

# Coverage of Entrepreneurship Issues in Historical Sources and Materials and their Essence

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## **Abstract:**

the article, based on historical and legal sources, highlights the history of the formation of entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan and the stages of their development, the formation of the primary form of ownership in antiquity, land tenure and changes in relations in the Middle Ages. Based on historical materials, issues of private property in the region in the middle and late centuries, as well as issues of privatization and the formation of feudal orders in business are analyzed. The article describes the emergence of entrepreneurship in the early Middle Ages and modern entrepreneurship in Turkestan during the Russian Empire, as well as the limitations of entrepreneurship in Soviet times and the historiography of small business and entrepreneurship during the years of independence of Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** entrepreneurship, land ownership, community, market, economy, historical and legal source, property, Turkestan, Turan, antiquity, the Middle Ages, the Soviet period, the period of independence.

**1. Introduction:** Today, the field of entrepreneurship plays an important role in the socio-economic development of the world. In the current period of rapid changes, attention is being paid to business and entrepreneurship as one of the decisive, strategically important, priority areas of economic reforms. The formation and development of entrepreneurship goes back to a long history. Information about it is reflected in several historical and legal sources, a number of scientific materials, scientific studies and works. The historical analysis of the subject reflects the long-term historical evolution of business and private entrepreneurship. Therefore, historical sources and scientific materials related to

the formation and development of the business sector were comparatively studied and analyzed in the article.

**2. Method and methodology.** The article was published on the basis of the principles of objectivity, consistency, chronological study of historical and social events and phenomena, reliance on sources and evidence, accepted in all social and humanitarian sciences. The article is covered on the basis of content-analysis, historical-legal analysis, observation and expert-survey methods. The article was covered based on legal sources, scientific literature and materials, based on the scientific and theoretical analysis of sources and materials. This served as an important methodological principle in studying the history and evolution of entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan. Therefore, research based on such approaches plays an important role in improving the spiritual and moral views of people today, and in forming a sense of respect for our historical heritage in the minds of the population.

**3. Results and discussions.** World history and experience testify that entrepreneurship is an important branch of improving the lifestyle of the population, filling the market with products, increasing the state's income and economic power. Before talking about entrepreneurship and its formation and development, it is appropriate to dwell on the dictionary meaning and explanation of the word "entrepreneur". The word "entrepreneur" is derived from the combination of the Arabic and Persian words "tadbir" and "kor" and means an organizer, an event seeker. According to the "Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language", an entrepreneur is a person who organizes production or other activities, finances, manages a commercial or industrial enterprise for profit [1. B. 636].

There are individual and collective types of entrepreneurship, which are implemented in various forms. The independence of entrepreneurial activity is based on economic independence and responsibility for the activities and results of the enterprise, which is a natural or legal person, that is, an entrepreneur participates in civil affairs, the entrepreneur carries out his activities under his own responsibility [2. S. 6]. According to another definition, the specific features of entrepreneurship are expressed in a chain of continuously implemented exchange transactions, but it is noted that it becomes a source of entrepreneurship only when the exchange itself becomes an integral link of a single economic circulation and production for exchange becomes the defining function of economic entities [3. 16-17.].

If we pay attention to the first stages of the formation of entrepreneurship, some traces of the ancient economic life of the peoples of Central Asia, including the Uzbek people, occurred within the historical and cultural regions of Ancient Sogdiya and Bactria. That is, in the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age, another cultural economic center, the Sogd state, was formed, and as a result of the urbanization processes that took place in the country later, in the millennium BC. In the III-II centuries, developed craft centers were established, and private workshops were the first business centers [4. C. 108-115.]. "Avesta", which is considered the first historical and legal source of the peoples of Central Asia, and related scientific researches contain information about property ownership, the first forms of private entrepreneurship, and property disposal. According to "Avesta", "If a person rebuilds a house, allocates a place for his family, wife and children, and herds, if there is a lot of fodder, if his cattle and dogs live well, if there are delicacies in his house, and if his wife and children live comfortably, that is the destination respected".

Academician A. Askarov, regarding the early foundations of private property-based entrepreneurship in the period of early land ownership in history, said, "The formation of early land ownership in Turanzamin regions in the early Middle Ages led to a change in the relations of different categories of citizens to land and property in society. As a result, in the early Middle Ages, local private property owners - "village peasants" - began to form from the members of the free peasant community, and later, on their basis, village governors began to emerge. Ownership of land and means of production

is gradually privatized, ownership includes private property and free community property," notes [5. B. 82].

In the Middle Ages, i.e., at the end of the 7th century - the beginning of the 8th century, when the rule of the Arab caliphate was established in Movarounnahr, the private properties of the rural communities previously under the control of peasants were transferred to the hands of Arab rulers and viceroys. During this period, the "iqta" system of conditional private land and property ownership is widespread. Land and property were donated for a certain period of time and the owners of "iqta" collected taxes from farmers in the manner established by a special Decree. Not only land, but also a private mill, a bath house, a shop in the market and other immovable properties were given in the form of iqta, and the income and taxes on it were determined based on the amount of "iqta".

Information about property ownership and its distribution, profits, and their financial basis can also be found in several other historical sources. In particular, thoughts on the right to own private property in this regard can be found in "Baburnoma" by Zahiriddin Babur, "The City of Virtuous People" by Abu Nasr Farabi, "Mineralogy", "Geodesy" by Abu Rayhan Beruni, "India", "Hayrat-ul Abror" by Alisher Navoi and "Mahbub-ul Qulub" is also expressed in his works. Among the historical sources of information on our topic and the legal views on the original property, Abulgazi's "Shajari Turk", Mirzo Ulughbek's "The History of Four Nations", Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnama", Muhammad Yusuf Bayani's "Shajari Khorazmshahi" and other such works are examples of historical sources. can be done.

In the Middle Ages, Khoja Ahror Vali spent many years trying his best to unite the peoples of Central Asia and prevent all kinds of conflicts by bringing politicians together, and his high reputation played a decisive role in this. No ruler, governor, or prince ignored the words of this great man, who was called the "Sheikh of Sheikhs". Why, the people raised him to their head, he shared his property with the widows, the poor and the poor. That is, he was considered an entrepreneurial scholar of his time [6. S. 1-15]. It is noteworthy that during the period of Amir Temur and the Timurids, private property owners were supported and paid attention to. After all, the ruler deeply understood that every person can achieve pleasure and relaxation through him, and it can be seen that his principles were put into a certain system in the famous "Tuzuklari Temur". According to the rules, "One determined, enterprising, vigilant, brave and ambitious person is better than a thousand idle and indifferent people." It can be seen that entrepreneurs and business people are one of the main forces in ensuring the country's support, society's development and people's well-being. Or in the regulations, "I ordered that whoever improves any desert or builds a cornfield, or plants a garden, or improves any derelict land, they should not take anything from them in the first year, in the second year they should take what the raiyat gave with their consent, and in the third year collect taxes according to the rules" [7. B. 141], is evidence that he gave certain privileges to property owners in his time.

In the 16th - 18th centuries, during the rule of the Shaybanites and Ashtarkhanids, the first forms of entrepreneurship were further developed. In particular, in this period, the first forms of business enterprises of a modern form began to take shape in Margilon and Samarkand. Paper production in Kokand and Samarkand, metalworking in Namangan, and cast iron production in Bukhara grew more and more. For example, the fact that the first private company producing cannons was founded in Kokonda during Mallakhon's time (1858-1862) is proof of our opinion. Thus, in the late Middle Ages, the first forms of the first sex unions began to appear in home crafts, as the first manifestations of today's domesticity. This meant, first of all, the specialization of craftsmen in a certain field [8. B. 44].

The foundations of modern entrepreneurship in Turkestan began to form at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. This was caused by factors such as the influx of Russian capital and investments from Russia, the creation of the first small enterprises and factories, the activities of the first financial institutions and banks, the formation of the national bourgeoisie in the country, and

the transfer of the main sources of production to the hands of investors. After all, it is clear from history that such enterprises are mainly concentrated in the hands of large entrepreneurs, they are mainly engaged in the processing of cotton, wool, silk and leather, and the main part of the product is sent to Russia.

For example, it can be noted that Knyaz Orusov, one of the founders of the first private enterprises in the country, including the production of wool in cattle breeding, especially the technology of making ready-made products based on silk wool, took the initiative to establish private small enterprises in Zarafshon district in 1868-1870 and further expanded it. In order to ensure the continuous operation of such early private business production enterprises, they needed investments and loans. For this purpose, the first banks were established in Turkestan, and they provided various funds or loans to entrepreneurs who wanted to conduct trade and industry and build factories in the raw material base of Turkestan. Such banks include "Rus-Asia Bank", "Moscow Merchant Bank", "State Bank of Russia". This led to the establishment of a number of private business centers, factories, trade outlets, and food production enterprises specializing in various fields. In 1900 alone, there were 195 private industrial enterprises in Turkestan, which employed more than 10,000 people [9. B. 44]. "Turkestanskiy kommercheskiy adres-kalendar" (Turkestanskiy kommercheskiy adres-kalendar) compiled by M. Virsky in 1898 helps a lot in obtaining information about trade and commercial enterprises and other business objects in the country. It contains a list of all private trading companies, commercial enterprises, shops, markets, banks, advertising distribution companies with participation of Russian capital (investments) in Samarkand, Fergana, Syrdarya regions and Bukhara emirate, their addresses, production and sources of income [ 10. B. 44].

By the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, a layer of small and medium-sized entrepreneurs began to form in the country among the European and local bourgeoisie. The creation of such a system did not affect the basis of socio-economic relations, such as ownership, sale, disposal of private property, which was historically formed in the country, but it led to a change in its modern nature and the basis of management. That is, the management and disposal of private property was completely subordinated to the interests of the empire and communist ideology.

Especially in the first quarter of the 20th century, the socio-economic activities carried out by the Russian Empire, then by the Bolshevik government, as well as the state's policy towards private owners and entrepreneurs from the first years of this regime, became one of the important means of using the national wealth of Turkestan peoples for the interests of the metropolis. Confiscation of property and the adaptation of relations to new conditions became one of the activities of state importance, and it showed its economic and financial consequences.

In the 30s and 40s of the 20th century, private entrepreneurship was completely restricted in the Soviet Union, and state monopoly was established over the means of production. The state's complete control over the production and distribution of products on the basis of planning has led to a tendency towards violence in economic policy, and the widespread use of administrative measures instead of economic factors. Instead of private property, state property in production, collective farm cooperative ownership, and state-owned industrial and light industrial enterprises, mainly primary processors of raw materials, were preserved.

In economic life, the republic has become a region that mainly supplies raw materials, production in all areas of the economy has become one-sided, and all branches of industry have remained at a low level. Wealthy farms with private property were under surveillance and pressure, people working in state and party bodies were imprisoned and exiled as traitors to the state and society. Among such people there are entrepreneurs and businessmen, who were considered to belong to the category of rich classes, and began to be unjustly arrested and brought to criminal responsibility. Of course, there were party, Soviet, economic workers, military, intellectuals and rich peasants among them. Only in 1930-1933, 5,500 peasant farms were confiscated and exiled from their lands to other countries, most

of them died there. At that time, approximately 3,000 families from Uzbekistan and 10,000 families from the Republics of Central Asia were relocated to Skadovsk, Kakhovka and desert areas in Kherson region [11. B. 47]. From the 50s and 60s of the 20th century, as in other republics of the USSR, the development of the national economy of Uzbekistan was transferred to a management system based on a full state monopoly. In accordance with the Special Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1961, entrepreneurship and business activities were completely suspended in the country. Information about them is kept only in statistical data and reports.

4. Summary. In general, according to a number of historical sources and materials, it was confirmed that the formation of entrepreneurship arose and developed in the process of long historical development. Private property and its early roots have been shown to go back to much earlier periods of human history. The analysis of historical and legal sources and materials was explained by the fact that the form and content of entrepreneurship changed and developed in a certain sense in each historical period. In the Middle Ages and after that, all property in the region was privatized, and ownership consisted of private property and free community property, and the ownership, disposal, and sale of such property was the authority of the property owner. Only during the reign of the Soviet regime, as a result of the opposite policy of the state in relation to private property, the essence of this field changed, even it was forgotten and lost its essence. But the 20th century

Since the beginning of the 90s, more precisely, the threshold of Uzbekistan's independence and the first years of independence, ample opportunities have been created for the revival and development of this industry. The analysis of some historical-legal sources and scientific materials explained that the traditional sense of ownership of private property characteristic of people's lifestyle has already been formed, and in the years of independence, people's entrepreneurial skills have begun to form and are developing further.

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