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# Issues of Formation of Entrepreneurial Skills in Graduates of Higher Education

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**Abstract:** This article discusses in detail the issues of developing entrepreneurial skills in higher education graduates and provides recommendations in this regard. Because the orientation of graduates to entrepreneurship today will be a great impetus for the development of the state economy in the future. Therefore, it is important to fully study the areas of entrepreneurship and turn it into practice.

**Keywords:** medium owners, small business and private entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial skills, traditional lessons, innovative pedagogy, information technology, interactive teaching methods.

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## Introduction

The worldwide coronavirus pandemic also poses new challenges and challenges to education. International organizations, including UNESCO, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the World Bank, are assessing the pandemic as a test of the readiness of secondary, special and higher education for force majeure.

At a time when global economic development is advancing and competition in the world's socio-economic life is intensifying, the experience of highly developed countries shows that in many developed and developing countries, economic growth is achieved mainly through the development of small business and private entrepreneurship. Further development of private entrepreneurship, which is one of the most important institutions of market relations in our country, requires the elimination of barriers to their activities.

One of the priorities of modernization of the economy of Uzbekistan in the XXI century is the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, which will contribute to the emergence of a middle class. Entrepreneurship as an integral part of the national economy is an important tool for increasing employment and welfare, solving economic and social problems. Therefore, the issue of business development is considered a strategic task of economic policy of the state. This will strengthen the market economy, create jobs and reduce unemployment, increase the volume of manufactured goods and services, implement social programs and solve other socio-economic problems. This reflects the social order of the state education system to prepare young people for entrepreneurship.

## Literature review

British economist A. Smith promoted the idea of economic independence in theory and practice in the assessment of entrepreneurial activity during the capitalist production process ... He believed that the source of national wealth in any economic situation is independence from economic activity ... the owner of the property that organizes the production and owns the results from it. However, he did not pay enough attention to labor and business. In his view, the owners of capital, who aspired to equality between businessmen ..., believed that

business would form spontaneously when there was capital, raw materials and labor [4].

French economist J.B. According to Sey, "an entrepreneur organizes the activities of other people in the context of production." [5].

J.B. In Sey's theory, entrepreneurship can be seen in the generalization of the factors of production.

Austrian economist J. Schumpeter was the first to base his business activity on his scientific work "Theory of Economic Development", published in 1912. He created the concept of entrepreneurship development. In his opinion, entrepreneurs should identify new economic opportunities for the development of entrepreneurial business, that is, to implement production reforms through the production of products in accordance with market requirements, based on production technologies, new sources of raw materials. It is expressed in the following conditions: - organization of new unknown quality and profitable production for economists, based on scientific discoveries related to the existing industry, new production methods, production of goods in demand in the commercial sector, opening new consumer markets in the industry the development of industries with great potential, the occupation of the industrial sector whether there is a market for the sale of goods, taking into account the availability of resources in the form of new raw materials or semi-finished products or the difficulty of development and making the necessary changes [6]. In his view, entrepreneurship is a key factor at the heart of socio-economic growth.

Historically, opinions on many aspects of business development have also been formed in the East, where commodity-money relations first developed.

In the ancient "Avesto", in the works of Abu Nasr Farobi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, Alisher Navoi, Babur and Ulugbek, a number of aspects of our national entrepreneurship are studied, in particular, in the "Regulations" of Amir Temur.

Amir Temur considered all his world-class victories in the economic, political, social, administrative and military spheres, first of all, because of his entrepreneurship and the fact that he made entrepreneurship his motto and action.

He stressed in his book, The Iron Regulations, that an entrepreneur cannot be replaced by a thousand careless people.

In his City of Noble People, Farobi considers it a good habit to be an owner, that is, to be an entrepreneur, because such a person does not live in poverty, but should have a quantitative norm of property, which does not harm generations.

Fitrat, a member of the Jadid movement, calls on the Bukhara satin weaver to bring modern looms from European countries to produce and sell world-class goods, thereby increasing the country's profitability by processing the country's rich raw materials.

After gaining independence, many legal documents and regulations have been created in the country to develop entrepreneurship. This laid the foundation for the development of entrepreneurial activity, and the relationship between business entities is formed through these laws. Economists define the concept of "entrepreneur" as follows. "An entrepreneur is an entrepreneur who uses the factors of production needed to create wealth. Entrepreneurs are sole proprietors who own shares in a company." [7].

Entrepreneur (owner) promises to be profitable to do business, combining his initiative with labor and capital resources for the production of goods and services. He makes decisions to perform the difficult tasks associated with running a business [8].

### Main part

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), today 90 percent of the world's businesses are small and medium-sized businesses, employing 63 percent of the world's population, and private entrepreneurship in developed countries accounts for 60 percent of GDP and 50 percent of the employed population. the excess is correct.

Systemic measures are being taken in the areas of state regulation of small business and private entrepreneurship, increasing its share in GDP and employment, improving the technological structure, meeting the demand for credit resources and creating a favorable business environment.

“We will focus on youth employment and entrepreneurship. To this end, the vocational education system will be reformed next year on the basis of new approaches in line with the requirements of the labor market and international standards. From now on, skills will play a key role in the demand for working professions ... In addition, 1 trillion soums and \$ 50 million will be allocated for lending to business projects of young people and their vocational training. ”emphasized [1].

Entrepreneurship is a historical socio-economic category, which is characterized by different views on entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial activity. This is due to the growing need to study the scientific, organizational, legal basis of the activity and the mechanisms of its implementation. Entrepreneurship development is directly related to the theoretical knowledge and study of the economic nature of the activity.

Although the concept of "entrepreneurship" was formed in the XVIII century, its evolution continues in our time. This concept was formed as a result of scientific research of entrepreneurial activity by famous economists of that time R. Cantilon, A. Thurgo, F. Kene, A. Smith, J. B. Sey and others. Although the concept of entrepreneurship has been used in theory and practice for almost three centuries, its universal definition has not been formed and its ambiguity has been preserved. The main reason for this is that entrepreneurship is a multifaceted, multi-sectoral, multi-form complex activity.

"Entrepreneurship is a social activity consisting of meeting the needs of market consumption, making a profit on the basis of efficient use of available production resources through economic activities based on different forms of ownership [2]".

In order to improve the welfare of the population and the development of the national economy in the future through the formation of knowledge, skills and abilities of students in the field of entrepreneurship, we need, first of all, enterprising, enthusiastic economists with excellent economic knowledge.

Nowadays, there is a growing interest in using innovative pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process to increase the effectiveness of education in order to develop entrepreneurial skills in higher education graduates. Classes using modern technology allow students to find, independently study and analyze the knowledge they have acquired, and even draw their own conclusions.

In this process, the teacher creates conditions for the development, formation, acquisition and upbringing of the individual and the team, as well as acts as a manager, a guide. In such a learning process, the student becomes the main figure.

This requires the involvement of graduates of higher education institutions in entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship, the full use of their potential, entrepreneurship on the basis of high efficiency, initiative and organization, as well as the development of world-class people.

Through the effective use of modern teaching methods, students have the opportunity to develop entrepreneurial skills in the process of vocational education.

While maintaining the traditional form of the lesson, enriching it with methods that activate the activities of various learners leads to an increase in the level of mastery of learners. To this end, high efficiency can be achieved through the rational organization of training, the interest of learners by the teacher, the choice of methods and tools in accordance with the content of the studied material [3].

The level of mastery of learners, practical skills and competencies can be developed through interactive or interactive teaching methods.

In the formation of entrepreneurial skills in graduates of higher education using innovative pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process the interest in increasing the effectiveness of education, the focus is growing day by day. Trainings using modern technologies are aimed at allowing higher education graduates to find, independently study and analyze the knowledge they have acquired in the formation of entrepreneurial skills, and even draw their own conclusions.

Benefits of training based on interactive teaching methods in the formation of entrepreneurial skills in graduates of higher education are reflected in the following:

- incentives for higher education graduates ;
- taking into account previously acquired knowledge;
- supporting the initiative and responsibility of higher education graduates ;
- learning by doing in practice;
- in creating conditions for two-way feedback.

Small business development and entrepreneurship are the most important factors and sources of employment for young people, as well as their economic independence and finding their place in society. Small business development and entrepreneurship are the most important factors and sources of employment for young people, as well as their economic independence and finding their place in society. Simultaneously, one of the most pressing concerns is the growth of entrepreneurship in the context of economic liberalization and changes aimed at strengthening its legal and regulatory environment. Running a business that requires less capital, is quickly modernized, and can better respond to changing market conditions has become a modern requirement. Small business is the most important sector that fills the market with the necessary goods and services and determines the structural basis of the economy.

The foundation is being laid in the regions for broad participation of families in entrepreneurial activities, their stable and additional source of income, the development of national crafts, women's entrepreneurship, the realization of promising ideas and projects of young entrepreneurs, and employment based on this. Projects to dramatically increase the population's interest in earning money through labor, particularly in connection with the expansion of handicrafts, home based and other entrepreneurial activities of needy families, as well as production and services in unused buildings in the regions, agricultural production with efficient land use and vacant land, require the systematic continuation of preferential financing. Work is underway in many parts of the country to provide comprehensive help to the populace in particular labor activities targeted at generating revenue, developing family businesses, and organizing work in this field.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically improve

the system of state protection of legitimate business interests and further development of entrepreneurship" provides for the development of entrepreneurship and protection of legitimate business interests, as well as radical improvement of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The decree defines the clear and most important tasks of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, such as protection of the rights of entrepreneurs, improving the business and investment climate, promoting entrepreneurship, cooperation with government agencies, training and retraining of business entities, foreign economic activity and investment.

**Conclusion.** Implementation of the tasks set out in the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, including the establishment of mechanisms for effective dialogue and beneficial cooperation between business and government agencies, strengthening guarantees of reliable protection of the rights and legitimate interests of private property and entrepreneurship; On the issues of improving the business environment, as well as ensuring the provision of quality public services to businesses, new effective systems of cooperation between government agencies and business structures, especially in the early stages of business activities are being created [9].

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