

## THE HISTORY OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN THE BELARUSIAN LANDS

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Entrepreneurship is a way of managing, which, resulting from centuries-old evolution, has established itself in the economy of developed countries.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the main milestones of the formation and development of entrepreneurship in the Belarusian lands.

**Material and methods.** The research material was the normative legal acts of the Republic of Belarus, scientific and educational literature. Methods: dialectical-materialistic, analysis, synthesis, modeling, comparative studies, interpretation of law.

**Results and their discussion.** Initially, entrepreneurs were enterprising, energetic, gambling people operating in the market, prone to risky operations. Then, entrepreneurship began to include any activity that is not prohibited by law and aimed at increasing profits. The process of formation and development of entrepreneurship was contradictory and complex. It depended on the conditions created by the state and the entrepreneurial activity of the population. It is known that only 5% of the population is capable of entrepreneurship, and only 1% can become rich and successful, the rest go bankrupt.

Its first shoots appeared with the legal protection of private property, personal freedom of a person, the formation of commodity-money relations.

The history of domestic entrepreneurship goes back centuries. However, its design as a social institution dates back to the end of the XVIII century. This was due to the decay of feudal-serf relations and the formation of capitalist production.

Due to the partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (1772, 1793, 1795), the Belarusian lands became part of the Russian Empire. As a result, productions (manufactories) in the eastern part of Belarus were created, as a rule, in the estates of Russian nobles, prominent state and military figures. The natural resources of the Belarusian region contributed to the growth of industry, while serfdom restrained the entrepreneurial activity of the population.

Cities became the basis for the development of entrepreneurship, as centers of handicraft and industrial production and exchange. Many commercial and trading settlements appeared near the cities.

The successful growth of business activity in those days was facilitated by loans (short-term and long-term), trade loans, and the authorized procedure for collecting debts from insolvent debtors.

In February 1861, serfdom was abolished by the manifesto of Alexander II, followed by a series of reforms that enabled peasants to engage in entrepreneurial activity more actively. This contributed to an increase in the number of work-

ers, factories and plants. From 1861 to 1914, the volume of production in the country increased more than 10 times. Technologies in industry are developing rapidly; there appear monopolistic associations like unions, syndicates, trusts.

The lack of minerals, the high density of the population on the territory of the Belarusian lands, which had small plots of land, led to the fact that the mass of peasants filled the ranks of small commodity producers. The lack of money, developed tools, entrepreneurial skills contributed to their massive ruin, lumpenization and radicalization.

Unfortunately, the slogans of the Great October Socialist Revolution (the October coup) - land for peasants, factories and plants for workers - were not implemented in practice.

Consequently, the continuous collectivization and nationalization (1917-1921), violent economic and administrative measures taken later by the Soviet government, led to the displacement of private capital and the establishment of the public sector in the national economy. For a long time private entrepreneurship disappeared throughout the Soviet territory, including the BSSR. The private sector included only small household farming, hunting, and small industrial artels.

As a result of perestroika, great changes began to take place in the entire economic and social space in 1987. During this period, the USSR law "On Self-employment" was adopted, which contributed to its growth.

Legislation is being updated, new Constitutions and codes of laws are being adopted. The Law of 1991 "On Entrepreneurship" has opened wide legal and socio-economic opportunities for the development of entrepreneurship in the territory of the Republic of Belarus. An important role for the new economic relations was played by the Law of 1992 "On Business Companies". This landmark regulatory legal act regulated all the main areas of creation, functioning and liquidation of commercial organizations in the Republic of Belarus. Its role for business and the economy as a whole is difficult to overestimate.

In 1993, the law "On Privatization and Denationalization of State Property" was adopted. Unlike the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus, thanks to the creative activity of President A.G. Lukashenko, has preserved and increased its economic potential, including by supporting small and medium-sized businesses. The Codes adopted in 1998 - Civil, Economic, Customs, Water, "On Land", Civil Procedure, etc. - contributed to the systematization of legislation, creating a solid legal basis for doing business and entrepreneurship.

The Law of the Republic of Belarus of 01.07.2010 "On the support of small and medium-sized enterprises of the Republic of Belarus" promotes the regulation of entrepreneurial activity. This law is aimed at defining the organizational and legal foundations for the support of small and medium-sized enterprises, and creates favorable conditions for its development throughout the territory of the Republic of Belarus.

In order to develop entrepreneurship, regulate the market of goods and services, exercise state control over the quality of products, attract investment, develop industry and international relations on the territory of the Republic of Belarus, a number of regulatory legal acts were subsequently adopted that regulate registration and liquidation of business entities, licensing, certification.

**Conclusion.** Belarusian society faces challenges of increasing the efficiency and social prestige of doing business and entrepreneurship, on the one hand, and the revival of public confidence in honest and responsible business, on the other. It is necessary to strengthen the control of state bodies and civil society over the quality of products and services provided by public and private individuals. It is also necessary to create the same conditions for public and private enterprises in the field of investment and taxation.

In accordance with Article 13 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, the state provides and guarantees equal opportunities for entrepreneurial and other economic activities not prohibited by law [1, p. 6]. Public and private (entrepreneurial) innovations are the main driver, the technological foundation for the development and improvement of the economy and the state as a whole. Highly educated, motivated, enterprising people are required for the Republic of Belarus to succeed in the international technology race. The task of a socio-moral state is to combine breakthrough technologies with human capital within the framework of a consolidated state-civil society. [2, p. 3-10].

1. The Constitution of the Republic of Belarus: with amendments and additions adopted at the republican referendums of November 24, 1996, October 17, 2004 and February 27, 2002 – Minsk: National Center for Legal Information of the Republic of Belarus, 2022. – 80 p.

2. Bochkov, A. A. Conceptual and Methodological Foundations of the Development of Modern Law in Belarus and Russia in the Context of Digitalization / A.A. Bochkov, P.V. Gurshchenkov, G. Sh. Bochkova // Right. Economy. Psychology. – 2022. – № 4(27). – P. 3-10. URL: <https://rep.vsu.by/handle/123456789/36229> (date of application: 01.02.2023).

## **THE INNOVATIVE CLIMATE OF THE COMPANY AS ONE OF THE HYGIENE FACTORS OF THE FORMATION OF HUMAN CAPITAL**

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It is common knowledge that the term "human capital" first appeared in the works of Nobel laureate in economics Theodor Schultz, who stated that improving the well-being of poor people does not depend on land, technology or their efforts, but rather on knowledge. In the 60s of the 20th century, an explosive growth of research on the human factor and human capital began. Economists have drawn attention to the fact that the main source of well-being for a modern person is knowledge, and knowledge capital is more efficient than traditional