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The Essence, Significance and Necessity of Researching The Directions for Improving The Welfare of The Population Based on The Development of Entrepreneurial Activity in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: The well-being of the population is a key indicator of socio-economic development and stability in any country, with entrepreneurship recognized globally as a fundamental driver for economic growth and job creation. In Uzbekistan, the transition to a market economy has underscored the strategic importance of entrepreneurial activity, with national reforms increasingly aimed at fostering business development as a pathway to improved livelihoods. Despite the theoretical and historical foundations linking entrepreneurship to public welfare, there remains a need for integrated analysis that combines Western and Eastern economic thought with Islamic perspectives and Uzbek national experience to justify the necessity of entrepreneurial development in enhancing population welfare. This study aims to explore the essence, significance, and necessity of promoting entrepreneurship as a means of improving the well-being of the population, grounding its analysis in global economic theory, national policy, and cultural values. The findings confirm that entrepreneurship facilitates employment, economic stability, innovation, and income growth, while also fostering social cohesion and quality of life. Both Western liberal economic models and Eastern ethical traditions converge in supporting entrepreneurship as a societal good. The study presents a comprehensive synthesis of economic philosophies from Smith, Ricardo, Hayek, and Schumpeter with Islamic teachings and Uzbek thinkers like Al-Farabi, showing their complementary roles in conceptualizing welfare through entrepreneurship. The research provides a theoretical and practical basis for policy formulation aimed at expanding entrepreneurial activity as a sustainable mechanism for raising living standards and ensuring national development in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Market Economy, Well-Being of The Population, Innovation, Production, Entrepreneur, Economic Growth, New Jobs

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1. Introduction

Today, "it is necessary and necessary to turn the new Uzbekistan into the country of broad opportunities for all citizens who dream of achieving success through honest work, who strive to ensure their own and their families' well-being through entrepreneurship, and who wants to serve their homeland and people wholeheartedly". In order to implement the measures in this regard, we must support the need for the rapid development of entrepreneurship in the country.

The entrepreneurship is an important driver of the development of the country's economy, improving and increasing the well-being of the population. Supporting and developing the entrepreneurship is essential for increasing the well-being of the population, and such reforms can only be implemented in the context of the market relations. In other words, only in the system of the market economy can be created the conditions for the development of entrepreneurship, and as a result, opportunities will be created that will increase the well-being of the population certainly.

Therefore, under the leadership of our First President I.A. Karimov, Uzbekistan, having achieved its independence, chose a "unique and appropriate path" to implement the transition of its economic system to the market based on the principles of the "Uzbek model".

However, as our President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev said, "... the market economy is ruthless. If we are not ready for the market with a competition, we will never find our place in any economic and commercial field. "Therefore, it is urgent to implement the reforms, taking into account the consistent and initiative efforts of each representative of our society to increase the well-being of the population. Such efforts necessitate the development of entrepreneurship and small business in our country.

If we analyze the market economy system based on the approaches of Adam Smith, A. Smith proved that the selfishness of both buyers and sellers, as well as the pursuit of their own interests by entrepreneurs and consumers, ultimately leads to economic benefits and benefits for the whole society. An entrepreneur does not intend to benefit the society with his activities, but rather, pursuing his own interests, he does things that are beneficial to society, regardless of his will and consciousness, under the influence of the "invisible hand of the market". In other words, an entrepreneur, as the "invisible hand of the market", experts his positive influence on increasing the well-being of the population through his efforts.

J.B. Say and his students thus tried to formulate a very simplified system of the harmony of the economic interests of all strata of society, applying their own considerations to A. Smith's idea that the personal interests of the "economic man", guided by the "invisible hand", necessarily coincide with those of society.

D. Ricardo says that "the necessary condition for increasing the well-being of the population is the division of labour". The observations showed that by the beginning of the 21st century, due to the division of labour, there were 30 thousand different professions in the world. Thus, over time, entrepreneurial approaches played an important role in the quantitative increase in professions in the structure of the division of labour. Indeed, as a result of the continuous development of intellectual property and other property, the variety of professions increased. This led to the provision of employment for the population and had a positive effect on the well-being of the population. However, despite this, A. Smith says that a person is still "...rich or poor depending on the level of enjoyment of necessary needs, conveniences and pleasures".

According to A. Von Hayek, "the main thing for entrepreneurs is to find and implement new economic opportunities, to analyze and use various local market opportunities". A.Von Hayek believes that every person who starts such an activity can be called an entrepreneur and has a significant impact on ensuring the well-being of the society. In this way, the country's economy is developed. As a result, the standard of living of the population increases, unemployment decreases, and wages increase. Often, along with the development of entrepreneurial activity, the well-being of the population is strengthened due to the development of the local economy, small and medium-sized business entities, as well as innovative projects and technological innovations were noted in the middle of the 20th century in the work of the famous economist J. Schumpeter "Theory of Economic Development" According to him, "the entrepreneurship is the reform and radical transformation of production by creating innovations, and in a more

general sense - the reorganization of the old by new methods and the creation of a new industry by using new technological opportunities for the production of new goods or old goods due to the opening of new sources of raw materials or markets for finished products". Thus, an entrepreneur, along with creative thinking and finding new directions, must also have the ability to assess and understand the location of various forces that have a direct impact on the economic sphere, and to correctly maintain the level of their influence on the adopted economic measures.

Frank H. Nike also said in his time that "no nation has ever suffered from the trade or entrepreneurship". Through this idea, F.N. Nike views entrepreneurship as a factor of development and believes that it leads to an increase in the well-being of the population. Similarly, the works of I. Fon Thunen also contain views consistent with F.C. Nike's approaches.

According to the Russian economist B. A. Raizberg, "entrepreneurship is a living, constantly renewing work, a source of constant worries". According to him, it can be concluded that an entrepreneur who embodies such an effort will courageously serve to improve the well-being of the population. Economist F.I.Shamkhalov says that "entrepreneurship is the main driving force of the market economy, and the entrepreneur is its main subject . " We can boldly say that it is impossible to imagine entrepreneurship without a market economy, and the welfare of the population cannot be achieved without entrepreneurship.

In studying the increase of the well-being of the population due to the development of entrepreneurship, the conclusions of economists (such as J. Keynes, J. Hicks, and P. Samuelson) on the need to develop competition in the business environment, limit monopolistic activity, and also to intervene in free entrepreneurial activity by the state through regulators such as taxes, duties, and interest rates are also rightfully considered by representatives of the Keynesian school and its followers.

On the basis of the development of entrepreneurship, attention has been paid to increase the well-being of the population not only in the Western countries, however also in the Eastern countries, and scientific views have been formed.

In particular, in the Islamic teachings, it is considered appropriate to conduct entrepreneurship that is carried out in order to achieve the well-being of the population with honest efforts. The Holy Book, the Holy "KORAN", states: "O mankind, eat of the lawful and good things on the earth..." (verse 168 of Surah Al-Baqarah), "...eating of the good things We have provided for you..." (verse 172 of Surah Al-Baqarah), and "do righteous deeds." Because in the Islamic teachings, a morsel obtained without working is considered haram, and it is explained that this is not acceptable in increasing the well-being of the population.

2. Materials and Methods

In our opinion, in the field of entrepreneurial activity, waste, theft, poverty and illiteracy are eliminated. Where it exists, the work of both parties (buyer and seller) is resolved successfully. The entrepreneur acts in an alternative way, taking into account not only the profit, but also the environment in which he interacts, the limitations of the existing opportunities. The entrepreneur "willingly or unwillingly serves society during his activities" and creates an environment in which the well-being of the population is achieved, leading to its expansion. Such an environment is an environment for business and entrepreneurship, which "can have a positive impact on the development of the country". If the entrepreneur "does not meet the demands of society", he will head towards a crisis and cease to ensure the well-being of the population. To get out of such a situation, the entrepreneur must always feel responsible to society.

One of the great thinkers of the East, Abu Nasr Al-Farabi, in his work "The City of Virtuous People," notes the need to educate young people to be knowledgeable,

enterprising, resourceful, intelligent, and enterprising until they reach maturity. He believes that the more virtuous people there are in the city, the more it will develop. "He also explains what kind of city is a virtuous city and what kind of person is a virtuous person, and shows that a city and a virtuous person who have the virtue of regular and healthy thinking always win."

One of the great geniuses of the Middle Ages, Abu Rayhan Beruniy, "specially recognized that man is a conscious being who is distinguished from others by his knowledgeable and entrepreneurial participation in the economic relations...", while Abu Ali ibn Sino believed that "... because zeal and courage occupy a special place in human character..." he is an entrepreneurial person who leads society to prosperity. «»

In his work, Yusuf Khos Hajib speaks about farmers, merchants, livestock breeders, artisans and craftsmen, and the poor, and offers subtle reflections on their lives, ideologies, customs, and morals.

According to the words of our grandfather Amur Temur: " One determined, enterprising, vigilant, brave and courageous person is better than a thousand careless and indifferent people " he specially recognizes that only an enterprising person can make the society highly developed and can be a solid support of a prosperous life.

Prominent Uzbek economists M. Sharifkhodjaev and A. Ulmasov define entrepreneurship as "an economic activity aimed at generating income by practically putting the material and monetary assets (capital) of individuals (private property entities) into the economic circulation. The entrepreneurship does not mean making money at all, however rather generating income through creative activity." Thus, if the number of entrepreneurs increases among the population, it automatically creates an environment that ensures the sustainable development of the society. Such an environment is as necessary as water and air to increase the well-being of the population.

The economist H. Abulkasimov considers entrepreneurship to be "an economically productive activity that is not prohibited by the law," while H. R. Rakhmonkulov considers entrepreneurship to be "a complex art and profession that means making money by satisfying the needs and demands of the market, satisfying the needs of people, and making them happy." Economists such as Y. Abdullaev and F. Karimov believe that "entrepreneurship, in general, does not mean making money, but rather generating income through creative activity," and their views are consistent with the scientific views of the famous Western economists I. Von Thunen and J. Schumpeter. From all these scientific approaches, it is not difficult to draw the conclusion that it is possible to increase the well-being of the population by developing entrepreneurship.

One of the contemporary economists, O.A. Aripov, defines entrepreneurship as "...a type of activity that ensures the economic and social development of the society, creates a social and energy field", and considers it the main factor serving to increase the well-being of the population.

From the above considerations, it is clear that the process of increasing the well-being of a person is complex and multi-stage, which is reflected in the concept of improving the quality of life of the population. As we can see, the basis for shaping the quality of the life, its foundation, are the needs that are formed both at the individual level and at the level of the society as a whole.

If we analyze the following figure 1 we will we the following sections:

1. Development of entrepreneurial activity
2. Scientific views in Western countries
3. The quality of creativity (innovation)
4. Self-interest
5. Risk-taking

6. A tendency to arrogance (A. Smith)
7. Obedience to the law
8. Scientific views in Eastern countries
9. Enthusiasm and enthusiasm (initiative)
10. Honesty and purity
11. To be virtuous (A. Nasr Farobi)
12. Act according to Sharia
13. It leads to increased well-being of the population [1].

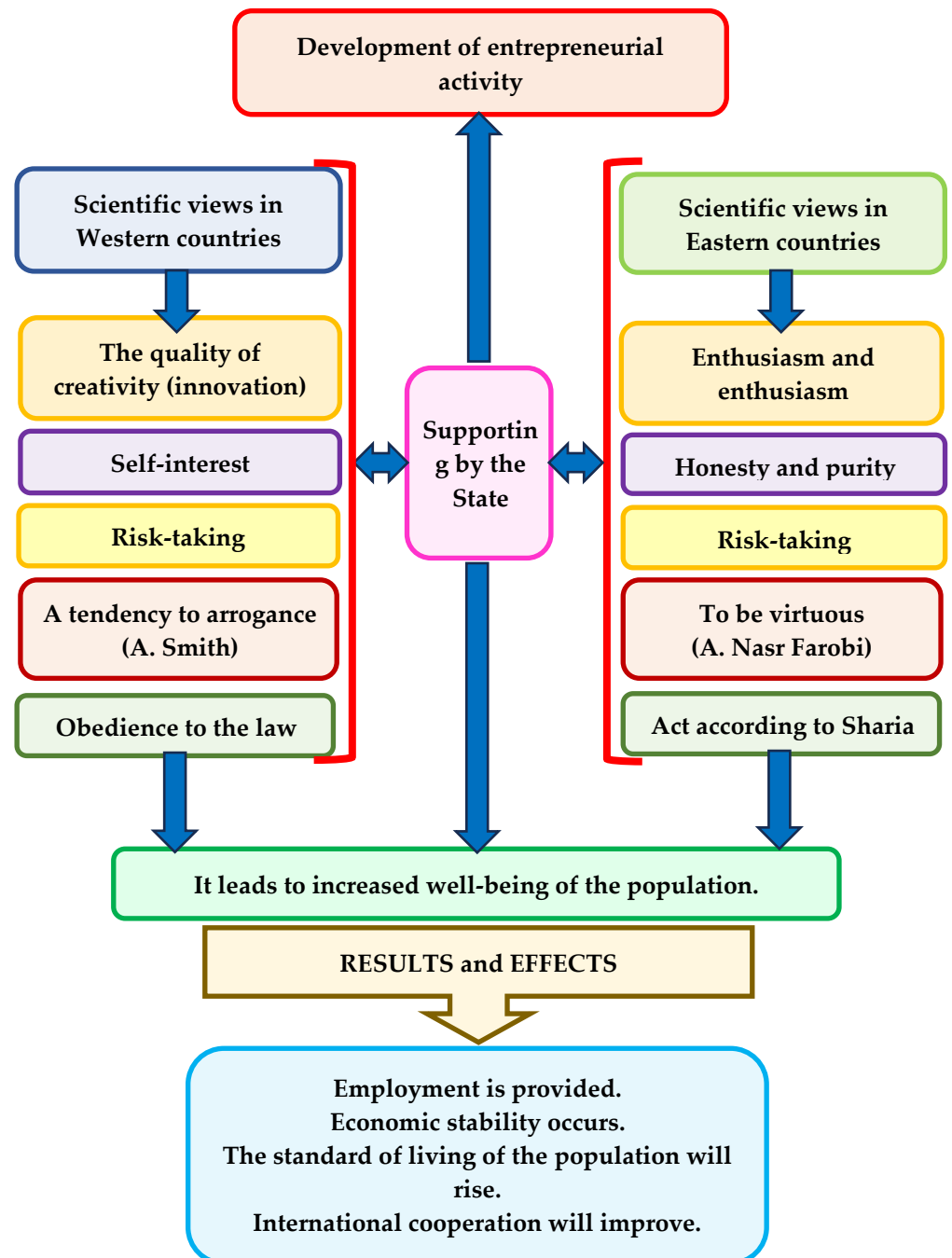


Figure 1. Consistency in scientific views aimed on increasing the welfare of the population based on the development of entrepreneurship in the West and the East.

The conducted analyses confirm that both in the West and in the East, great attention has been paid to the development of entrepreneurial activity and it has been studied on a scientific basis [2]. The human capacity for entrepreneurship, ingenuity and business capability has always been respected and supported by the Government [3]. Even today, despite the fact that in the scientific views of the world community there are various scientific observations on the topic of entrepreneurship, the results of supporting this area are culminating in effects that lead to an increase in the standard of living of the population [4].

So, today there is coherence in the scientific approaches of Western and Eastern scientists and thinkers in the issues of entrepreneurship development, as well as in the issues of improving the well-being of the population, and the diversity of their opinions has the characteristic of complementing each other [5].

So, entrepreneurship is a legal type of activity that involves risk-taking, based on the introduction of innovation, the appropriation of certain property, and the purpose of making a profit [6]. The more people in the population are engaged in entrepreneurship, the greater its entrepreneurial potential [7].

The development of entrepreneurial activity and the development of socio-economic policies that respond to the current state of the economy, both at the state and regional levels, should be considered with the most important tools and mechanisms [8].

In this study, we focused on the analysis of the implementation of the concept of improving the welfare of the population based on the development of entrepreneurship [9].

In our opinion, today the development of entrepreneurial activity is becoming an important resource for raising the standard of living of the population in unstable, crisis-ridden economic conditions [10]. The State support for the development of entrepreneurship not only creates new jobs for the population, however also serves as an incentive to improve the quality of life of individuals [11]. It is clear that the development of entrepreneurship creates great opportunities for entrepreneurs, and they have a positive impact on society, pursuing their own interests and profits.

As a result of the development of entrepreneurial activity, economic growth occurs in the country [12]. This type of activity is one of the main means of strengthening the economic base of the country. Thanks to entrepreneurship, new business entities are created. At the same time, the measures are taken to ensure the well-being of the population:

- a. New job places will be created and unemployment will be eliminated .
- b. Tax the proceeds increases to the State budget [13].
- c. It helps to increase the volume of GDP (Gross Domestic Product).

3. Results and Discussion

On the basis of such results, an environment will be created to ensure the well-being of the population. The entrepreneurship promotes social equality among the population and reduces the poverty [14]. Therefore, continuous support of the entrepreneurship by the Government and the society ensures the stability and efficiency of National development of Uzbekistan.

Also, the small and medium sized business activities serve to create a healthy competitive environment. Through the competition in the market, quality products and services are created, which creates additional opportunities for the consumers [15].

In our opinion, the welfare of the population will improve through the development of entrepreneurship. The salaries of different classes of the population will increase and additional sources of income will appear. As a result, the financial stability of the population increases. As a result of the development of entrepreneurship, there is an

increase in the quality of services and products in various fields. This ensures the comfort of the population's life. A quality lifestyle will expand

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, if "prosperity" is a concept that means providing the population of a country, a state, a social group or class, a family, an individual with material, financial, social and spiritual benefits, then the first way to achieve it is to ensure the broad development of entrepreneurship. Because it is the development of entrepreneurship that creates new opportunities that give impetus to increasing the well-being of the population. The entrepreneurship ensures the effective use of local resources, raw materials and labour. This leads to the development of regions.

So, the development of entrepreneurship is an important sector of the economy, which serves to increase the well-being of the population by creating interconnections. The entrepreneurs play an important role in ensuring the economic development of each country. Because they create jobs in the labour market by producing products and services. As it is known, entrepreneurship, along with many positive economic impacts, is also playing an important role in ensuring social well-being of the population. It causes positive changes in the social, economic and innovative aspects, helping to raise the overall level of the society to a higher level. That's why, this article should be aimed on developing effective strategies and policies in this direction of the research.

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