

ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

GREAT ECONOMICAL IDEAS IN FORMING THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP EXPERIENCES OF THE STUDENTS

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ОТЛИЧНЫЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ИДЕИ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКОГО ОПЫТА УЧАЩИХСЯ

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ANNOTATION

This articles highlightes the great thinkers economical knowledge, principles, ideas which were given in their schintific works and their actuality nowadays and the possibility of their efficient usage during the economical education.

Key words and expressions: entrepreneurship skills, the importance of the economical education, economical culture, economical concept, formation of economical knowledge and skills, continuity of the economical education and upbringing, economical advices, economics advice, property education

The most important term of the country's development is to upbring the youth with modern knowledge and skills, responsible for the future of the country, striving for the goal and energetic. For the past years, a lot of productive work has been implemented in order to present the youth intellectual and creative potential, increasing their citizenship responsibility and participation in the current reforms. One of the measures taken in our country is to employ the graduates of the higher educational institutions and to attract them into the proprietorship sphere, to provide them with facilities for starting their own business, to increase their labor and entrepreneurship activity which will provide them with work and increase the family profit.(1)

Every nation has a social and economic development, a culture of advancement, the development of cultural competence, a wealthy culture, a unique resource, a country that has a significant economic base, an economical knowledge and a decent living environment.

Economics teaches the importance of economics education, the effectiveness of measurement, the cost of the resources, the bank loan, the time spent in the business, the calculations, the recruitment and the economic activity. In our country, the market economy reforms are becoming increasingly common practice, and it's realization depends on how well the peoples economical culture is developed and the level of the economical knowledge.

Economics education and economic upbringing is a continuous process. Since ancient times the saying "search for the knowledge from cradle until the grave" has proved itself.

This is why in order to implement the economic development of our country the specific steps should be taken in order to give the proper economical education

to the young generation. According to one of the researchers in the study U.D. Rajabov, there exists number of problems, in the implementation of these measures:

- In order to develop the entrepreneurship experience there is an absence of the economical thinking, the economical concepts, developing the economical feeling starting from the family, then preschool education, later the higher educational institutions education continuation.

- Developed an innovative approach to the development of the economy - the economy of the culture, the development of the environment, the reduction of the burden of propagation in the region;

- In the course of the training, economical and legal education is required to provide the necessary support to the needs of the community, the economics of the culture of the country, the development of economics, the dynamics and coherence of socioeconomic problems;

The appearance of the economical knowledge and it's development in our country has a way back long history. In fact, "Avesto" teachings, ayats from "Koran", and the Hadiths of Honor, have now focused on the importance of life and still didn't lose their importance. In the long run, our nation is committed to economic and intellectual development, the prosperity and traditions of our nation, the foundations of the traditions and the foundation of our people.

Such great thinkers of Central Asia and East as Najmiddin Kubro, Mahmoud azZamahshariy, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Rayhon Beruni, Mahmud Qoshghari, Yusuf Khos Hojji, Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, Abdulla Avloniy, Abdulla Qodiriy propagated the general public economics concept, the perfect

humanity, the talent of the arts, business, wealth of ethics, in their works.[2]

In this regard Al-Khorezmian mathematical drama focuses on the basics of the life of the human being. According to him, every person should know the calculation as well as his job well. By this he will be able to measure his and not only his labor.

In A.N.Forobiy's work "The way to achieve happiness" the following is stated: "The human being should spend his money properly. But at the same time one shouldn't be mean. Plus the expense should be planned."

According to Ahmad Yugnaky's "Honestly True": "The knowledge for the poor person is an endless source of power and calculation without mistakes." By this it is clear that a person with a proper knowledge will planningly and mindfully organize his life.

Abu Nasr Farobiy is one of our great poets. He was admitted as the East's great philosopher, Arastu of the East, the Aflotun of the East. Uniting economic and political reforms in Arastou and Platinum, his main ideas were shown in the work of the "Clever men of the city". In his work he stated "it is not so bad to have a property, that it is better to be rich than to be poor", "but it is not good to collect the useless property", Continuing his ideas he writes that, "the property gained should not bring any harm to the humanity; here the education based on laws is important which would bring to the spirit body reverence. Only the obtaining a harmful wealth is a bad habit". The social and economic development of the society is important for the welfare of the people, the rights of the people, not just the people, but also the desire to serve, the will of the people, the most effective and the best of all, Only the obtaining a harmful wealth is a bad habit". Commenting the Aflotun's philosophy he highlights that people should be educated on the bases of the property laws. "If the city's people and children are uneducated and inexperienced in that case they will not accept the order rule established by the law. Also it is stated that the legal education on the basis of law is very important in the social-economical life. The legal education makes people to think and work not for only themselves but for others sake as well, to use the property and sources properly and get the positive results out of that. That is why a great attention is paid in our countries Program and law about Education to the legal and property education. Farobiy teaches, "There is no danger in obtaining the wealth but is important to save it. If those who get wealthy on the behalf of the others are not punished than the people of the city will lose their conscience and honor. It is not considered to be of bad habit, if the property is carefully kept and spent on the personal needs..."

The importance of these instructions is so great today. It is important to be a proprietor, but one should care for the property and make an effective use of it for itself and for the community. It should be noted that citizens of our country still do not possess the skills and ability to dispose of property and use it properly.

The scientist believes that if the funds, products and property held up for living are not properly distributed, the cost of doing so is "unacceptable." "This is the

hardest thing to do, and if someone does not invest in the means that he chooses to profit, it will only cause him great damage."

Ibn Sino also mentioned that trade relations played an important role in the development of society. He argues that trade relations should be established between cities (nations, peoples) because only then there will be social progress and understanding between people. Summarizing the above rules, we can say that Ibn Sino's scientific work also plays a major role in the issue of economic relations, its problems and their improvement.

Abu Ali ibn Sino's "Doctor of Medicine" predicts that if animals live in harmony with the fruits of nature, these blessings will be lessened, and they will have to satisfy their needs for food, clothes and shelter. He said that if animals were to consume their natural habits, people would create food, clothing, and shelter with their own labor, and they would be engaged in agriculture, handicraft, and animal husbandry. That is why the scholar calls on people to work socially.

From the earliest moments of money, the problem of creation of the method and instrument for determining the precious metals - gold, silver, copper and others' contribution to the economical thinking of the various mineral raw materials since the beginning of the coinage of various metals.

Yusuf Hos Hojib's "Bourgeois Knowledge" is of great scientific significance for us as a work of the most important economic ideas. Economic considerations on various aspects of economic relations are particularly valuable. The book focuses on paying for the right labor, the right reward of the others, the promotion, the material interests, the occupation, the strong social protection.

In his work, the author draws attention to the divisive attitudes, their incentive, as the divisive attitude that has the power of stimulation enhances production, increases the wealth of society and the people. Yusuf Hos Hojib's writes: "The people of the service look forward to the results of their work. The unlucky employee is heartbroken."

"But not all the employees are the same. They are divided into three categories. Those who are useful and those who are not. The useful employees should be awarded properly. The accordingly awarded ones will be very happy. Because people are not animals. If to act, considering the above mentioned, everything will be alright..."

The great scientist in this work opens a mystery between the state and the laborer. Accordingly, the greatness of the state, its enrichment, and the commander's ability to spread into the world should be encouraged by the enrichment of the people and the providing people with labor. If the head of state (the state) provides people with the benefits of their labor, they will be self-sacrificing and selfless, says Yusuf Hos Hojib. It encourages the head of state to make his people happy and prosperous.

In the system of historical economic doctrines of Abu Ali ibn Ali Tusi-Nizamulmulk, known throughout the world as "Siyasatname" (or "Siyarul-Mulk"), in the past. The economic ideas of whom has a special place

and importance. Nizamulmulk served for many years as a minister in the palace of the Seljuk kings Alparslan (1063-1072) and Malikshoh (1078-1092). He was widely regarded as a minister of the modern world, a businessman, a minister who was well-suited to his job. Therefore, he becomes known as the Nizamulmulk, i.e. the property statute.

As we read "Siyasatname", it is clear that it is a very comprehensive and meaningful work in terms of theme. The work deals with economic issues - treasures, enrichment and consumption, food and other resources necessary for the stability of the country, salaries for employees, fair distribution, taxation, charity, zakât, financial and economic issues. The work provides instructions on how to collect the hiroj from the people. Taxes are offered to people who do not need it, they are not harmed and taxpayers are not required to compromise. The book says, "Let Hiroj be in that way so that it cannot harm people. If it is premature to pay taxes, it will be painful for the people, and they will be forced to sell their property at half the cost and will leave their homes, and will be strangled in their homes." In other words, it is said that it is necessary to alienate taxation and retrieval (the spirit of humanism).

There are several stories (historical events) that explain how the state's tax policy is beneficial to the king and ultimately to the country. This is in line with the introduction of a number of benefits in the tax system today.

In the last 50 chapters of the book, an incredible, exemplary economic idea has been proposed. The author writes, "...The useless expenditure should not be allowed, people should not think of economy as of waste. The retired people should receive money from the budget accordingly to their labor. Only then they will feel their value."

The author introduces the category of "economics" to concepts such as the management of government officials (economic activity), the maintenance of wealth, wealth, property, the formation of necessary resources, treasury management, and the right expenditure, which is how comprehensive its economic outlook indicates that it is also a reminder to those who are unaware of the science of economics, which considers the concept of "economics" as a means of savings.

In the above economic opinion, attention was paid to the fact that those who receive pension should also be able to spend their own work. The social protection of the people from the state treasury must be based on the principle of non-uniformity, rather than on the principle of plane. Only then "everyone understands their value." This idea has a great deal of economic thought, in which the issue of economic upbringing lies.

The ideas of Alisher Navoi on economic issues are described in the works of Vakfiya, written in 1482 and Mahbub-ul-qulub in 1500. He divides the product into three parts, the first part for the expense, the other for the needs of himself and his family, and the third for the social benefits of the people. It also pays special attention to the role of labor and the participation of means of production in product creation. It also emphasizes the need to earn, collect, and use wealth.

Alisher Navoi's ideas about merchants seem to be being addressed to our nowadays merchants and the people of commerce today. The following economical conclusions can be drawn from the economic considerations mentioned above: first, the trade, market and the process of trading is the key to the development of the economy. Indeed, they serve to stop the shortage of goods.

Secondly, the commercial source of state budget revenues is one of the key factors of the country's economic power, since merchants play a crucial role in the financial relations with the payment of customs duties to the state treasury. Thirdly, our scholar calls on merchants to be fair, pious, and demand that they do not act only for their own profit.

As it is known, during this period (even in the most developed countries), the main producers of power were farmers, the economic condition of the society, the future development, and the well-being of the people.

Alisher Navoi could see that farmers are the main force in creating material wealth and that the socio-economic fate of the society depends on them. He wrote that "they are glad, because they are in the wilderness, and in the work of their hands". "The prosperity of the world depends from the peasants". Alisher Navoi was always for the process of being able to move, to constantly improve, to engage in entrepreneurship and economy. Alisher Navoi says, "Fulfill the work only if you see the profit, do not be afraid of hardships on the way of doing so".

Obviously, in these ideas, the essence of business is expressed in a logical way, where human beings are called to act wisely.

Alisher Navoi focuses on property, which is an important aspect of the economy. He says it is necessary to dispose the property properly, to use resources and economic conditions, to avoid wastefulness. Only then people can live rich and prosperous lives. "Wasting is not generosity, and clever people will not call it a generosity. He writes: "The person who burns the fair property is called crazy as well as the person who burns the candle in the daytime."

Summarizing our thoughts, we can see the most important aspects of today's economic ideas in the works of our great thinkers: the formation of youth entrepreneurial skills, the development of economic thinking and economic culture:

- Production of supplementary products, organization of supplementary production on the basis of socio-economic development of the society;
- Accurate calculations of economic indicators;
- The need to appreciate money and other resources, not to spend excessive costs, the need for economic knowledge;
- Formation of econometric skills and proper organization of economic activities;
- Proper accumulation of money and its rational use, the importance of property education;
- Proper and reasonable management of the national budget;
- Efficient management of the property, making it more efficient;

- Formation of the class of leaders, increase its benefits which are useful to the society;
- Proper distribution of products and property to the desired goals;
- Satisfaction of needs, labor tools and their use;
- Economic agreements, economic cooperation and communications, international trade development, establishment and development of economic relations;
- Reducing unemployment;
- Do the socially useful work;
- Wage earnings, incentives, strong social protection;
- The national budget, their filling, spending, tax and other payments, financial and economic issues;
- Prioritizing human interests in the social system, trying to ease the tax burden;
- Social protection;
- The development of civil aviation, its importance in the formation of the state budget;
- Increased focus on creating the rich;
- Business intelligence, acquisition and extensive use, and so on.

In summary, the work of our intellectuals and the ideas of economic education that have been promoted in the development and promotion of economic education, the improvement of living standards and the welfare of the society are still in the agenda today. Learning and applying it can be a blessing to our young people.

The final outcomes of economic education will allow the efforts of modern industry to modernize new industries.

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DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN UZBEKISTAN

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РАЗВИТИЕ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА И ЧАСТНОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

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ANNOTATION

Development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the pressing issues. The issues of increasing the share of the sector in GDP, the obstacles and restrictions on the development of the sector, the mechanism of state support of small business and private entrepreneurship, the experience of foreign countries were studied. In this regard, it is crucial to increase the role and place of small businesses in the economy, to expand the range of import-substituting products, to create a production chain of rapidly adapting, rapidly changing small businesses and private entrepreneurs.

Key words: Business, entrepreneur, localization programs, action strategy, GDP, innovation, cooperative relations, information platform, new techniques and technologies, integration, diversification.

The basis of positive changes in the economies of the countries depends on the level of dynamic development of small business and private entrepreneurship. "In order to radically increase the role and place of private property in the economy of the country, eliminate barriers and restrictions on the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, reduce state participation in the economy, increase the share of small businesses and private entrepreneurship in GDP, economic reforms to further increase the volume of export-oriented finished products [4].

- In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Strategy of Action for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated February 7, 2017, by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-4947, "Strategy of Action on Development of the

Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" "... the institute aimed at reducing state participation in the economy, promoting the protection of private property and its further strengthening, promoting the development of small business and private entrepreneurship and the continuation of structural reforms. "[1]" It is important to ensure that the population, especially in the labor market, undertakes active and weak measures, the protection of private property, the elimination of barriers to small and large businesses and private entrepreneurship, , creating the conditions for young people to work with decent work and expanding effective employment "[2].

- The strategic direction of our country requires society and science to develop new economic relations and ideas, which will ensure sustainable development of production, radical transformation of economic management, search for new ways of managing and