

EMPIRICAL RESEARCH RESULTS OF FAMILY BUSINESS INFLUENCE ON CHILDREN'S MOTIVATION FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the effect of a family business on entrepreneurship inspiration in youthful individuals is credited to gender stereotypes generalizations, the inclination of youthful people to enterprise and the bearings of commerce inspiration to social generalizations in guardians; as well as the Association of family entrepreneurial inspiration with sexual orientation generalizations; the most highlights of sexual orientation administration; the comes about of the inquire about pointed at examining the socio-psychological characteristics of the children who are brought up within the family of business visionaries, they are intrigued in business, their inclination and arrangement of commerce capacities, as well as the impact of family trade on the entrepreneurial inspiration in children, were analyzed experimentally.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial motivation, family business, business ability, motive, gender relations, division of roles in business, motivation to succeed, interpersonal relationships in the family, gender institutions, gender management.

INTRODUCTION

Experts around the world emphasize that the premise for building a steady and productive economy is the enhancement of private ownership. In specific, the share of family companies within the share of little and medium undertakings in all divisions of the economy in Russia is 80%. In Germany, more than 90% of businesses are run by such family-owned companies [1]. According to the American Psychological Association, "...The worldwide family commerce nowadays is characterized by two characteristics. The primary is the high level of survival of a really large number of small and medium-sized enterprises possessed by the family, made by family individuals. For example, there are almost 15 million little family firms within the Joined together States. Second, family corporations and property set up on the premise of the global family business have an extraordinary reputation and centuries-old history, acquired from era to era. This is especially a highlight of England. In that nation, 16 percent of family-owned firms were owned by four eras. Those working within the Swedish family trade make up more than 60% of the employed population within the country" [2]. In many countries around the world, family trade is the prevailing frame of business. Within the improvement of world instruction, the advancement of the family trade, the study of the entrepreneurial tendencies of youthful individuals within the family, and the socio-psychological characteristics of trade skills remain one of the foremost squeezing issues within the field of brain research. The inquire about conducts broad inquire about the social mental variables of family commerce, person mental characteristics of the business person, the specific mental characteristics of little business visionaries, and the variables that contribute to the development of family commerce. Subsequently, it is practical to extend logical research in such ranges as expanding the viability of financial socialization of children within the family and the right

upbringing of economic considering, the formation of comprehensive entrepreneurial, entrepreneurial skills in young people.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In our study, we distinguish the foremost imperative variables that lead to the advancement of the family business, the specific characteristics of the person engaged in entrepreneurial exercises within the family. We have attempted to analyze a number of issues, such as the ponder of socio-psychological aspects of all the components that persuade entrepreneurship and related to the family environment.

To determine the psychological levels of motivational angles within the social behavior of people who have chosen family commerce exercises to attain the destinations of the study; to ponder the bearings of enterprise and trade inspiration of youthful individuals in connection to the social institutions of the guardians, as well as the sex teach of the family business; logical substantiation of the fact that the states of mind shaped in connection to entrepreneurial activity in young individuals are specifically related to interpersonal connections within the family; experimental consider of the reliance of entrepreneurial inspiration on self-awareness, self-esteem, and other social institutions; we have identified assignments such as conducting a comprehensive investigation of the socio-psychological characteristics of family trade and connections that give entrepreneurial aptitudes in youthful individuals, the development of practical proposals and suggestions.

A socio-psychological questionnaire compiled by the author to study the family, its composition, professional and business characteristics in the study; A. Edwards' methodology "Determining the direction of entrepreneurial motivation"; A. Karelin's test "Determination of entrepreneurial ability"; T. Dembo and S.Ya. Rubinstein's method of "Self-assessment" was used. Mathematical statistical methods (Student's t-criterion, K. Pearson's method of calculating the r-correlation coefficient) were used to process the empirical materials obtained in the study and to determine their level of statistical significance.

Our research examines the relationship of family business to the motivation of entrepreneurship in young people in relation to gender institutions, the social and psychological characteristics of family business and entrepreneurship, motivational aspects of those who choose and are prone to entrepreneurship. Thus, it is studied that the content, strength, level of attitudes formed in adolescents in relation to entrepreneurial activity depend on the social environment, interpersonal relationships in the family, which affects it. The findings on the motivation of entrepreneurial activity, the adequate attitude of the individual to himself and the dependence on gender institutions were offered as guidelines for entrepreneurs, business people, educational institutions, employees of psychological services, specialists. It has been established that family business depends on the distribution of family relations and roles, the national cultural environment and its traditions, national psychology, values that have been preserved in the minds of the people for centuries, methods of upbringing.

One of the foremost vital tasks today is to develop extraordinary educational projects and programs for fruitful business, increment the proficient potential of women in commerce, taking into consideration national conventions and neighborhood traditions, increment their proficient aptitudes, secure the vital information, abilities, and competencies. For example, test perceptions by analysts have appeared that the nature of gender relations, the ampleness of manly or ladylike parts, depends fundamentally on the family environment, how men and women, guardians play their parts and their part in child-raising. As a result of our research, it

has ended up clear that for most youthful men and ladies who select the field of business enterprise, what their family and guardians do is of paramount significance. Our results demonstrated that the impact of the father on the son and the mother on the daughter is direct. It is essential that democratic relations in the family, shared respect, harmony, mutual support, encouragement of responsibility, etc., have a positive impact on the advancement of financial thinking from an early age. Ordinarily, when a parent has an authoritarian attitude towards their children, it becomes more troublesome to make a well-behaved person from this family. So, the first figure within the formation of redress financial considering and entrepreneurial abilities in youthful individuals is the family and family relationships. This impact is particularly apparent within the psychology of young ladies. Not at all like their mothers, have modern girls selected the profession of an economist, whereas most of them are working on a future manager, chief, leadership career. That's why they point to extend their knowledge in connection to their youthful peers, to work on themselves resolutely. Since the idea that the educational process is instilled in their minds is that the common level of instruction of a great economist-entrepreneur ought to be higher than other fragments of the population, it should be careerist in a positive sense, that is, the pursuit of a career. In addition, they should get it that in expansion to choosing the calling of financial analyst, a chief with higher instruction must first know how to realize the development of the enterprise or organization by coordinating the exercises of others, whereas mental information is vital to work viably with individuals. To this end, it was reaffirmed that it is additionally critical for ladies pointing for an administration career to be aware of sex management from their understudy days. Hence, taking into account gender management in administration, the arrangement of women's mental characteristics in the desired course is additionally one of the important perspectives of economic education.

Gender management is both an economic and a psychological concept, which basically alludes to the conditions that require instructive administration programs that take into account the characteristics of their psychological gender in an environment that makes rise to openings for men and ladies in business and administration. Gender-management programs are pointed at improving the proficient abilities of every entrepreneurial pioneer, taking into consideration their psychological gender and personality in creating and progressing in their entrepreneurial abilities, recognizing the oriental culture of manners and behavior in Uzbekistan, the interesting impact of our national and spiritual values. Studies have shown that women's management is much more viable in overseeing women's communities (within the pedagogical community, particularly in entrepreneurship, family business) compared to male directors, and have found that aspects of female nature play a positive part.

From a psychological point of view, the issue of motivation that drives a woman's career within the financial field or her otherworldly planning for management is critical. That is, it is the reply to the address of what precisely the reason is, and what are the inner thought processes that motivate a person to become a financial analyst, and after that to become a manager. Psychology considers this circumstance fundamentally in connection to the individual's capacity to specific himself in commonsense life. Since in case the inspiration is forward-looking, bold, and goal-oriented, it will be less demanding to instruct such young people. In fact, the study of the socio-psychological status of ladies entrepreneurs in Uzbekistan, preparing them for successful leadership exercises by studying their individual characteristics within the setting of sex administration and encompassing wonders, educating ladies to be financially competitive, shaping their dynamic attitude to life, business, can be of practical importance in teaching the entrepreneur to be learned in the field of administration, as well as not to lose their family status. In business and entrepreneurship, free, positive interpersonal relationships between family, parents, spouses and children and the normal management of the

family economic budget, the activities of family members are one of the key factors in shaping entrepreneurship, personal, economic thinking and culture in children does. In our consider, the propensity of young people in chosen families to entrepreneurship, the relationship of commerce inspiration with social educate of guardians, the inspiration of entrepreneurial movement to the person and sexual orientation institutions; direct interpersonal connections between spouses, parents, and children within the family, the abilities of guardians to manage the family budget and the entrepreneurial activity in which they are locked in, fosters in children a tendency to enterprise in this or that movement, financial thinking, and culture; on the off chance that the driving action of family individuals is entrepreneurship, their business aptitude and trade aptitudes depend not as it were on their psychological gender, but also on the values of work inside the family, the commerce abilities of the family, counting the father to the child and the mother to the girls, the impact on both boys was found to be critical.

CONCLUSION

According to the results of our research, the observational consider of the impact of family trade on children's commerce inspiration in all our strategies confirmed that the positive attitude to entrepreneurship in young individuals, the formation of trade and trade inspiration depends mainly on family, family environment , family relationships:

a) Adolescents brought up in families where their parents are entrepreneurs are more likely to be spurred to do commerce in a positive way than other peers, and its substance, quality, and level are directly related to the family environment and, to begin with of all, interpersonal connections. That is, consideration ought to be paid to the social environment, which influences the substance, quality and level of states of mind towards entrepreneurship, which is formed in adolescents, to begin with of all, the wellbeing of the family environment, the compatibility of entrepreneurship with the substance of interpersonal connections. The example of the guardians depends on the inspirations shaped on the basis of innate tendencies of the intergenerational profession, the viability of the family trade as a sort of action, and the level of interest of each family part, including teenagers and adolescents;

b) The stability of the motivational aspects of the behavior of young people inclined to business enterprise and their identity traits, personality traits reflected within the moral traditions - tirelessness within the interest of goals, striving for success, accepting parental back, acknowledgment of reputable people, empathy, connection, observational results have appeared that the propensity to care, etc., depends on the choice of enterprise in early puberty. Since the more the proficient course in a person is understood, the more personal qualities such as perseverance, acknowledgment of support, acknowledgment of distinction within the way of the objective in his identity are formed accordingly;

c) The idea that family commerce takes put with the coordinate back and participation of family members could be a priority. Since the impact of a near family circle on any business decision-making handle is direct; the impact of the parents 'family on a person's choice of entrepreneurship is coordinated, and such an idea is more particular to men's reactions, meaning that grown-up entrepreneurial aptitudes play a major part in a young person's choice and success in entrepreneurship.

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