

## Development of Small Business and Private Entrepreneurial Activity Through Vocational Direction

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**Abstract:** This article describes innovative activity in educational institutions and its impact on the quality of education.

**Key words:** Education, technology, quality of education, educational process, educational efficiency, knowledge, skills, qualifications

Nowadays, the goal of directing young people to professions is to prepare the growing mature generation to make a conscious choice of professions.

Consciously directing the young generation to a profession should be considered as a scientific-practical system that creates an independent basis for young people to freely and firmly choose their profession. The spiritual, intellectual, labor, aesthetic and physical education of this person, that is, the educational process in educational institutions, is carried out in an integrated manner. It is known that the future of any society depends on the education and upbringing of the young generation. Only such a generation will be able to fulfill tasks of national importance before the country and determine the historical destiny of its people. Educating and developing the personality, spirituality, and worldview of schoolchildren at the level of current requirements, first of all, begins with the family and is continued at school. Accordingly, in the process of educating the young generation to have the right attitude towards the surrounding environment and nature, preparing them for work and profession is one of the important and urgent tasks facing us pedagogues. . "Man, his all-round harmonious development and well-being, creation of conditions for the realization of personal interests, changing the patterns of outdated thinking and social behavior are the main goal and driving force of the reforms implemented in the republic. The formation of an excellent system of personnel training based on the rich intellectual heritage of the people and universal values, on the basis of the achievements of modern culture, economy, science and technology, is an important condition for the development of Uzbekistan. In recent years, a lot of necessary work has been done and is still being done to improve the national education and training system in our country. In the conditions of economic reforms and the formation of market relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the economic literacy of the population is an important

condition for the development of society. The success of reforms will ultimately depend not only on the government's commitment, but also on the conscious acceptance of the population, in which the education system can serve as an intermediary..

Great attention is paid to entrepreneurship in our republic. The formation of business activities and relations of the market economy, in turn, requires the training of qualified personnel and specialists. In this regard, it is possible to provide the national economy with suitable personnel by forming entrepreneurship activities of future teachers within the framework of higher educational institutions, by teaching them the laws and mechanisms of the market economy. Currently, one of the main goals of establishing a socially oriented market economy in Uzbekistan is the priority development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the country. To achieve this goal, economic reforms were carried out, and large institutional frameworks were created to increase its role. These include the organization of business activity and legal and regulatory documents guaranteeing it, non-governmental organizations and enterprises assisting entrepreneurs. The establishment of a complex of private entrepreneurship and small business enterprises in Uzbekistan is progressing successfully. Enterprises engaged in small business activities independently of the state, that is, without large capital expenditures, can introduce jobs themselves, reduce the shortage of temporarily available goods, and even eliminate this shortage completely. they can harden. In our current society, it is necessary to direct the activities of small enterprises to meet the needs of some people. This is clearly visible in the spheres of household services and production of consumer goods.

The products produced by small businesses and private enterprises are distinguished by the fact that they do not lag behind the products produced by state enterprises in terms of quality and, in some cases, are even higher than them.

The entrepreneur must follow the following: conclude a contract with the employees being recruited; setting the monthly salary of workers at an amount not lower than the minimum monthly salary specified in the legislation of the republic; independent formulation of the program of economic activity; selection of buyers and suppliers of cultivated products; production of products necessary for state needs on an agreed basis; setting prices and tariffs based on the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan; opening an account in banks to keep money: independent ownership of income from paying taxes and other types of mandatory payments; use of the social protection system in accordance with the law; implementation of property protection, technical safety, labor protection, industrial hygiene and compliance with sanitary standards; protect the rights and interests of buyers; obtaining a special license for the activities involved in the license. In international practice, three main organizational forms of entrepreneurial activity are known: separate ownership; partnership and corporation. In addition to these, there are many other types of activities that can be summarized by the concept of "firm". The following can be included: joint-stock companies, collective (collective) ownership corporations, concerns, consortia, artels, syndicates, trusts, holdings, joint ventures, business associations, cooperatives, banks, etc.

If a person has a creative attitude to the work he does, constantly increases his productivity, looks at his chosen profession with great interest, understands the social importance of his work, if his abilities improve at work, then only then will he be satisfied with work and be happy. Ladi, this kind of care brings the most benefits to society for each individual. The very important social importance of choosing a profession comes from these words. Free choice of profession is very important. If a person likes the work he is doing, he is happy, satisfied, shows great initiative, and tirelessly increases his productivity.

The choice of a profession by schoolchildren should be a conscious necessity and at the same time should be in line with the interests of the society, and should satisfy the personal needs of young men and women on the way to maturity. For this, it is necessary to be educated at a high level, in our present age, science and technology cannot progress without such education. Children get the first economic concepts in family relationships, work processes, work classes, school workshops, as well as in production teams. Every parent should follow the following in order to raise their children to be efficient and thrifty, who know the market economy: to know where, who and what the mother works, what is her importance for the society; that the child feels that the income earned by the parents is a salary obtained as a result of hard, great and useful work; that the child gets to know what the family income is as early as possible; to explain to the child that the wealth of the family is not a reason to show off in front of others; formation of thrift and prudence in the child in the family; teach the child to take care not only of his own things, but also of other people's things; the use of information technologies in the formation of economic concepts in the transition to market conditions.

In conclusion, it is possible to say that thanks to independence, a lot of opportunities have opened up for our youth, and at the same time, they will definitely find their place in the country and will be respected by the people after learning a trade and becoming a holder of knowledge.

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