



THE HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS AMONG PRESCHOOLER (USING THE EXAMPLE OF CENTRAL ASIA)

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Tayanch so'zlar: мактабгача таълим, тарих, шаклланиш, Марказий Осиё, болалар, иқтисодиёт.

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Today, entrepreneurial activity is gaining importance not only for a person who wants to improve and prosper his living conditions, but also for the fact that he can contribute to increasing the economic indicators of an entire state. The implementation of positive behavior towards the economic upliftment of the country and improving the living conditions of the population is also the main task of every citizen living in our country.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in a solemn event dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Constitution of Uzbekistan, points out that the practical provision of freedom of entrepreneurial activity, immunity of private property is a priority in public policy from now on.

«We will continue the policy of further liberalization of our economy, opening a wide path to entrepreneurs, even more firmly. Of decisive importance is the issue of comprehensive support for this area, the complete removal of the obstacles that arise before it, will be in my constant focus and control as the head of state,» [99] our president called on entrepreneurship to reflect on its importance in the development of the state in the current rapidly changing period.

Speaking about entrepreneurs, our country leader Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted that in the past our ancestors were also engaged in entrepreneurial activities, this can also be seen on the example of the Great Silk Road, in general, entrepreneurship is present in the blood and blood of the Uzbek people. “For all of us, mastering



modern knowledge, being truly enlightened and possessing a high culture should become a continuous vital need”[100].

It is known that the fact that it is the center of the Great Silk Road with a history of 3,000 years that passes through the territories of our country also justifies the great importance of entrepreneurship in our country. This indicates to the first states and the elates-aro trade association that our land was a cradle, of course.

The entrepreneurial culture of our ancestors is preserved as a historical heritage that is worth taking an example from them. How much it is necessary for us to introduce our children from an early age to this rich cultural heritage in order for them to mature as worthy generations, dictates the era itself.

The term ”entrepreneur” is defined in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language”as: «entrepreneur» is derived from Arabic, meaning event maker, event seeker, event maker[68,636-b]. According to the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, entrepreneurship is an economic activity aimed at finding profit with the creation of goods and services by investing capital, the main type of business; entrepreneurship is the activity of economic entities by taking risks in order to obtain profit and by initiative within the framework of applicable laws on the basis of property liability. Also, socio-economic activities aimed at meeting market demand and making a profit on the basis of the effective use of production resources in various forms of ownership are also entrepreneurial. When goods and services are created and demand in the market is satisfied, entrepreneurial activity occurs.

Also, in conditions of uncertainty, the risk-based development of territories and the orientation of activities to profit by satisfying human needs is the most important element that is part of the market economy, subordinate to its laws and principles, affecting the economic system. Entrepreneurship means the economic activity of property subects with the initiative in the framework of current legislation on the basis of risk and property liability for the purpose of profit. It is also possible to interpret entrepreneurship as follows;

Entrepreneurship: 1) it is the targeted economic activity of owners or representatives of them for the organization of production and exchange of goods and services in order to achieve a certain socio-economic result; 2) is a new way of economic activity, the basis of which is the skill of constantly looking for new opportunities, striving for innovation, attracting and using resources.

It should also be overlooked that more than half of the achievements of entrepreneurship in business activities directly depend on its etiquette, culture, worldview, knowledge of the rules of business and circulation.[15,480-b]

Entrepreneur culture refers to the dialectical relationship between entrepreneur etiquette and talent. Manners arm the entrepreneur with the most beautiful manners.



Some judges describe etiquette as “having the most regrettable and ostentatious verb”, while some describe it as “cleansing the soul of all vile habits”.[8, 280-b]

The formation of entrepreneurial culture expresses the complex relationship between the fields of economics, culture, psychology and pedagogy. Emphasizes the edges inherent in areas in the formation of entrepreneurial culture.[87, P. 358]

While educators form elements of entrepreneurial culture in preschool educational organization educators, they primarily aim to meet their needs, achieve their dreams, and provide themselves with independent material support in their future rise. At this point, educators should include serving for the good of society and the people among their main goals in achieving their goals. The ultimate consumer of their labor product is this people.

Therefore, it is difficult for a conscientious and hardworking young entrepreneur to have the main task of working with an entrepreneurial culture in the interests of the people and society. At this point, we found it appropriate to express the following analytical points, the roots of entrepreneurship and the history of its formation go back to the Middle Ages. Already in those times, the roots of historical professions such as trading, handicrafts, serve as the basis for entrepreneurial activity.

Economic views of Ibn Sina. Of particular importance is the opinion of The Thinker on the needs of a person, on the importance of labor in material production. According to Ibn Sina:»...there are few natural favors for Man. He needs food, clothing, and housing. For this purpose, a person must engage in agriculture”.[13,271-b] as Ibn Sina explores his important problems of feudal society, he sees the practice of this arrangement as mainly craftsmanship. ”A person’s need to maintain his energy and for food, «writes Ibn Sina,» encourages everyone to learn a trade».[13, 42-b]

It also provides its views on the proportionality(balance) of income and expenses at the family and state levels. Ibn Sina argues that the state should have a fund, with the possibility of a natural disaster and war in mind, with a balance of income and expenses. Let’s dwell on the economic views of Yusuf Khos Hajib. He argues that Labor is also of particular importance in the development of society”. The past life is not sad, but the Labor spent is sad» he says. [9,28-b]

The thinker also shares ideas about the division of Labor and its importance. He mentions the material goods he creates in agriculture, animal husbandry, craftsmanship, the properties of material goods. The Chunonchi says that with peasant labor, they feed, dress people, and the livestock breed horses, camels, and other similar animals that they will need to eat, wear, and ride. Artisans produce the necessary items for living. Joseph Khos Hajib, describing his views on money, mentions that it performs functions such as a measure of value, a



means of circulation, a means of accumulation. The Thinker believes that the power of the state says not only in the army, but also in the funds of the Treasury. At the same time, the state insists that it should not be interested in collecting valuable items, that a certain part of these funds should be spent in the interests of the people.

It can be seen that when preparing children for entrepreneurship from the first period, great attention should be paid to the cultural sphere. So, in order to form elements of entrepreneurial culture in children, it is necessary to pay attention to small-small experiences of children, examples of creative activity. In this case, when modeling the academic-social trajectory of children in the process of educational educational activities, educators should not forget about the skills and competencies that the times demand.

No matter what method and tool is used in practice, it should prepare children for life and direct them to independent thinking. It is also advisable for educators to aim at the formation of modern children's skills, even when organizing their innovative activities. The fact that the culture of entrepreneurship is characteristic of people who are engaged in any business is emphasized by all people who are advanced and have achieved great success in this area without words leading it towards good luck.

We think that nothing Forces a person to become an entrepreneur, to be civilized in entrepreneurial activities; he cannot guarantee success in it. Only cultural views on this profession to start entrepreneurship, a strong desire, a noble mind, careful planning and patience along with hard work, can bring profit from the work started. In trade relations, entrepreneurial culture plays an important role in the development of the economy of society, socio-political and cultural life. The preparation of children for this process allows you to form not only a complex ready-made student for school, but also an active, economic and financially literate citizen.

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Мақоллада мактабгача та'лимда болаларнинг тadbirkorlikka doir elementar ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishning tarixiy-pedagogik jihatlari haqida yoritilgan.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье рассматриваются историко-педагогические аспекты формирования элементарных предпринимательских навыков детей в дошкольном образовании.

SUMMARY

The article examines historical and pedagogical aspects of the formation of elementary entrepreneurial skills of children in preschool education.