

## Current Issues of Improving the Efficiency of Entrepreneurial Activity

Ismailova Mohigul Akramjon Qizi

Fergana State University, Faculty of Art Studies, 2nd year student of music education

**ABSTRACT:** The results of entrepreneurial activity determine the degree of satisfaction of the economic interests of all participants in the relationship between his business. Assessing the effectiveness of business activity for a certain period of time is mainly necessary for the entrepreneur.

Based on the results of such an assessment, it develops and implements a system of production and economic programs, and its commercial attractiveness depends on Manufacturers, banks, other legal entities and individuals suppliers.

Based on the evaluation of business results, investors make financial investments with a guarantee to ensure the reliability of investments and their maximum return.

**KEYWORD:** Production, Private Entrepreneurship, Economic Thinking, Securities, Joint Stock Companies, Economic Outcomes.

The basis of economic development in the context of market relations

One of the factors is the development of small business and entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is aimed at personal gain, profit of citizens independent activity. This activity is in its own name, its own property liability and legal in exchange for the legal responsibility of the person. Entrepreneurial law

All business activities, including intermediation, not prohibited by sell, buy, advise, deal with securities can deal with. Entrepreneurship is for personal and social gain is an activity related to the amount of money spent to earn income.

Sh.Mirziyoyev as noted:

“... Uztadbirkoreksport and Uzsanoateksport joint-stock companies, as well as Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship under the National Bank in the direction of the Export Promotion Fund related to exports of small businesses and private entrepreneurs. In this regard at least \$ 1.5 billion in exports”

One of the fruits of independence in our country is the introduction of a market system in the economy and the possibility of conducting various forms of management. These include: creating the conditions for entrepreneurial activity.

63	ISSN 2690-9626 (online), Published by “Global Research Network LLC” under Volume: 2 Issue: 8 in October-2021 <a href="https://grnjournals.us/index.php/AJSHR">https://grnjournals.us/index.php/AJSHR</a>
	Copyright (c) 2021 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY).To view a copy of this license, visit <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</a>

Private entrepreneurship is organized by an individual or enterprise on the basis of private initiative. In this form of entrepreneurship, property and production results belong to individuals, and the organization of production is based on hired labor.<sup>1</sup>

Private entrepreneurship is based on private property, the organization of production is carried out on the basis of the labor of himself or family members. The owner of a private enterprise is also its manager, who is personally responsible for all the obligations of the enterprise. From the point of view of economic law, private entrepreneurship is not a legal entity, so its owner has unlimited liability and pays only income tax from citizens. It is usually a small shop, a service business, a farm, and a business organized within the qualifications of lawyers and judges.

In modern Western literature, too, the art of management, economic and organizational creativity, free expression of initiative, innovation, risk-taking, and so on, are considered in many ways.

Today, our economic thinking, more precisely the theory of management, is moving towards such an understanding of entrepreneurship. In particular, according to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Entrepreneurship and Guarantees of Entrepreneurial Activity", entrepreneurship (entrepreneurial activity) is an economic activity carried out by legal entities and individuals under property liability, within the existing laws, for profit (profit).

In short, entrepreneurial activity is an economic activity aimed at making a profit.

You do not have to be a property owner to run a business, you can rent the necessary tools, get a loan and run a business.

An entrepreneur can anticipate opportunities to meet market demand and attract the investments needed to meet them, combining labor and means of production in the production process.

Property and other resources used in production in a market economy cannot fully express themselves economically without entrepreneurial activity and, of course, do not bring enough income to commodity producers.

The content of the concept of entrepreneurial activity is more clearly expressed in its features. An entrepreneur takes the initiative to combine land, water, capital and labor resources in a single process of production of goods (or services) for profit. At the same time, the entrepreneur is an entrepreneur who simultaneously combines the driving force of production and other resources to carry out production.

Entrepreneur makes key decisions on running a business, increasing profits, these decisions determine the purpose of the enterprise.

An entrepreneur is an entrepreneur who pursues high profits and tries to introduce new products, new production technologies or even new forms of business organization on a commercial basis.

Entrepreneurship is a risky business.

The modern entrepreneur is a producer of goods that can saturate the market with demanding goods. He must be able to introduce innovation, to use economic factors wisely, to ensure economic growth, to increase the wealth of himself and his society.

---

<sup>1</sup> Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 23, 2016 "On the Investment Program of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017".

The development of entrepreneurship, in turn, requires the existence of a number of conditions, which are based on the general socio-economic conditions of commodity production in general.

First, the entrepreneur requires certain rights and freedoms in the management of any type of business, the implementation of the production process, its adaptation to change, the choice of sources, finding resources, selling products, pricing them, disposing of profits, and so on.

Second, the entrepreneur must have ownership of the means of production, the product produced, and the income received. Entrepreneurial activity may be carried out both by the owner himself and by the entity acting on the basis of his property.

The level of the productive forces and their peculiarities in the world are now incomparably intertwined. There are types of productive forces that are used for social, public purposes, and finally for collective, group, private, and individual purposes. Accordingly, various forms of entrepreneurship are developing: state, public, private, mixed and other forms of production.

State-owned enterprises are the most common organizational and legal form of enterprises. They own property and, along with economic activities, also perform management and regulatory functions within the framework established by the state, that is, state corporations incorporate the characteristics of commercial enterprises and government agencies.

Private entrepreneurship is organized by an individual or enterprise on the basis of private initiative. In this form of entrepreneurship, property and production results belong to individuals, and the organization of production is based on hired labor.<sup>2</sup>

Private entrepreneurship is based on private property, the organization of production is carried out on the basis of the labor of himself or family members. The owner of a private enterprise is also its manager, who is personally responsible for all the obligations of the enterprise. From the point of view of economic law, private entrepreneurship is not a legal entity, so its owner has unlimited liability and pays only income tax from citizens. It is usually a small shop, a service business, a farm, and a business organized within the qualifications of lawyers and judges.

Entrepreneurship efficiency refers to the number of market economies that are directly related to the achievement of the main goal of social production in general and to each enterprise in particular. In its most general form, the economic efficiency of entrepreneurial activity is the quantitative ratio of two values - the results of economic activity and production costs. The essence of the problem of increasing the economic efficiency of entrepreneurship is to increase the economic results for each cost of each process in the process of using available resources.

The most important economic result of the enterprise's market activity is its maximum return on invested capital, taking into account its long-term prospects. The ratio of profit and one-time costs is the primary basis for real growth in production efficiency.

Every enterprise that is an economically independent producer of goods under market conditions has the right to use any estimates for the development of its products within the limits of tax deductions established on the basis of state and social restrictions.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-6079 "On approval of the Strategy" Digital Uzbekistan - 2030 "and measures for its effective implementation"

<sup>2</sup> Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 28, 2020 No PP-4699 "On measures for the widespread introduction of digital economy and e-government"

**References:**

1. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 28, 2020 No PP-4699 "On measures for the widespread introduction of digital economy and e-government"
2. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically improve the business environment and give greater freedom to entrepreneurship"
3. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 23, 2016 "On the Investment Program of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017".
4. Jumaev N.X. Improving the methodology of regulating currency relations in Uzbekistan.T. "Science and technology", 2007.286p.
5. Inomov H.H – Investitsiyalarni tashkil etish va moliyalashtirish. O'quv qo'llanma. – "Toshkent" 2009. - 33 b.