

METHODOLOGY OF FORMATION SKILLS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP AMONG STUDENTS THROUGH THE NATIONAL CRAFTS

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ABSTRACT

The article explores the challenges formation of entrepreneurial skills of students in the process of higher education using the tools of national crafts.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship skills, national crafts, facilitator, methodology.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

In the conditions of a modern market economy, the main areas of activity of institutions of higher and secondary specialized vocational education are the formation of personal excellence of graduates, their orientation towards continuous work on themselves and the implementation of effective work activities, as well as the formation of knowledge and skills in entrepreneurship and business, the introduction of aspirations into their consciousness to master the skill, assist in determining the place of work and adaptation to the labor market.

The development of entrepreneurship skills among students on the basis of national craftsmanship is an important factor in the prospective development of a class of middle owners helping to increase the national and spiritual potential of society and, at the same time, enhances national wealth to the establishment of socio-political stability in accordance with the global economic system.

Thus, the following questions arise: What is the role of educational institutions in achieving the above goal today?

What are the achievements and disadvantages in this area and the problems of their solution?

The content and directions of economic reforms, the nature, forms, features of the activities of entrepreneurs, artisans, their spiritual and moral character were investigated by Sh. Akhunov, A. Ibrokhimov, R. Ismoilov, R. Muhiddinov, H. R. Sanakulov, K. Sh. Sirojuddinov, T. Eraliev, R. R. Khakimov, J. Hasanboev and others.

The theoretical basis of small business and private entrepreneurship, the problems of their development are reflected in the studies of B.Yu.Hodiev, I.A.Bakiyev, A.Yo.Ostonova, K.Muftaydinova, N.S. Kasymova, MRR.Boltaboyev, M S.S.Kasymova; N.Kamalova, S. Bobokulov, R. Khakimov and A. Nizamov highlighted the pedagogical features of the formation of economic knowledge and entrepreneurship among students.

Analysis of the problem of national handicraft shows that scientists H. Ziyoev, U. Akhmadzhonov, H. Gulomov, H. Bobobekov, Sh. Vohidov, K. Razhabov, N. Abdurahimova,

G. Agzamova investigated certain aspects of the state of handicraft and entrepreneurship in our country positions of scientific objectivity and from a historical point of view.

When covering the medieval (medieval) history of Central Asia, G. Agzamova partially stopped at vapros trading and handicrafts in that period and, by analyzing the sources, tried to determine the role of handicraft in social and economic history.

EM Psecherova in her studies paid attention to the study of pottery in the regions of Central Asia and gave an assessment of the history of pottery in ancient and middle ages. N.A. Dmitrieva and L.I. Akimova also analyzed and evaluated the role of pottery art in the history of the ancient world and in ancient times.

Research Methodology

Formation of entrepreneurship skills in youth education is one of the factors inherent in the conditions of a market economy. The word entrepreneur is associated with a person who ensures the unity of people and economic resources, namely: the means of production, labor and natural resources.

Entrepreneurial organizer, he is initiative and strives for innovations, is not afraid of economic and other risks.

These qualities are the skills of entrepreneurship

Maviki of entrepreneurship - initiative, organizing, innovation, economic risks, not afraid of responsibility, used in their unity.

The most important signs of entrepreneurship and the principles of their implementation are as follows:

1. Participation in property relations, in all directions of production or its individual types, in distribution and ownership and created goods.
2. Economic freedom, the choice of types of economic activity, the provision of resources to it, the freedom to manage the sale and purchase (sale and purchase).
3. Taking responsibility for economic activity, for the results of labor, calculation of possible economic risks.
4. The desire to obtain profit, forecasting activities for profit, the ability to use the income.
5. Knowledge of commercial secrets, the prevention of outsiders to the Binna's of knowledge, which have a secret character.
6. Participation in competition, compliance with the rules and laws of the market and, in particular, competition, opposition to dishonest and uncivilized methods of conducting competition.
7. Conducting honest office work without cheating and deception, concern for the credibility of the business, trust in others. One of the types of entrepreneurship is handicraft - the production of small national – traditional goods, using ordinary labor tools individually and a type of industry based on manual labor; general name of the profession for the production of similar products. Despite the wide distribution of large-scale industrial production, some areas of small-scale production have survived and continue to function. In poorly developed countries, small-scale production occupies an important place in the national economy.

As a result of the preparation of student students for activities in the field of national craftsmanship, the following qualities are formed:

- 1) increase in income for the well-being of the family, the accumulation of material wealth;
- 2) the desire for independent activity on the basis of the rational use of the experience of “ustozov” (masters);
- 3) manifestation of freedom, creativity, initiative in the process of activity;
- 4) self-management of your business as an entrepreneur.

In order to become an entrepreneur, it is necessary to have a complex of abilities, to put forward leading ideas.

In a market economy there are ample opportunities to become a shareholder in business. Those who are involved in business in any field must have certain knowledge and skills. First of all, it is necessary to enrich the theoretical knowledge in a certain direction. In addition, it is important to have certain qualities of character:

1. Strong desire, dedication. These qualities are very important. Each entrepreneurial activity includes the preparation of a business plan, its implementation and a positive result of the project development.

2. Willingness to possible risks. A successful entrepreneur always provides for the possibility of withdrawing from the plan in case of unforeseen circumstances. Therefore, it does not invest 100% percent of time and money in an unknown product, and in the event of difficulties and failures, it has resources and plan “B”.

3. Self-confidence diligence, discipline and commitment to achieving the goal. Satisfaction and pleasure from their own activities are necessary. In some cases, we need perseverance and even stubbornness.

4. Adaptation and flexibility. Market demands are changing very quickly. Successful businessmen readily meet each new request, optimizing new discoveries. This makes it possible to raise the requirements for products and services to satisfy the needs of consumers.

5. Ability to manage finances. To work became profitable, it takes some time. To do this, you need to know and strictly control costs and make rational use of financial resources. Experienced entrepreneurs understand this mandatory requirement very well, calculate financial expenses for this period and for the future, make up a financial management plan. It is also important to schedule as many operations as possible for the initial period. In the process of implementing a business plan, it is advisable to carry out step-by-step development.

Of great importance for the formation of entrepreneurial skills among students are not only the pedagogical techniques used by the teacher, but also the participation of students in entrepreneurial activity on the basis of cooperation, taking into account their interests and needs, and especially participation in work as a facilitator. Therefore, when forming the skills of the facilitator, specific forms and techniques are used to properly organize the work.

The facilitator - (English - “facilitate”, “simplify”) - a person creating a positive environment in small groups, facilitating the process of working with students. This means that the teacher explaining the scientific and theoretical ideas on the topic of the lesson needs to find the most accessible, vital, and understandable ways of explanation. Students' entrepreneurial skills are manifested in the process of classroom and extracurricular activities, in ordinary life situations, in economic processes. Students apply them to themselves, to society, to their current lives. Entrepreneurial skills in their content are inextricably linked with the display of trust in honesty and transparency, economic consciousness in the commercial sphere. Forms of formation of entrepreneurship skills:

- * In the process of the lesson
- * In the process of a lesson after school hours in educational institutions.
- * In the process of working outside educational institutions.

By entering into communication with teachers, facilitators and specialists in a particular field, students gain insights and realize the importance of entrepreneurial skills. Discussing the positive aspects of their actions and relationships, learn the economic norms and rules. Practice, the basics of knowledge, the development of the theory are accepted without objection, but experience is acquired only in the process of activity. The main provisions of the research work were implemented in the process of experimental work, which was carried out at several stages.

Before the experiment, the tasks were defined:

- to check the system of the developed tasks in order to determine the level of formation of students' knowledge and skills of national crafts;
- develop guidelines for the definition and addition of a system of tasks, their use in the educational process;
- to conduct a formative experiment based on a system of tasks;
- implement a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the results of the formative experiment.

To perform the above tasks, research methods were used: observation, conversations. And questionnaires, experiment, its analysis, synthesis.

The following are the criteria for developing entrepreneurship skills among students by means of national crafts:

1. The presence of concepts about entrepreneurship and craftsmanship.
 2. Fulfillment and propensity to any kind of fishing.
 3. Recognition of national crafts as a profession.
 4. Expression of their attitude to the entrepreneurship on the basis of national crafts.
 5. Mastering business activities.
 6. Realization of activities in the field of national craftsmanship based on entrepreneurial skills.
- Analysis and Results

In order to determine the effectiveness of experimental work, the respondents were grouped into experimental and control groups on an equal basis.

In the experimental group, practical activities on the formation of student entrepreneurship skills by means of national crafts were supported by a special methodology; in the control group, educational work was carried out traditionally.

During the school year, 30 students participated in the study of the subject "Basics of Entrepreneurship" (18 in the experimental group and 12 in the control group). In evaluating students' knowledge, a 100-point rating system was used. The effectiveness of the selected methodology for studying the subject "Basics of Entrepreneurship" was tested by the researcher and teacher of this discipline.

The training and education of economically literate students through the improvement of entrepreneurial skills based on national crafts in a market economy is a clear confirmation of the above ideas.

One of the ways to solve the issues outlined in the article is the development of students' entrepreneurial skills by means of folk crafts through the development of the necessary pedagogical conditions.

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