to lose the old one. reconstruction of production by improvement, i.e. innovation.

A businessman must have many qualities in order to successfully run an enterprise:

1. To be knowledgeable in his field;
2. Knowledge of the basics of economics;
3. To be a legal tutor;
4. Psychologist;
5. Knowledge of computer technology;
6. Knowledge of a foreign language, etc.

### **Summary:**

Thus, business activity was the main link of the market economy formed due to the market economy system. Evolutionary changes in the market economy also change the conditions of economic organization of business activities. Their goals are different. The purpose of business is usually to make a profit and make it stable, to constantly increase the profit and get rich, to increase the capital at the expense of the profit. Such profit will be aimed at meeting the further development of business and social requirements.

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