

Entrepreneurial Capital and Stages of its Action

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ABSTRACT

The article will focus on entrepreneurial capital and its features, bilateral specificity in action and the stages of their implementation.

The implementation of the tasks set by the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Resolution No. 39 of PQ-31.01.2023, that is, financial support of entrepreneurial initiatives of the population, first of all, further improvement of the small business and entrepreneurial environment in the neighborhoods, systematic continuation of activities for the employment of young people and women with.

Therefore, all material means, goods and money, which are at the disposal of the entrepreneur and used for the purpose of profit and are moved by hired labor, are collectively called entrepreneurial capital. Entrepreneurial capital is constantly on the move in the process of production and circulation, and this goes through a number of stages in the process of movement.

Capital has two characteristics, the value of which – as it is known to many, consists in the socially necessary labor spent on the production of this capital.

And the elegance of capital lies in its:

- a) in the creation of many types and quantities of elegance (goods and services);
- b) in ensuring employment of the workforce;
- c) in the organization of a partial value, that is, in its formation;
- d) the most important thing is manifested by its full participation in the creation and assimilation of the additional product.

No matter in what area and in what form capital applies and what components it consists of, it will have a dual property in all its manifestations and will be valid as a unit of those properties. These characteristics of capital come from two different characteristics in the commodity and the

cause that causes it – the two-way description of Labor embodied in the commodity. Because money is a product of the development of Commodity Exchange, historically and logically it is the initial link of capital. The double feature of entrepreneurial capital and its action can be expressed as follows. The double feature in the commodity in turn also goes to entrepreneurial capital. Because it will consist of productive capital in the form of money, means of production and labor, as well as finished goods. At the moment, capital goods also show a value that has the property of growth. The process of action of entrepreneurial capital consists in two aspects, namely – the transition of one type of naflism qualitatively to another type of naflism and the increase in quantity, and the growth process of value.

The double feature of entrepreneurial capital and its action is ultimately manifested in the two sides of the newly created good, firstly, qualitatively of a new type and appearance, and quantitatively of increased elegance, and secondly, in transferred and added value. Entrepreneurial capital is constantly on the move in the process of production and circulation, and this goes through a number of stages in the process of movement. Any investment in production begins its movement from the form of money. Money (P) is spent (advanced) on the purchase of necessary goods from the market of relevant resources, namely means of production (IV) and labor (Ik). In this case, money is spent not only on the purchase of goods, but also on the purchase of factors of economic activity necessary for production. In this sphere of circulation, money capital goes through the first stage of its movement.

As a result of this process, funds in the form of money become a form of productive capital, and they are potential factors of the production process. The second stage in the movement of capital is the process of production (I), as a result of which a ready-to-consume commodity takes the form of a commodity (T). The value of the goods generated here exceeds the value spent on the means of production and labor.

Because in the value of the goods generated, there will also be the displaced value of the means of production, the equivalent of the value of the labor force and the value of the additional product generated by them. In the third stage, the sale of manufactured goods occurs.

At this stage, the goods are converted into money and return to their original form. Initially, the amount spent in the form of money returns again in the form of money, but more in quantity. Thus it can be expressed in terms of $P=P+P$. The money capital from the sale of goods is again spent on the purchase of production factors, and thus the above action is repeated without interruption. The fact that entrepreneurial capital consistently goes through three stages in its movement, regularly turns from one form to another, and again returns to its initial form is called its circular rotation. The first and third stages of circular circulation occur in the sphere of circulation, that is, in the market of resources and goods, and the second stage occurs in production. Therefore, the formula shows the intervals between the production process and the sphere of treatment separated by points (...). At each stage, capital enters a certain form of action. At the first stage, it comes to the surface in the form of money, at the second stage, productive or production factors, and at the third stage, in the form of goods. In the process of circular circulation of capital, each of its forms performs a separate task, and accordingly they are called forms of movement of capital.

The action of the capital monetary form consists in creating the conditions necessary for economic activity. This is achieved by making money through the means of production and the advance on the purchase of Labor. The movement of the productive form of capital will focus on the task of ensuring the production of goods and the achievement of an increase in value in this process. Through the action of the capital commodity form, the realization of the value of the goods produced in the form of a price occurs, and with the transformation of the increased value into money, the entrepreneur's goal of profit is ensured. In order for production to continue without interruption, entrepreneurial capital must transform from one form of itself into another,

and at the same time exist in all three forms. If entrepreneurial capital is at a standstill in any of these forms, the continuity in its movement is broken. All three forms of entrepreneurial capital will have their own circular rotation at the same time.

No matter in what positive-economic forms capital makes its movement, for them, as we noted above, the appearance of movement of circular circulation and its stages is general. At the same time, in some forms of economic activity, the circular circulation of entrepreneurial capital, their stages and forms of action differ in terms of their economic content.

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