

THE EARLY EVOLUTION OF THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP CONCEPT

Rakhmonova Sardora Muminjonovna

Senior Teacher, Uzbekistan State World Languages University

Annotation: In modern economic development, the term “entrepreneur” and its essence are gaining increasing importance. Entrepreneurship is not only an economic activity but also a key driving force for social, cultural, and innovative development. This article analyzes the initial formation, historical roots, and evolutionary processes of the concept of the "entrepreneur."

Keywords: creative destruction, evolutionary stage, concept, entrepreneur, entrepreneurship, environmental sustainability.

ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНАЯ ЭВОЛЮЦИЯ КОНЦЕПЦИИ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА

Рахмонова Сардора Муминжоновна

Старший преподаватель Узбекского государственного университета мировых языков

Аннотация: В современном экономическом развитии термин «предприниматель» и его сущность приобретают всё большее значение. Предпринимательство представляет собой не только экономическую деятельность, но и важную движущую силу социального, культурного и инновационного развития. В данной статье анализируются первоначальное формирование, исторические корни и эволюционные процессы концепции «предприниматель».

Ключевые слова: креативная деструкция, эволюционный этап, концепция, предприниматель, предпринимательство, экологическая устойчивость.

TADBIRKOR KONSEPSIYASINING DASTLABKI EVOLYUTSIYASI

Raxmonova Sardora Muminjonovna

O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti katta o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: Zamonaviy iqtisodiy taraqqiyotda “tadbirkor” atamasi va uning mazmun-mohiyati tobora muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Tadbirkorlik faqatgina iqtisodiy faoliyat emas, balki ijtimoiy, madaniy va innovatsion rivojlanishning muhim harakatlantiruvchi kuchidir. Ushbu maqolada “tadbirkor” konsepsiyasining ilk shakllanishi, tarixiy ildizlari va evolyutsion jarayonlari tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: kreativ destruktsiya, evolyutsion bosqich, konsepsiya, tadbirkor, entrepreneur, ekologik barqarorlik.

Introduction. The concept of entrepreneurship first began to take shape in European economic thought in the 18th century. During this period, the term “entrepreneur” was used by economist Richard Cantillon (1680–1734). Cantillon defined an entrepreneur as a person who takes risks. According to him, an entrepreneur is a person who buys products in conditions of price uncertainty and then sells them in the hope of making a profit.

Although later classical economists such as Adam Smith and David Ricardo focused on the factors of production, the specifics of entrepreneurial activity were not separately distinguished. However, Jean-Baptiste Say (1767–1832) filled this gap and presented the entrepreneur as the main person organizing production. According to Say, an entrepreneur is a person who combines these resources and manages them in the direction of economic efficiency.

One of the important stages in the development of the concept of entrepreneurship is the innovation theory proposed by Joseph Schumpeter (1883–1950). Schumpeter sees the entrepreneur as an agent who drives economic growth through new ideas, products, production technologies, and markets. He introduced the term “creative destruction” to explain the process of renewal by breaking down old economic structures.

The initial stages of the concept of entrepreneurship are based on the following stages:

The risk factor: According to Cantillon’s theory, entrepreneurship is the management of risk.

The organizational role: In Say’s concept, the entrepreneur is an organizer who combines the factors of production.

The innovative approach: Schumpeter described the entrepreneur as a creator of innovation, a provider of economic growth.

These historical approaches formed the basis for the formation of modern entrepreneurship theory. Today, entrepreneurship is not only an activity that creates a product or service, but also an activity that is closely related to social responsibility, environmental sustainability, and digital innovation. But the roots of these approaches were formed precisely in the above initial evolutionary stages.

Conclusion. The concept of entrepreneurship has evolved over time from simple to complex. Initially, it was understood as a person who takes economic risks, and later it was formed as a person who organizes production and implements innovations. Today’s entrepreneurship theory is based on these initial evolutionary approaches. Therefore, studying the historical roots of the concept of entrepreneurship allows us to understand its modern meaning more deeply.

List of used literature

1. Cantillon, R. (1755). *Essai sur la Nature du Commerce en Général*. London.
2. Say, J.-B. (1803). *A Treatise on Political Economy*.
3. Schumpeter, J.A. (1934). *The Theory of Economic Development*. Harvard University Press.

4. Smith, A. (1776). *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*.
5. Kirzner, I.M. (1973). *Competition and Entrepreneurship*. University of Chicago Press.
6. Hisrich, R.D., Peters, M.P., & Shepherd, D.A. (2017). *Entrepreneurship*. McGraw-Hill Education.
7. McClelland, D.C. (1961). *The Achieving Society*. Princeton, NJ: Van Nostrand.
8. Drucker, P.F. (1985). *Innovation and Entrepreneurship*. Harper & Row.