

## IMPROVING THE MECHANISM FOR INCREASING ECONOMIC COMPETENCE IN SOME THEORETICAL ISSUES OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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### Abstract

The article emphasizes the role of business entities in the development of the national economy, the economic role of the state in the formation of a market economy, and the key to the success of economic reforms. The article shows the existence of different theoretical views and tariffs on the category of entrepreneurship, its essence, the income of the entrepreneur and his participation in the implementation of socio-economic programs of the state, as well as on the development and development of entrepreneurial skills in different individuals from a theoretical point of view.

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Achieving stable, effective and economic development of our national economy in the conditions of market economic relations is largely connected with the use of available material and labor resources of the regions of our country, increasing their activity. The economic reforms being implemented in our republic are characterized by the creation of organizational, legal and economic conditions necessary for the development of entrepreneurship. The development of business entities based on market requirements is certainly a new way for us to develop the national economy, and business enterprises should be based on carrying out their activities taking into account the requirements of the consumer market.

A market economy is an economy in which markets for goods and services, money and capital, securities and alcohol interact, and the path to such an economy is not the same. Uzbekistan has created its own national model of transition to a market economy, and the following important features of its implementation can be highlighted:

Social orientation towards achieving the final result, ensuring increased well-being of participants;

- solve the problem of stabilizing the economy with the least social damage and ensure the solution of problems of their employment based on accelerating macroeconomic growth by ensuring employment of the working population;
- ensuring and strengthening the necessary conditions for the functioning of the market mechanism,

to determine the activities of business entities based on the criterion of highest efficiency, under the influence of the law of value, supply and demand;

- gradual abandonment of direct state control of production, granting freedom to producers of goods based on economic feasibility, characteristics of activities, required size and variety of products, scale of production and economic relations;
- ensuring the economic independence of the country in choosing priority areas of investment and innovation policy and attracting foreign capital. Provide for structural restructuring of the economy, taking full advantage of the international distribution of labor;
- at all stages of the development of a market economy, it consists in pursuing a strong social policy of targeted protection of the low-income part of the population.

The main goal of national economic policy is the gradual creation of the foundations of a developed and socially oriented market economy. At the moment, its driving force for the implementation of future plans is the owner class. Establishing a category of real owners in our republic is a guarantee that the reform process will not go backwards. It is an economic force that creates the conditions for the establishment of a market economy and promotes changes towards a market economy.

The formation of a developed market economy does not mean that the state will refuse to regulate the economy. On the contrary, the essence of the state will be strengthened in the course of economic and social processes, and the methods and levers of its influence on the economy will be improved. From this point of view, state regulation of a market economy is considered an important condition for economic development and economic stability. Regulation of a market economy by the state is considered the key to the success of economic reforms, the key to the well-being of the people and society.

Of course, the state's influence on the economy is exercised primarily through its influence on business entities. Business and entrepreneurship refer to the conduct of business in a particular field and the relationships between business people. Business and entrepreneurship are activities aimed at achieving a certain economic interest or generating income independently, based on one's own responsibilities, risking one's personal property. Business and entrepreneurship have two different characteristics. On the one hand, this is a feature of interest, and on the other hand, it is a feature of risk, the responsibility for which lies with the entrepreneur.

Entrepreneurship is not only a category of a market economy, it is a historical economic category. Entrepreneurial activity of people is carried out in any socio-economic conditions. In a market economy, people's entrepreneurial activities begin to be carried out on a large scale. The main reason for this is the formation of a middle class of owners and economic relations based on free competition. It must be said that among economists there is no single common view on the scientific and theoretical explanation of the essence of the category "entrepreneurship". The main reason for this, in our opinion, is the study of the historical development of entrepreneurial activity in various forms of ownership, its economic and social aspects from the class point of view of society.

The English economist A. Smith, in his assessment of entrepreneurial activity based on the conditions of capitalist production, came to the following conclusion. In a market economy, paying special attention to the "invisible hand" and freedom of competition, in market conditions each of its objects acts independently, but through the "invisible hand" it often serves the interests of society more than when it consciously fights for its economic interests.

Entrepreneurship is an economic category, an entrepreneur is a participant in the economic process of society, looking for new technologies and ways to meet the needs of society in order to make a profit. The entrepreneurial abilities of people are expressed in the ability to make decisions necessary for the planned and rational use of production resources involved in the production process, active participation

in innovation processes, and achieving certain achievements based on taking risks in existing business activities. Is it possible to evaluate everyone's activities from an entrepreneurial point of view? Of course not. For example, a product needed by society is produced; this, of course, is not entrepreneurship. This is a simple manufacturing process. Entrepreneurial activity is the organization of production with the main goal in the production process - obtaining a certain level of income. To do this, the entrepreneur-manufacturer must ensure the sale of his products in the course of economic relations with consumers.

Therefore, an economic activity related to production can be called a business activity only when the goal of the entrepreneur is to produce a certain product and deliver it to consumers. Does entrepreneurial activity always involve generating a certain amount of income? Of course not. Sometimes an entrepreneur increases production costs by acquiring new production technologies in exchange for the income received. However, these production costs provide an increase in the entrepreneur's income in the future. This activity can be considered entrepreneurial only when the production and service activities of all participants provide a certain income.

Entrepreneurship can be undertaken by individuals, groups, teams and organizations. Entrepreneurial activities can be carried out not only at enterprises, but also at the state level. The state can usually participate in entrepreneurship by making a certain amount of investment or providing production technology, allocating a place of production. In a market economy, private enterprise can be involved in the implementation of social and economic programs of the state.

The lack of high production efficiency, economic difficulties, and untrained use of the levers of the market mechanism are associated with the fact that the entrepreneurial factor in a person is not used enough.

As a result of large-scale development of business activities, it will be possible to ensure that the population's needs for consumer goods, production of raw materials and means of production are met at low prices. Business and entrepreneurship are of great importance not only for individuals, but also for society and the state. It contributes to solving socio-economic problems facing the state and requiring solutions. The great economist Adam Smith defined entrepreneurship and said that entrepreneurial income is the fee paid for pursuing business ideas based on the risk of entrepreneurship. Max Weber, considered a major scientist in the field of management studies, believed that entrepreneurship is the most important and effective activity in the economy, and Joseph Schumpeter determined that entrepreneurship is the main factor in economic development. English economist John Maynard Keynes argues that entrepreneurship is the new meaning of management. He has prudence, foresight, prudence, a desire for good, independence, enterprise, leaving wealth to heirs, and frugality.

Anyone can participate in entrepreneurial activity, but it should be said that only those people who have developed entrepreneurial qualities to a certain extent can engage in entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurs are always on the alert and always conduct their activities with economic risk.

The economic problems facing the republic can be solved by improving business activities based on market requirements and on the basis of free competition at the level of requirements of the domestic and foreign markets.

The development of entrepreneurial activity and its improvement is considered the main pressing issue of the current period. It cannot be said that the organizational, legal and economic conditions necessary for entrepreneurial activity meet the needs of the industrial sectors of the republic at a completely satisfactory level. The development of entrepreneurial activity in a liberalized market economy is associated with the improvement of the financial, credit and tax system. The development of entrepreneurial activity in a market economy as the main factor ensures the elimination and prevention of economic crises.

The main task of entrepreneurship is related to the creation of new supply markets through the production of products of new demand. Taking into account the consumption of new consumers of business entities, that is, the consumer market, firstly, the development of new production processes should ensure the development of their economic activity through the release of new innovative products in two main areas, and secondly, the opening of new consumer markets and their development.

In short, entrepreneurship is the main factor of production, and it is not only the ability to prepare cocktails, but also the knowledge and experience embodied in a person in effectively carrying out organizational, managerial and economic activities in the production process. Entrepreneurial efficiency is the result of collective work, its growth is expressed in the level of use of equipment and production technologies used in production, increasing labor productivity, efficient use of working time, and improving the quality of labor.

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