



## ISSUES OF YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN CLIL EDUCATION

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**Tayanch soʻzlar:** tadbirkorlik, ishbilarmonlik taʼlimi, boshqaruv, ishlab chiqarish, iqtisodiyot, taʼlim sohasini rivojlantirishda CLIL taʼlimi.

**Ключевые слова:** CLIL образование в области развития предпринимательства, бизнес-образования, менеджмента, производства, экономики, образования.

**Key words:** CLIL education in the development of entrepreneurship, business education, management, production, economy, education.

Introduction. According to the world trend, preparing young people for entrepreneurship allows creating jobs in the educational system of advanced countries and reducing unemployment, increasing the volume of production goods and services, introducing social programs and solving other socio-economic problems.

An important task of the economic reforms carried out in our country is to increase the economic efficiency of production, and the main way to solve it is to increase the worker's interest in the results of work.

Research Methodology. Market relations have led to an increase in the demand for employees who have the ability to conduct business activities in the labor market and solve various problems in their workplace.

The radical change of social, production and management relations, the emergence and development of economic structures based on different forms of ownership require the establishment of a system of additional educational institutions in the form of business education, which provides the needs of the economy and the population, as well as the professional compactness of personnel.

Analysis and results. Based on the CLIL approach, the system of teaching academic subjects to entrepreneurship is considered one of the important forms of training entrepreneurs, and it is aimed not only at state educational institutions



at various stages of human activity, but also at the training of entrepreneurial personnel, the creation of a market economy, the development of business activity, and the formation of personnel capable of realizing their potential. is a sum of educational processes.

One of the main conditions for the development and expansion of small business and private entrepreneurship is the training of qualified business personnel. The deepening of market relations, the expansion of the range of production of goods and services that meet the needs of consumers, and the increase in the employment of the population depend on the knowledge and abilities of the heads of private enterprises [1]. The modern economy is formed by intelligent entrepreneurs who know their work well.

The need for a youth entrepreneurship development system based on CLIL has arisen due to market relations, privatization, privatization, and the emergence of various forms of ownership. Private property led to the formation of a class of entrepreneurs who were required to acquire knowledge in addition to general education and professional knowledge.

To implement this idea, it is necessary to educate the population in business. CLIL-based development of youth entrepreneurship and vocational training of students is the main system for maintaining and increasing human capital in the country. The speed and efficiency of imparting knowledge by educational systems determines the rate of development of human capital. The formation of human capital affects the rate of growth of the ownership class.

The unified system of education, training of personnel for the non-state sector of the economy should be completed starting from general education and vocational schools in secondary specialized vocational and higher educational institutions, as well as in the system of post-graduate vocational education (post-graduate education) [2].

Creation of such a system requires coordinated actions of state bodies, social organizations, mass media at different (territorial, municipal) levels. These actions are carried out on the basis of adoption of state legislative documents, allocation of special means, and mutual operational actions of all interested organizations. A positive result can be achieved by the combined efforts of all educational units, from secondary to higher and alternative business education systems [3]. Many people agree with this opinion, but whether the state and society can use this lever to the end is one of the urgent issues.

In order to deeply understand the role and place of the youth entrepreneurship development system based on CLIL, we need to determine its main function, the content of the educational system, because today the training, education and upbringing of qualified personnel for all structural structures of the economy



is mainly entrusted to the entrepreneurship-oriented educational system. In addition, continuous improvement of general education and special professional level of those employed in public production is becoming a need of society and market economy [4]. Therefore, the content of the educational system, including the general education system oriented to entrepreneurship, is in the stage of continuous development.

Despite the allocation of a large amount of resources by the state, the new tasks of business education and personnel training for the business sector require further expansion of funding sources. The share of educational expenses in the cost structure of a competitive product in world markets is at least 10 percent. Most of the business structures of our country allocate funds for training of their employees in a very small amount, within the limit of 2-3 percent of the total costs of enterprises, which is due to the high level of production costs, the existence of a number of tax burdens that reduce the interest of business to expand production and innovative activities [5].

For the private sector of the economy, the need to improve the system of education of general education subjects to entrepreneurship was demanded by the transition to market relations, especially in rural areas. The acquired knowledge is implemented in business activities.

**Table 1. Development indicators of Uzbekistan at the World Bank**

<b>Years</b>	<b>GDP</b>	<b>“Doing Business”</b>	<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>Population</b>
<b>2015</b>	7,2	82	5,2	31,02
<b>2016</b>	5,9	87	5,2	31,58
<b>2017</b>	4,4	74	5,8	32,12
<b>2018</b>	5,4	76	5,8	32,66
<b>2019</b>	5,7	69	5,8	33,26
<b>2020</b>	1,9	-	7	34,23
<b>2021</b>	7,4	-	7,2	34,91
<b>2022</b>	8	-	6	35,64

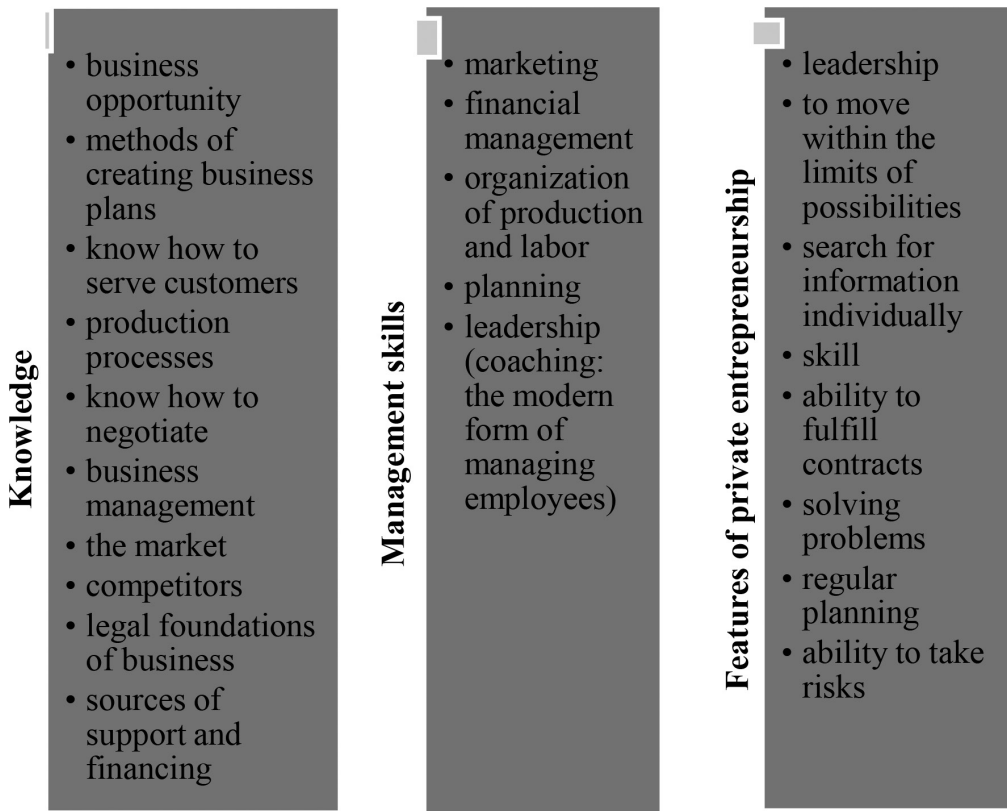
For state and private structures, the requirements of the state concept in the system of teaching educational subjects oriented towards entrepreneurship should be derived from the following principles [6]:

- universal human values and stability of free development of the person: patriotism, diligence, education of respect for human rights and freedoms;
- equality of education for all, adaptability of the education system to the level and characteristics of the development of entrepreneurs;
- freedom and pluralism of business education;
- continuity and consistency of the education system;

- integration of general, secondary specialized, higher education and post-secondary education while preserving scientific and technical achievements and national traditions while entering the world entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship oriented education system;
- transparency in determining the directions of science-technique and technology development, as well as in personnel training, retraining and upgrading the skills of employees of entrepreneurial structures.

Ensuring the continuity of education in the concept of an entrepreneurship-oriented education system should be formed taking into account historical and national traditions. Regulatory legal documents should ensure the delimitation of powers in the field of education between state authorities and educational management bodies at different levels, as well as between state and non-state education systems. Citizens’ constitutional rights to receive any type of education, including post-graduate education, must be protected.

**Figure 1. Training requirements for Young Entrepreneurs based on CLIL**





It is also necessary to create legal guarantees for the free functioning of the entrepreneurship education system and business education in the territory of Uzbekistan, specifying the rights, obligations, powers and responsibilities of individuals and legal entities in the field of this form of personnel training, as well as the legal regulation of their mutual relations [7].

A growing business from an individual entrepreneur in-depth knowledge in the field of marketing, management, finance, accounting; know how to compromise; requires negotiation and teamwork skills. It is necessary to include a set of general education subjects in the training of specialists for the field of business and entrepreneurship.

Today, the main requirements for training young entrepreneurs are knowledge, management skills, and personal entrepreneurial characteristics.

The deepening of economic reforms, investment policy and active structural changes in the economy, the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, the network of market structures and the expansion of self-employment of the population became the basis for the development of non-traditional forms of educational institutions [10]. It should be noted that due to the lack of state standards and a clear mechanism for the training of CLIL pedagogues in the entrepreneurship-oriented education system, the training and qualification of personnel cannot be quickly adapted to the changing needs of retraining for the market economy. Market relations demanded a transition from unitary, one-way public education to a system of selective education. This has become the main direction of the reform of the education sector in the republic.

**Conclusion/Recommendations.** In our opinion, it is necessary to develop a more effective program of teaching subjects based on CLIL in order to ensure the needs of the entrepreneurial personnel of the economy of Uzbekistan in the context of deepening market reforms. This program should take into account the promising trends in the formation of entrepreneurial skills among young students and the growth of the number of self-employed youth, and should envisage the expansion of the use of various forms of training of highly specialized entrepreneurs. In addition, it is necessary to consider what new factors can affect personnel training in Uzbekistan.

In our opinion, the following factors influence the demand for specialists in a wide range of fields, both in the public sector and in the private sector [8]:

- development of the field of work;
- the need to meet constantly growing needs;
- the need to increase labor productivity;
- technological and industrial changes;
- the need to train and retrain personnel directly in companies;



- introduction of new types of professions in global practice.

In this regard, business education [9]:

- know-how becomes a comprehensive education in teaching matters;

- will be responsible, allowing to quickly adapt to the changes taking place;

- motivated, which helps to develop the desire to continue studying in each learner;

- integrated, that is, rationally combines theoretical and practical studies.

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#### РЕЗЮМЕ

Ushbu maqolada tadbirkorlikka yo'naltirib o'qitishda CLIL ta'limi tadbirkorlarni tayyorlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etib, u inson faoliyatining turli bosqichlarida nafaqat davlat ta'lim muassasalarida, balki tadbirkor kadrlarni tayyorlovchi, bozor iqtisodiyotining vujudga kelishini, ishbilarmonlik faolligi rivojlanishini ta'minlovchi va o'z imkoniyatlarini amalga oshirishga qodir bo'lgan kadrlarni shakllantirishga yo'naltirilgan ta'lim jarayonlari haqida fikr va mulohazalar bayon etilgan.

#### РЕЗЮМЕ

В этой статье образование CLIL в сфере предпринимательства играет важную роль в подготовке предпринимателей. На различных этапах человеческой деятельности не только в государственных образовательных учреждениях, но и образовательных процессах, направленных на подготовку предпринимательских кадров, обеспечение создания рыночной экономики, развитие деловой активности, формирование кадров, способных реализовать свой потенциал. сделаны.

#### SUMMARY

In this article, CLIL education in entrepreneurship education is important in training entrepreneurs. At various stages of human activity, not only in state educational institutions, but also educational processes aimed at training entrepreneurial personnel, ensuring the creation of a market economy, the development of business activity, and the formation of personnel capable of realizing their potential. comments are made.