

PREPARING STUDENTS FOR BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN SCHOOL TECHNOLOGY CLASSES

E. Sotvoldiyev, V. Khamdamova, M. Ibragimova & M. Usmanova
Lecturers of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

ABSTRACT

This paper is about preparing students for entrepreneurial activities in the elementary grades, it focuses primarily on the age characteristics of students, the analysis of the experimental work, the psychological characteristics, and the forms and methods.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial activities, market economy, spirit of entrepreneurship, manufacturing, agriculture, craftsmanship, national economy.

INTRODUCTION

During the transition to a market economy, employment plays an important social and economic role. Preparing for entrepreneurial activities in the family is an important pedagogical problem. Each family strives to improve their livelihoods by fixing their economy. As a result of educating students in the economy of the primary classes, saving them in the spirit of entrepreneurship, preparing them for entrepreneurial activities brings a great deal of benefit to the community, the primary school teacher. It is because of this that the material and spiritual wealth created by mankind is the main source of economic development. The child is an equal member of the family. Hence, he also participates in the development of the family economy. Given the urgency of the issue, expanding the scope of reforms in this area, developing theoretical and pedagogical conditions for generating specific knowledge and understanding in the preparation of young people for entrepreneurial activity, is one of the pressing issues of today.

To understand the interrelationship and interrelation of such terms as “housekeeping”, “home-based work”, and “craftsmanship” that reflect the essence of the concept of “entrepreneurship” and serve to illuminate the content of a single process. According to Shodmonov, R. Alimov, T. Juraev, “the use of home economics (home-based work, crafts, bakeries, home gardens, nurseries), which is an important aspect of labor activity in the transition to a market economy; tutoring, extracurricular activities) is one of the best ways to utilize the built-in capabilities, as this method does not require the construction of additional premises and saves money while also increasing the range of services. ”.

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 11, 2006 "On measures to stimulate the expansion of co-operation between large industrial enterprises and services based on the development of home-based work" is a must for many artisans. Researcher S. Salaev explains: "... Home-based work is necessary for those who have lost family and home work, who have no opportunity to work in businesses and who need auxiliary income. In particular, it is desirable to develop handicrafts and involve young people in the family. ” In terms of history, home-based labor is inherited from our ancestors. The shopkeepers gave young and naked women home, sewed clothing and other consumer goods and engaged in trade. So the home-based movement is not new to us. This type of work is convenient and effective both for the enterprise and the employed population. This will enable

women who are mostly home-based to work, and the enterprise will be free from problems such as the need for extra workplaces. Home-based women contribute to the family budget without leaving home chores.

There are different views on entrepreneurship. In particular, the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan commented: "Entrepreneurship is an economic activity that generates profits by investing capital and generating goods and services. Entrepreneurship is economic activity on the basis of the current legislation on the basis of property responsibility and risk of ownership of property. Entrepreneurship is business, but not every business is entrepreneurship. In business, goods and services are created and entrepreneurial activity is created." R. Khakimov describes this concept as follows: "Deeply mastering the basics of business and economic knowledge, gaining relevant experience in business or management, timely and positive solution of emerging problems, etc. is a type of activity that will benefit from the full use of the available opportunities, rather than allowing it to be ineffective, ineffective and ineffective." According to the author, there is a great potential for entrepreneurship in the market economy, such as industry, agriculture, transport, public health, education, culture and public services.

In many sources, special attention is paid to the evaluation of the personality of the entrepreneur and his moral and ethical character. In particular, according to VDKamayeva, in the narrow sense, "entrepreneurship" and "entrepreneurship" are the core of the idea, which means to hold events, to organize something, to conclude an agreement. In a broader sense, it means a person working to maximize profits. Sources also reflect the following approaches: - VDKamayeva's research includes the following points: As an entrepreneur we consider not only economic subjects, but also entrepreneurs who perform all the basic functions - entrepreneurial - initiative economy. the subject, acting in accordance with the law and trying to make a profit; - Entrepreneurial and entrepreneurial activity - is an independent initiative of citizens and citizens associations established at their own risk and with a limited responsibility for the purpose of generating profit or personal income; - Entrepreneur is a person (or at the same time initiating) entrepreneurial activity in a certain field of material or spiritual production, the activity of which is at his disposal It can also be created at the expense of a private fund, a common fund of several individuals, or a government loan. Thus, the entrepreneur is a person who improves his / her business, adapts to the changing requirements of the market, and possesses the ideas for implementing and updating the movement.

Fertilizers, tested in national pedagogical experience, are the basis for the upbringing of the young generation - honesty, honesty, mutual respect, hard work, professionalism, hard work, responsibility and initiative. such as job training, and earning a living is a priority. A. Tadjiboev and M. Asatullaeva describe the development of science, commerce and economics in Central Asia in the 9th-15th centuries: "World-famous thinkers lived and worked in these times. Their works include economics, commerce, property, trade secrets, borrowing, lending, inheritance, orphans, charity, types and taxes, honest work, entrepreneurship, farming and livestock. There are some outstanding ideas about connection. They are no longer relevant today." In his work "The City of Fazil People", Abu Nasr Farabi put forward the idea that "Entrepreneurship is followed by a passion and zeal in its work experience." According to the scholar, if a specific entrepreneurship is a skill, first and foremost, when it comes to learning a craft, then this aspiration will become more active and adapt to it. A. Islamov and E. Egamov in his book "The History of Economic Education" explain Navoi's economic position: "Navoi says that wealth can be found in two ways: the first is its own labor accumulation and accumulation of wealth. He supported such wealth. Navoi advised that the wealth should be divided into three parts, the first - on expenses, the second on the needs of the family and the third, and the third on the

social benefits of the population. The second way of earning wealth is through theft, theft, and the enrichment of wealth. Navoi strongly opposed and condemned such wealth. "It is clear that Navoi's labor and entrepreneurship are an important social duty to work, to work honestly and honestly to earn money, to value their products, to save money and to use their wealth through business and entrepreneurship. puts it. It is well known that business and entrepreneurship were originally based on craftsmanship. That is why there are craftsmen's quarters in the country such as blacksmithing, knitting, copper working and embroidery.

It is clear from the contents of the model that the organization of family business, which consists of such types as manufacturing, agriculture and craftsmanship, has been the basis of the national economy during the years of independence. In the family business in the field of handicrafts are ceramics, blacksmithing, embroidery, jewelry, wood carving, knitwear, knitting, gold embroidery and engraving. In these areas, it is important for students to learn the basics of business and to be aware of the basics of entrepreneurship. Although the leading subjects in this process are the teachers of primary education, the students are taught by the leading masters of their field according to the tradition of "Master-apprentice". It is advisable to organize the study.

In the entrepreneurial activity of students:

- The mentality of the soul;
- to enjoy the results of their labor;
- striving for more profit;
- understanding of market rules;
- The desire to be an "entrepreneur" and building a reputation are very important.

The spiritual and internal experiences of such future entrepreneurs will develop in them in accordance with their entrepreneurial skills. To develop students' creative abilities:

- be independent in dealing with the challenges they face in real life;
- purposeful work;
- it is important that they are able to make good use of the situation.

It was concluded that such students had a tendency for entrepreneurship and that opportunities for developing these qualities should be identified. For this purpose:

- to inform students about the essence of entrepreneurship;
- regularly informing them on business news;
- teaching students how to plan and improve their business activities.

Based on the above considerations, it is important to note that entrepreneurship plays an important role in the formation of entrepreneurship among students. As a result of entrepreneurship, the economic development of the society contributes to a certain degree, but also the socialization of students.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the economy of market relations during the years of independence has opened wide opportunities for the development of entrepreneurship – an important component of the economy. Entrepreneurship is the creation of products and services related to economic decision-making that enables the effective organization of entrepreneurial activity in the field of national crafts. Engaging students in this process does not only ensure that they have mastered the basics of national crafts, but also prepares them for entrepreneurship.

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