

**THE PLACE AND ROLE OF ENTERPRISE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE  
NATIONAL ECONOMY**

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**Annotation:** *This article provides insights and reflections on the role and place of enterprise in the development of the national economy.*

**Keywords:** *private property, market relations, enterprise, economic activity.*

The independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan has led to quantitative and qualitative changes in our national economy. Today, the economy of our country is developing on the basis of a model specially developed for our country, the transition to market relations, aimed at democratization of society, strengthening the economic potential and making the country one of the developed countries. This model is based on five important principles of economic reform and is defined by the necessary legislation that protects the freedom of economic entities, private property and entrepreneurship.

In the implementation of these tasks, which are required for the development of the economy, enterprises play an important role, as they are the main production link of the economy, as well as meet the needs of consumers through the production of goods and services.

The basis of the national economy is enterprises. The material, social and spiritual goods necessary for all human beings are created in enterprises. Defines the structure, content, scale and level of development of enterprises, industries and sectors. From them network and territorial associations are formed, cities, districts, regions are formed. It should be noted that the number of registered legal entities (except for farmers and farms) amounted to 285.3 thousand units, of which 268.4 thousand are operating or 94.1% of the total number of registered legal entities.

When we talk about the purpose of the enterprise in most literatures, we observe one-sided views on the subject. That is, the purpose of the enterprise is to make a profit (income) from its activities. For example: AA Sergeev - "An enterprise is an independent entity established for the production of goods, works and services for profit" and states that "despite the large number of forms, enterprises acquire the same character for the purpose of making a profit" 1 . In fact, the more fully an enterprise meets the demand for its products, the higher its efficiency will be. In this regard, we consider it appropriate to cite the views of Henry Ford, the founder of the theory of "Fordism", which created the American automobile and "Philosophy of Practice".

G. Ford understood the purpose of entrepreneurship to be to serve society, and said, "Work done only for profit is the highest level of risk.

... The goal of an enterprise is not to make a profit or speculate, but to produce for consumption. If Bordiu realizes that the producer is not being served, his future will not be long. "2 In a memorandum, L.P. Bin, the head of Bin, a well-known entrepreneur, wrote the following thesis, which all workers and employees must follow: "The consumer is our king: We depend on the consumer, the consumer is not from us. No one has ever won anything by arguing with their consumer. The consumer is the one who brings us his demand. Our job is to meet their needs by benefiting ourselves and them."

German scientists F.K.Bea, E.Dixtla, M.Shvaytasra in the textbook "Enterprise Economics" ("Economics of Enterprise" publishing house "INFRA-M", 1999.) put forward the idea that the effectiveness of the enterprise depends on the full satisfaction of demand through its proposal.

Industrial enterprises occupy one of the leading positions in the national economy of our country. One third of the gross domestic product is generated in the industrial sector.

Industrial enterprises equip all sectors of the economy with advanced, modern equipment. The technical and economic level of agriculture, construction, transport, communications and other spheres depends on the level of industrial development. Further development of the industrial sector is an important factor in strengthening the country's economy.

Along with the means of production, industrial enterprises also produce consumer goods and serve to increase the living standards of the population.

Industry, especially heavy industry, is the basis of reproduction in the national economy. It relentlessly reproduces the means of production for itself and for other sectors of the economy. It equips all branches of heavy industry, agriculture, communications, construction and trade with advanced techniques. The technical equipment of all branches of the national economy will serve to increase social labor productivity and expand the scale of production.

The industry processes agricultural products and produces the bulk of consumer goods. The level of provision of the population with consumer goods often depends on the development of industry.

The development of industry will contribute to the rational allocation of productive forces, the comprehensive growth of the country's economic regions, the targeted use of natural resources.

Professor E.X. According to Mahmudov, an enterprise has the status of a legal entity, an independent business entity that produces, sells or exchanges products (works, services) in order to meet the needs of consumers (buyers) and earn income (profit) based on the use of its property.

Owns separate property in its own property, economic or operational management and is liable for its obligations with this property, can own and exercise property or personal non-property rights on its own behalf, can fulfill obligations, is a plaintiff and responsible in court The receiving organization is a legal entity. Legal entities must have an independent balance sheet or budget.

The authors, led by Professor BA Abdukarimov, believe that the following description of the company is theoretically and practically expedient. An enterprise is a legal entity that produces, exchanges, and performs other work and services, makes decisions and is responsible for its activities, based on the use of private resources to meet the needs of the population and to benefit or perform other social functions. is a large-scale business entity.

The industrial capacity of each country, as well as the indicators of scientific and technological development and modernization of the economy are determined primarily by large enterprises. Therefore, we must not forget the role and place of large enterprises in the development of "small" economy, ie in opening the way for small and medium enterprises and micro-firms. In addition to the large number of employees, these enterprises have ample opportunities to implement scientific and technical achievements, produce high quality products, encourage labor and develop friendly partnerships (including with foreign companies and firms). Therefore, the convenience of large, medium and small enterprises is the most important task of science and economic practice, based on the requirements of public production and the prospects for the development of the national economy. Ways to solve this task in every sector and sector of the economy may not be similar or have the same description. It is necessary to act in accordance with the existing conditions and development advantages in each individual economic situation.

The activities of enterprises have a direct impact on the national economy and its sectors. The

better, more efficient and more profitable the enterprises, the higher the performance of the whole economy, including their own. It is believed that a market economy liberalizes the activities of enterprises, strengthens their independence and creates ample opportunities for the organization of production and achieving high profitability. Maybe it really is. However, how an enterprise, especially a state-owned enterprise, works, its benefits to society, the level of profitability, the employment of employees should be considered not only by the enterprises, but also by the state. For the same reason, the state not only creates great opportunities for enterprises, but also controls them in the prescribed manner. The "fate" of state-owned enterprises can not remain indifferent to the final results of their production activities. Bankrupt enterprises, loss-making production, economic insolvency - all this is a heavy burden for both the business community and the state.

World experience shows that in a market economy, not all enterprises can overcome competition and operate efficiently, as well as make a profit or profit. As a result, thousands of enterprises will be established, included in the scope of economic activity, and almost all of them will be liquidated for various reasons. Therefore, bankruptcy and liquidation of enterprises are common in a market economy, and it is necessary to be careful not to fall into this trap, but it is not necessary to make a tragedy out of it.

The role and importance of any enterprise in the national economy depends not only on the products produced, the amount of profit or income received, but also on the participation of this enterprise in the employment of the population. By providing employment to the population, in addition to performing their direct production functions, enterprises also contribute to the reduction of unemployment, and, consequently, to an increase in labor activity and an improvement in the social situation.

Here it is clear that everything does not depend only on the enterprise itself, of course. This is because in the process of carrying out its activities, the enterprise interacts with other enterprises that supply raw materials, equipment and other means of production or act as consumers of the product. Any shortcomings and deficiencies in this relationship, including untimely delivery of raw materials, materials and equipment, late payment, late payment of debts and other violations of business rules and obligations will lead to deterioration of the economic situation of the enterprise, its insolvency. Therefore, the need for effective and highly profitable activities of enterprises is inextricably linked with the discipline of all enterprises to properly organize production and strictly fulfill their obligations to their partners and the state.

There are many micro-firms, small and large manufacturing enterprises in Uzbekistan, which cover almost all sectors of the economy - from heavy industry to light industry, from processing of agricultural products to scientific production. In their activities, they use all the factors of production - land, natural and labor resources, equipment and technology, investment, the basis of production by modern science or a modern information system called the national wealth of the country. It is well known that wealth or potential is created through the actions of several generations and the whole of society. The task of enterprises is to preserve and effectively use this wealth. Even a slight deviation from these principles of management leads to a decrease in the efficiency of public production, homelessness and waste. Businesses are no exception.

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