

Family Cooperation Technology in the Formation of the Concepts of Entrepreneurship and Savings in Primary School Students

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Annotation: In this article, one of the topical issues is to equip students with entrepreneurial, thrifty and economic knowledge from primary school, to work with the family, to train competitive personnel in accordance with the laws of the market. Meanwhile, the initial skills of entrepreneurship and thrift are developed in the family and later in school through collaboration. Today, as we live in an era based on a market economy, bringing every student into society, he or she will certainly find his or her place in a market economy through education, along with learning the concepts of entrepreneurship and thrift in the family.

Key words: Thrift, entrepreneurship, diligence, initiative, entrepreneurship, vocational training, economic accounting, family budgeting, parenting, new technology, market laws, honesty, generosity.

The issue of economic education of primary school students in the context of school, family and community cooperation is one of the main problems in the education of young people today.

The **introductory part** of our article emphasizes the importance of educating young people in economic thinking and market ethics at a time of transition to a market economy, and emphasizes the need for our students to have a thorough understanding of economic education. The main purpose of economic education in students is to develop the ability of the younger generation to think about saving, hard work, initiative, entrepreneurship, economic accounting and family budgeting.

We need to pay more attention to the theoretical aspects of economic education in the formation of the technology of cooperation with the family in the formation of the concepts of entrepreneurship and thrift in primary school students, and in this regard we will focus on the following.

Economic education has left a regular and sufficient spiritual legacy for future generations by Eastern thinkers. For example, Muhammad Ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi emphasizes the importance of mathematics in human life. According to him, one should know the science of arithmetic and be diligent in one's work. Then he can measure the results of his work by measurements. Abu Nasr al-Farabi admits that man needs a lot of things to live and to turn to

other people in order to create them, and here the scholar shows how much economic connection is necessary for man.

Ibn Sina points out that in order to prepare children for life, they need to be taught a trade. Through careful study of the profession, a person shows that it is necessary to make a living in the future, to manage and understand the family. This should be done in such a way that the child can see the results of his parents and his work. Only then can the child realize that he is using his opportunity, right or wrong, says the scientist. In educating primary school students about economics, we need to teach them economic laws, the theory of objective economic reality, objective reality, science. The profession teaches elementary school students independence. In the process, the child also learns to calculate, acquires entrepreneurial and entrepreneurial qualities.

The child is brought up in a family based on the skills and experience of the parents. As parents teach their children economics at every step, they pay attention to the following:

- As soon as you use the tools, put them in a closed place. It's not raining, it's rusting when it's dewy;
- Press your heel correctly and do not eat the heel of the shoe;
- Dear a drop of water, cherish it and do not waste it;
- A loaf of bread spoils a marriage, a loaf of paper spoils a reputation. It's not for nothing that they tell you to put a piece of paper in front of your eyes.

So, if we listen to the teachings of great scholars and give young people the basics of economic education from primary school, we can achieve great opportunities, high levels of development.

Therefore, it is necessary to acquaint students with the essence of economic education in accordance with the values of our nation, the new reforms being implemented in educational institutions in today's Uzbekistan. Changes in the social life of the Republic of Uzbekistan, economic development, attention to youth, employment are of particular importance.

Indeed, people, nations, and societies work together to build and nurture economic ties. We can see the validity of this idea today in the example of European practice. Economic integration only brings wealth to states. Al-Farabi writes in *On Happiness*: "One must know how to spend one's money.

Being jealous of money can lead to greed. The unplanned use of money leads to apathy"¹ It is clear that thinkers of the past have focused on the need to expand children's economic thinking in schools and families, to teach them cooperation, business, economic accounting on the basis of life experience. The economic upbringing of a child begins in the family. Everyone should be aware of farming and know how to create and store wheat, rice, and fruit. Focus on the necessities and be thrifty. he must teach his sinfulness to his child from an early age through exhortation and explanation.

In any case, in elementary school students, the characteristics of thrift are formed in accordance with their figurative qualities, and are expressed in the form of greed, perseverance, generosity, honesty. Greedy people always strive to save their opportunities, but they are not inclined to protect the interests of others and society, they burn with selfishness, the desire to increase their wealth, and forget about honesty, kindness and humanity. They undermine the very essence of our well-being by acting against the idea of "eating and drinking enough of what

¹Al-Farabi. *On the pursuit of happiness*. -T.: Cholpon.2004.

you can afford, living healthy, alert, and healthy": using unscrupulous methods of living and earning money, sometimes they are hated by the masses, they tarnish the culture of child-rearing.

Sustainability is a source of income and expenditure planning, avoidance of waste, and prevention of homelessness. It is a sign of generosity not to be jealous of what is in the household or to be materialistic, and to encourage human dignity financially. Generosity is characterized by humility, simplicity, kindness, compassion, sincerity, hospitality, helpfulness, and non-reproach.

Generosity is a high level of humanity. At the same time, it should be watered with generosity and thrift. Young people need to be taught the ability to set income levels and stabilize expenditures, that is, to develop a plan for creating and managing wealth, and to adhere to it, and parents should always be role models for their children. It is necessary to take the children with them in household chores, in the family business, and to see how financial opportunities arise.

It is important for parents not only to show the child the work, but also to monitor how the child is doing it, to give advice, support and encouragement, if necessary, with encouraging words. Indeed, increasing the effectiveness of education depends in many ways on the cooperation of the family, school, community and work community, with the same effort and the same demands on students. Today, at the heart of all the subjects taught in the primary grades of general education schools, economic concepts are being brought to life by inculcating them in the minds of young people. In primary education, students are taught not only in the classroom, but also in extracurricular and extracurricular activities, as well as in educational activities. Labor has a unique impact on the economic development of students. Therefore, integration with labor education plays an important role in the formation of economic education. We know that the demand for daily life, both ancient and modern, is growing day by day. That's why people struggle to survive.

It is advisable to introduce economic education in primary school in mathematics from the 1st grade. Because economic thinking skills are developed in computational processes through mathematics lessons. To this day, many scholars acknowledge that national and spiritual values are an important factor in educating young people to be well-rounded individuals. The goal is to increase the economic potential of young people, to contribute to the prosperity and development of Uzbekistan, which is being renewed by improving the economic education of young people.

It is very important to organize the economic educational process in the family on the basis of pedagogical culture in order to develop the child's personality. The pedagogical culture imparted by parents does not arise spontaneously, but is achieved through serious parenting, research, study, and experience. The regime of child rearing in the family should be determined by the age of the child. A child who is accustomed to a regimen naturally develops the qualities of order and discipline; Parents who are diligent and help their children to develop will be able to help them grow. In this regard, we need to pay attention to the following in order to inculcate in students the concept of austerity through education based on national values:

"A market economy also requires relying on the experience of national values, which are widely used in family upbringing." For example, in Uzbek families, children were brought up in the spirit of thrift, not wastefulness;

- It is known that the word "economy" has a wide and deep meaning. The word is often used interchangeably with the word "austerity". When it comes to saving, we know how to avoid waste;

- The concept of "economy" is defined by the famous Uzbek thinker Abdullah Avloni: "Economy is the knowledge of the value of goods such as money and goods." Those who know the value of wealth do not spend a penny on inappropriate land, and do not spare a penny when the time comes.

The opposite of generosity is the opposite of greed, the opposite of economics. Allah does not love the extravagant².

"We can see in the folklore that our ancestors encouraged their children to be thrifty." For example, the theme of austerity is reflected in folklore. Because these proverbs have been passed down from generation to generation for hundreds of years. Here are some of them: "The one who saves adds one, and the one who does not save loses", "It takes strength to make money, wisdom saves for the one who saves", "The one who saves will be applauded, the one who is wasteful will be left to mourn";

- Even our parents saw the task of educating in the spirit of thrift as a condition for the happiness of their children, a form of moral education;

"The goal of a market economy is to train all members of society, including parents and their children, in practical calculations." After all, money also educates a person. Ignoring it can lead to double mistakes. On the one hand, the child develops a habit of not wanting to know about the financial difficulties of the family, and he learns to be selfish. On the other hand, it causes vices such as greed for money, greed, selfishness, greed;

- It is known that from time immemorial our parents introduced children to household chores and taught them about family income and expenses. In this way, the child is given an idea of the family's financial situation;

- The fact that the world's declining food, drinking water, minerals and similar resources, as well as the growing number of problems, causes a number of problems, underscores the universal importance of such values as economy, business, efficiency. gives;

So, thrift has always been valued as a form of entrepreneurship, and it has a spiritual and moral meaning. It is the duty of the parents to inculcate this concept in the child, and it is not only a personal matter, but also a socially significant one. Because as a child develops a sense of thrift, he will appreciate only his own work and the work of others. Realizing this, the child begins to appreciate the riches created by himself, his parents and society, the ability and skill to nurture them, but it is not his duty to teach the child from an early age to work, to adapt to work. I hold.

It is well known that every family has its own farm and builds its own farm with pure, honest labor: this farm income is not due to the fact that family members keep it in some permanent fund, but to pay wages. and increase due to savings from family expenses. If the family is rich, it means that the family members live a good and happy life, get more consumer goods and meet their needs.

Every family is trying to improve their lives by fixing their household. The wealth of the family depends to a large extent on the economic and cultural achievements of the whole country. The more attention is paid to the upbringing of children in the family, the more they will

²A.Avloniy.Turkiy Gulistan- or morality. –T.: Teacher 1996.

benefit both the people and their parents. Every child is an equal member of the family. So he is a member of the family. Often, parents do it because their children love everything.

They put aside their basic needs for the sake of their children, but the child does not even remember it, and even gradually becomes accustomed to thinking that above all, my desire is the law for my parents. This is a bad and harmful way of raising children, and it is the parents themselves who suffer the most. We believe that parents should do the following to raise their children to be hardworking and thrifty:

- The child needs to know where his parents work and what they produce, and how important this production is for society as a whole;

- In general, the child should understand as early as possible and better that the income earned by the parents is a salary for a large and useful social work;

- The child should be acquainted with the family budget as early as possible. He needs to know how much his father and mother get paid. The child should become accustomed to temporarily relieving himself of some of his parents' needs;

- If the financial situation of the family is very good, the child should not be accustomed to be proud of such good conditions in front of their peers. It is important to understand that there is no reason for a child to squander the wealth of the family in front of others;

"Parents need to make sure that their children get used to being honest, truthful and honest." They need to be taught not to hide anything from the child, and at the same time not to take it without question, even if it is in front of the child;

- The child should be careful not only with the things in his house, but also with other people's things, especially the things that are used by many people;

- The child should be taught to work as early as possible. The habit is formed through exercise, in which case the child should always be encouraged to be thrifty;

- It is especially important to save money, as the list of such expenses may vary depending on the age of the child and the size of the family;

"In a family, parents should set an example for their children to grow up to be hardworking, thrifty and caring." This is one of the most important factors for educational work.

Based on the above considerations, it is worthwhile to teach students to choose the right path by applying all the situations in practice, focusing on the practical aspects of the topic. In this regard, it is possible to provide information on practical activities and management, organized in cooperation with the school, family, community and community. In this regard, the family budget and management are of particular importance: in the study of our topic, the family budget and the economy, its planning, the distribution of work between parents, children and the economic source of the family are considered. concepts such as budget revenue and expenditure, family farm management are formed. After the reinforcement part of the lesson, the teacher teaches the following ideas to two students in a row:

- The role of family members, especially parents, in shaping the general understanding of the economic situation is invaluable;

- After spending money and goods on necessary things, it is necessary to save some of the remaining money for the next days. doing so will result in a large investment if it is always economized;

"People who are accustomed to economy and thrift live happily and peacefully. True, you need to eat well, live well, dress well, but if you follow the adage "put your foot on the bed", you will not taste other people's things, and you will feel at peace.

He who is not satisfied with the money he has is not satisfied with the wealth of the world;

"There are times when young families break up not only because they don't understand each other, but also because they can't handle the economic situation."

"There are families who spend their hard-earned money easily, and they are superficially involved in the family's economic affairs," he said. But there are dozens of visible and invisible problems. It is clear how much a family member earns per month, but there is no clear account of what they spend that money on;

- Involving children in the family from an early age to solve economic problems, firstly, increases the value of the child in the eyes of parents, strengthens the child's self-confidence, and secondly teaches the culture of spending money, accounting and thrift. The economic problems of the family are based on democracy, in which all family members are involved, and conflicts over money do not occur, but rather unite family members;

- If the family is struggling to meet its needs (for some reason), it is necessary to make sure that the child does not look at others with envy. Let the child be proud of the fact that hard work improves family life, rather than the income that comes from work. If money is spent properly in the family, the child in this family will grow up to be calm, frugal, and value money;

"There are families where when they get a salary, they give children sweets and toys, and then they get into trouble." Children in such families do not value money and possessions and become more and more demanding. The parent takes what the child says, even if it is difficult, to get rid of the child;

"It gives the child a sense of dependency, a habit of extravagance, a sense of selfishness." he cannot be a real citizen, a laborer;

"It doesn't mean you shouldn't give a gift to a child at all, but a gift makes a child very happy and he is always waiting for a gift!" A well-thought-out gift has a great educational value;

"A child's involvement in household chores teaches him to avoid excessive demands and to fight waste." When the child reaches the age of 8-9, it is possible to pay in advance, taking into account the costs. Once a child is used to this, it is important to provide for him or her on a regular basis. A child's work or study should never be rewarded with money;

- The preservation of the value of money and the rational management of other financial expenses is one of the main mechanisms of economic education in the family. Money raised by a family for a specific purpose is converted into real estate, gold and valuables, as well as securities, so that it does not lose its value. According to our national traditions, the need for real estate becomes the main goal when our parents pay great attention to providing their children with housing;

- Rational and proper budget planning is very important in family management. If income and expenses in each family are constantly taken into account and planned, the whole situation becomes clear. Planning options also vary depending on the calculations.

In general, economic laws and categories are interrelated and complementary. Once we fully understand them, economic culture, economic worldviews are realized through the provision of economic knowledge to students. By teaching economic laws, we prevent young people from finding their place in society, from being productive, thrifty, careful, and wasteful.

There is such a great blessing in man that it is a divine power to attain perfection, good qualities, and morality, to win the love of men, which is simply called honesty.

“Children, do good and never regret the good you have done. When you do a good deed to a person, the more you do good to him, the more joy and happiness you will have in your heart. My child, if you do not learn a trade from a wise man, you learn it from a fool. It is obligatory to teach all trades, big and small, and one learns a trade at a higher level than one's peers. It is good to work while learning a trade, to save the body from laziness, that is, from idleness, and from idleness to corruption and disease.”

There are so many types it's hard to say. Don't be ashamed to the extent that you hurt yourself. Don't talk to a fool, especially if he thinks you are wise.

In short, in order for Uzbekistan to be a country with a great future, we need to introduce Eastern moral traditions in our markets, explain market trade to every citizen, teach students more about foreign markets, trade and education. It would be expedient to provide information on the speedy implementation of the law. It is also true that at the heart of every action in the economy lies the interest, the goal of achieving it. These traits should be formed at any age.

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