

THE NEED TO FORM ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

Dzhakhangirova Zuhra Tursunovna**PhD student at Navoi State University**

Abstract: This article analyzes the necessity and importance of developing entrepreneurial skills in students in the process of primary education from a scientific, theoretical and practical perspective. Entrepreneurship is seen not only as a means of acquiring economic knowledge, but also as a means of developing competencies such as personal responsibility, initiative, creativity, teamwork, and problem-solving. The article also highlights advanced foreign experiences, innovations in national education policy, and psychological and pedagogical conditions for the formation of entrepreneurship in primary school students.

Keywords: Primary education, entrepreneurship, educational methodology, competencies, innovative education, economic literacy, personal development.

Аннотация: В статье анализируется необходимость и важность развития предпринимательских навыков у учащихся начальной школы с научной, теоретической и практической точки зрения. Предпринимательство рассматривается не только как средство получения экономических знаний, но и как средство развития таких компетенций, как личная ответственность, инициативность, креативность, умение работать в команде и решать проблемы. В статье также освещаются передовой зарубежный опыт, инновации в национальной образовательной политике, психолого-педагогические условия формирования предпринимательских навыков у учащихся начальной школы.

Ключевые слова: Начальное образование, предпринимательство, методика обучения, компетенции, инновационное образование, экономическая грамотность, личностное развитие.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada boshlang'ich ta'lim jarayonida o'quvchilarda tadbirkorlik ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishning zaruriyati va ahamiyati ilmiy-nazariy hamda amaliy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Tadbirkorlik nafaqat iqtisodiy bilimlarni egallash, balki shaxsiy mas'uliyat, tashabbuskorlik, ijodkorlik, hamkorlikda ishlash, muammolarga yechim topish kabi kompetensiyalarni rivojlantirish vositasi sifatida ko'riladi. Shuningdek, maqolada ilg'or xorijiy tajribalar, milliy ta'lim siyosatidagi yangiliklar, boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida tadbirkorlikni shakllantirishning psixologik-pedagogik sharoitlari ham yoritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: boshlang‘ich ta’lim, tadbirkorlik, ta’lim metodologiyasi, kompetensiyalar, innovatsion ta’lim, iqtisodiy savodxonlik, shaxsiy rivojlanish.

In today's globalization and competitive environment, it is becoming increasingly important to educate the younger generation not only as knowledgeable, but also as initiative-seeking, innovative and actively participating individuals in economic processes. Also, each member of society feels the need to make independent decisions, take the initiative, create innovations and test their capabilities in practice. Especially in the younger generation, the formation of entrepreneurial skills in primary school education from an early age, educating students in the spirit of entrepreneurship from an early age ensures that they will grow up as competitive, independent-thinking and initiative-taking individuals in the future, and is an important factor in the formation of an economically literate individual who is active in social life.

As our President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev noted:

“The initiative, innovative thinking and entrepreneurial potential of our youth are among the most important factors determining the future of our country.” Therefore, we consider the following points to be permissible in the formation of entrepreneurship in primary education as a necessity: it develops creative and critical thinking skills in students, teaches them to make independent decisions, instills respect for labor, rational use of resources, honesty and responsibility, brings school education closer to life processes and increases its effectiveness.

Based on this, the formation of entrepreneurship in primary education is a requirement of the time, because this stage is the period when a child's basic worldview, character, and personal qualities are formed.

1. The scientific and theoretical foundations of the formation of entrepreneurship in primary education are as follows:

Pedagogical basis: developing qualities such as independence, initiative, creativity, and responsibility in primary school students during the learning process.

Psychological basis: at this age, students quickly learn through play activities and are prone to creative thinking, therefore, it is effective to instill entrepreneurship through games, projects, and practical exercises.

Social basis: imparting the concepts of economic literacy, family budget, and rational use of resources from an early age forms life skills in students.

2. The need and ways to develop entrepreneurial skills in primary education:

- To develop the personal qualities necessary for building an innovative economy in society;
- To increase the adaptability of young people to the conditions of a market economy;
- To increase the efficiency of education and bring it closer to practical life;
- To instill in students the principles of economic responsibility, respect for labor and honesty.

Since primary school students are still young, entrepreneurial activity should be developed in them not through theoretical, but through practical training.

3. The methodology for developing entrepreneurship is as follows:

The following methods can be used to develop entrepreneurship in primary school:

Modeling small business processes through game technologies; role-playing in this - mastering economic concepts through games such as "market", "shop", "family budget".

Giving students the skills to prepare, present, exchange or sell products based on mini-projects; in this case, students develop small business projects (for example, growing vegetables from a school garden).

Integration in lessons - educating students in the spirit of thrift, hard work, teamwork; in this case, including tasks related to entrepreneurship in mathematics, native language, environmental sciences.

Relying on local traditions - developing economic thinking through labor activities based on national values; in this case, practical exercises - learning manual labor, small crafts and the process of selling the result.

4. Foreign experiences and national experience:

Finland - economic literacy is taught as a separate module in the "life skills" program.

South Korea - "Entrepreneurship education" has been introduced from primary grades.

Uzbekistan - textbooks and manuals on entrepreneurship are being developed for schoolchildren within the framework of the "Youth - our future" state program.

5. Practical analysis and discussion:

The conducted observations and experimental lessons show that primary school students show a high interest in entrepreneurship activities. They try to express their ideas through games and project activities. At the same time, the economic education of students in the family environment also has a great influence.

Conclusions and recommendations:

Forming entrepreneurship in primary education:

1. Develops creative and critical thinking skills in students.
2. Teaches them to make independent decisions.
3. Instills respect for labor, rational use of resources, honesty and responsibility.
4. Brings school education closer to life processes and increases its effectiveness.

Recommendations:

- Include integrated tasks on entrepreneurship in primary school textbooks.
- Organize practical project training for students.
- Create a family entrepreneurship environment by involving parents in the process.
- Adapt foreign best practices to the national education system.

References

1. 1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. "New Uzbekistan Development Strategy" – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2022.
2. 2. Mavlonova R., Turakulova N., Kholikova R. Theory and History of Pedagogy. – Tashkent: Publisher, 2019.
3. 3. Dewey J. "Democracy and Education" – New York: Macmillan, 1916.
4. 4. Vygotsky L.S. "Mind in Society" – Harvard University Press, 1978.
5. 5. Hannon P. "Entrepreneurship Education: Theory and Practice" – Routledge, 2006.
6. 6. Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan. State Standard of Primary Education. – Tashkent, 2021.
7. 7. OECD. "Entrepreneurship Education in Europe" – OECD Publishing, 2019.
8. 8. Yuldoshev J.G., Qodirov A. "Theory and History of Pedagogy" – Tashkent: Science and Technology, 2020.
9. 9. Jalolov J. Theoretical foundations of the formation of entrepreneurial skills in the educational process. – Tashkent, 2022.
10. 10. Khodjayeva M. Innovative technologies in primary education. – Tashkent, 2021.