

Historical and Pedagogical Roots of The Development of Entrepreneurial Culture in Uzbekistan.

Mirzaev Otabek Husanovich

Teacher Pedagogical Institute of Andijan State University

deputatuzbotabek87@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

The article examines the history of entrepreneurship in the territory of Uzbekistan. The trend of development of this sphere by years and centuries. The main places and centers of development and birth of primary entrepreneurship skills were noted.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, advantages of entrepreneurship, business, functions of an entrepreneur, Tashkent, Samarkand, Andijan, entrepreneurial culture.

Now entrepreneurship is of vital importance not only for a person who wants to improve his financial situation, but also to influence the economic situation of the entire state. We will certainly pay great attention to the development of entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, at an event dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Constitution of Uzbekistan, said that practical ensuring the inviolability of land and private property of entrepreneurial activity will continue to be a priority direction of state policy.

"We will continue to pursue a policy of further liberalization of our economy, opening a wide path for entrepreneurs. Comprehensive support of this sphere is crucial, the issue of complete elimination of obstacles that arise in front of it, as the head of state, will be in my constant attention and control," Mirziyoyev said.

Speaking about entrepreneurs, he noted that in the past our ancestors were also engaged in entrepreneurship, this is evident from the example of the Great Silk Road, in general, entrepreneurship existed in the blood of the Uzbek people.

"How many times have told officials that an entrepreneur will feed all tomorrow, in order to be an onlooker on the path of an entrepreneur, it is not necessary to issue laws that will be tied to his feet. If an entrepreneur is rich, then both the people and the state will be rich," Shavkat Mirziyoyev said.

The fact is that some regions of our country were the center of the Great Silk Road with a 3000-year history. This tells the first trade cooperative that our land is the cradle. The Sharia laws also support the conduct of work in partnership and they are defined in the following forms: "muwa-phase" - partnership in filing; "exactly" - to work on the basis of partnership; "tahabbul" - to perform various handicraft work together; "vuyuh" - there are such forms of

entrepreneurship as selling goods to become partners. The entrepreneurial culture of our ancestors is preserved as a historical heritage, from which it is worth taking an example, and we need to introduce our children to this rich cultural heritage from a young age so that they can grow up worthy generations.

The President warned that the creation of obstacles to entrepreneurial activity would be regarded as a betrayal of state policy.

What are the advantages of entrepreneurship for the state and for the entrepreneur?

Benefits for the State:

- * Sources of income of the country's budget;
- * Employment of the population;
- * Preservation of folk art;
- * Use of available resources;
- * Economic growth;
- * Develop and improve market relations.

Advantages for an entrepreneur:

- * Income;
- * Self-employment;
- * Free work schedule;
- * "By myself";
- "In myself".

The history of entrepreneurship begins with the Middle Ages. Already at that time they began to engage in trade, craft, entrepreneurship. With the birth of capitalism, the pursuit of wealth leads to the pursuit of unlimited profit. The actions of entrepreneurs are professional and cultural in nature.

The essence of entrepreneurial activity.

Entrepreneurship is an independent activity carried out at their own risk by persons registered in this zone in accordance with the procedure established by law, aimed at obtaining a systematic profit from the use of property, the sale of goods, the performance of works or the provision of services.

Entrepreneurial or entrepreneurial activity is understood as the initiative independent activity of citizens and their associations, carried out at their own risk and under the responsibility of their own property, aimed at making a profit.

The question of "entrepreneurship" is a "business", an enterprise, the production of products (something useful) or the provision of services. The purpose of entrepreneurial activity is to produce and sell a product that is in demand and that benefits the entrepreneur.

In turn, profit is the excess of income over expenses received as a result of the implementation of an entrepreneurial decision on the production and supply of goods to the market, when the entrepreneur determines unsatisfactory or hidden consumer demand.

Closely intertwined with the concept of "entrepreneurship" is the concept of "entrepreneurial activity". Entrepreneurial activity is a set of sequential or parallel operations,

each of which is limited to a relatively short, well-defined time interval. The transaction is the main ICA that is embedded in the business building. In this case, when it comes to a transaction, two or more business entities are understood to be relationships based on a written agreement or an oral agreement in the interests of mutual benefit.

In accordance with the adopted legislation, an entrepreneur or an economic entity may be citizens of a country recognized as capable (not limited by legal capacity) in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Entrepreneurship can be carried out by a legal entity or directly by an individual. A legal entity is an organization that owns separate property and is responsible for its obligations with this property, the acquisition and realization of property and personal non-property rights on its behalf, the fulfillment of obligations, the presence of the plaintiff and the defendant in court is registered in accordance with the procedure established by law.

An individual is any citizen, regardless of his gender, age, nationality, physical data, place of residence.

Entrepreneur's functions:

- * Resource and material factors (means of production) and workers with sufficient knowledge and skills
- * Organizational - provides a combination of production factors that helps to achieve the best set goal.
- * Creative - is associated with organizational and economic innovations.

Business entities can be associations of individual individuals and partners. Individuals as subjects of entrepreneurial activity usually act in this capacity by creating an individual entrepreneur or a family enterprise. Such entrepreneurs may be limited by the cost of their labor or use hired labor.

As economic entities, partner associations can act in the form of various economic associations: mortgage companies for rent, open and closed type companies, various types of companies, etc.

Like any business activity, entrepreneurial activity has a number of functions:

- 1) the implementation of direct production functions, that is, the production of goods (products) or the provision of services (for example, a machine-building company, a travel company, an engineering firm or a design firm);
- 2) to perform intermediary functions, that is, to sell goods and provide services related to the transfer of such goods in an appropriate (socially acceptable) form directly from the manufacturer to its consumer.

All types of entrepreneurial activity can be classified as follows: type of activity; forms of ownership; number of owners; organizational-legal and organizational-economic forms; level of use of hired labor, etc. We will look at some of them.

Depending on the type or purpose of entrepreneurial activity, it can be divided into production, commercial, financial, advisory, etc. All these activities can be carried out separately or together.

Entrepreneurship is one of the honorable professions. According to the instructions of our religion, truthfulness, correctness, gentleness in trade occupy a special place. Those who do not betray the rights of people and do not trade without deceiving each other will have the happiness to be with the most beloved servants of Allah in the Hereafter. Abu Said al-Khudri raziyallahu Anhu: Those whom our Prophet (peace be upon him) blessed, saying: "A faithful, truthful Merchant (in Paradise) is with the prophets, Siddiquis and martyrs."

When we tell the truth, it means, first of all, to be away from such shameful acts as lying, slander, infidelity.

It is known that in order to thoroughly master any profession, to become a master of his profession, it is necessary to study the science of this profession perfectly. A person who is in love with his profession does not get tired of work, but he likes it. He unites all his fatigue when he sees the result of his work. By virtue of his profession, a person considers himself happy if he touches his help to others. This means that the generosity promised by honest Human labor has reached its levels.

So, if a person engaged in trade and commerce conducts business in accordance with what our religion has shown him, a great reward will be prepared for him in the future life, even if he is a prophet in paradise - he will be with Siddiquins. But if it is, for its own benefit, a trick, deception, blindness and smirk, then it will go beyond the requirements of our religion, and it is inevitable that on the Day of Resurrection it will be subjected to heavy calculations. Some merchants lie to pass on their goods, they even swear to lie. This deprives the blessing of trade. On the other hand, disasters and natural disasters can also occur.

Entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan has a centuries-old history, but the process of creating entrepreneurial, industrial, commercial, financial firms in its market forms intensified at the end of the XIX century, when their number increased dramatically. Tashkent, Samarkand, Andijan and others. Cotton firms and branches of various large banks have become centers of open trade in cotton. According to historians, the 1st production and industrial enterprise was opened in 1868 - a cotton factory at the Gorchakovo station (near Margilan). It is noteworthy that the sphere of activity of large Uzbek entrepreneurs in the field of production and industry of capital application is initially formed on the basis of the commercial and commercial direction of economic activity. By the 1890s, the old merchant dynasties began to invest their capital in the purchase of cotton and primary processing, that is, in the real economic practice of Uzbekistan, the process of integrating the financial, commercial and industrial spheres of entrepreneurship began.

In addition, this integration process, as a result of its development, leads to the concentration of capital. At the beginning of the XX century, it became known that owners of large enterprises appeared far beyond the borders of Uzbekistan - Dovutboev, Khujaev, brothers from the Fergana region Vadyaev, Fusailov, Kalantarov, Khakomboev, brothers Yaushev, Asadullaev, Yusuf Davidov.

Due to the rapid growth of cotton cultivation and export in the fertile Fergana Valley, trading firms specializing in cotton purchases and export operations in Kokand, Andijan, Asaka,

Margilan have appeared. Unlike Ferghana monofires, Samarkand region, Tashkent district, Bukhara Emirate, Khiva Khanate, such commercial structures did not differ in the exact specialization of cotton operations. In addition to cotton, they were simultaneously engaged in the purchase and sale of all agricultural products, as well as domestic and imported products. Most of the companies had their own cotton gins in Tashkent. In 1912, when there were foreign firms in the Central Asian region that owned 256 units out of 96 factories, the remaining part belonged to local entrepreneurs who resold the absolute majority of refined cotton in these foreign firms. At the same time, only some domestic business structures had their own offices in the central cotton markets, exporting fiber outside Central Asia, experiencing very tough competition from monopolists. But despite this, many of our entrepreneurs have made a significant contribution to the development of the economy of Uzbekistan thanks to their own entrepreneurial culture and have achieved significant success in business.

Commercial, purchasing and resale operations with cotton are quite profitable areas, this situation caused the intensification of financial and banking activities in Uzbekistan in the late 1890s, Russian and foreign banks directed their investment interests to the Central Asian region. In 1889, there was one branch of the State Bank in Turkestan, and in 1891 there were five branches of commercial banks. In 1912, seven branches of the State Bank and 40 commercial banks provided financial services to domestic business circles in the Central Asian region. It should be noted that the strengthening of credit and investment activity of the bank's capital on the territory of Uzbekistan did not reduce its positive results. So, in the Kokand district, the partnership of the Rishton creamery was established with an authorized capital of mlrd soums, in 1906 the Fergana oil, mining and Industrial Cooperation "Chimyon" was established, the capital of which was 2 million US dollars. Many of them were partners of foreign firms and were members of the committee for the formation of Central Asian branches of state and commercial banks.

In short, entrepreneurship inherently serves as an ever-growing base for the formation of the middle class. It is known that the middle class is the basis of any democratic society. Thanks to the development of the same sphere, a social stratum of society is being created that is interested in socio-political, economic stability in society, which is an active driving force for the country to follow the path of development and democratic changes."

Small and medium-sized businesses, which are one of the priorities in the transition to market relations in Uzbekistan, the development of entrepreneurial activity of the population in our country did not begin from scratch. The entrepreneurial initiative of the Uzbek people has its roots in the historical past. In particular, already in the XIX-XX centuries, entrepreneurial structures of various business spheres began to actively form and operate on the territory of Uzbekistan, with certain features they acquired a deep similarity with today's realities. All this shows how great is the role of entrepreneurial culture in the past and modern business.

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