

IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF THE FORMATION OF ENTREPRENEURIAL COMPETENCIES IN A PERSON

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Abstract: *development of entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan, increasing the standard of living of the population, employment, employment, poverty reduction are important today. It follows that the increase in social concessions in entrepreneurs directly positively affects the quality of lifestyle. The use of universally recognized competencies in the renewal of professional knowledge and skills of entrepreneurs has a positive effect in practice. Competence as a general ability based on knowledge acquisition, experience, values, inclinations is not limited to knowledge or skills.*

The article scientifically studied aspects of the formation of entrepreneurial competencies in an individual.

Keywords: *economy, entrepreneurship, production, competence, entrepreneurial activity, entrepreneurship competence, family business.*

INTRODUCTION

As you know, entrepreneurship is divided into large, medium and small types, depending on the scale of Business Administration. Large-scale entrepreneurship includes enterprises (firms) where more than 500 people are employed in production, medium-sized enterprises-20-500 people, small-scale enterprises-10-20 people and less. Large and medium-sized enterprises include, mainly, large-scale production, large-scale production of goods, mechanized and automated industries. Small-scale entrepreneurship is widespread in the fields of agriculture, services to the population. Small entrepreneurship differs from others in that it can quickly adapt to conditions, and therefore it is common.

"Entrepreneur" is understood as a person who, in order to generate income, is engaged in any economic activity that benefits society, taking responsibility.

The essence of the concepts of "business" and "entrepreneurship" is the same. Business entrepreneurship is an economic category, it is a method of economic conduct, a type of economic activity. Business entities are Turlich: they can be individual private entrepreneurs, individuals, enterprises, organizations, legal entities acting on their behalf, Joint-Stock Companies, communities, as well as entities if they operate state-owned enterprises on an entrepreneurial basis. But organizations, employees of which are engaged in the control of the order and observance of the state's entrepreneurship cannot

be a business entity. Because those who have the opportunity to use investment to generate income can become a real subject of entrepreneurship.

MAIN PART

“The socio-economic relations of entrepreneurial society in Uzbekistan are becoming an embodied, evident and rapidly developing and mobile sphere. Its role and role in the formation and economic development of market relations in the country is developing more and more significantly”[1, 7].

Entrepreneurship is a multifaceted complex activity that also has its own characteristics. Its such properties are manifested primarily in the symptoms, signs, principles of this activity. Signs, signs, principles of entrepreneurship are given differently in different literature. They are not particularly fully illuminated by its symptoms (signs), while in some cases it is also common to confuse the signs and principles of entrepreneurship. Therefore, we try to bring the signs and principles of entrepreneurship in one place, clearly distinguish them from each other and look more fully.

Entrepreneurship is creativity. This mission and sign of him is manifested in the creation of a new Harmony (combination)of a new proposal or proposal in accordance with the emerging need and the formation of a new market through it. Therefore, entrepreneurship is a new proposal, that is, it creates value and adds wealth to the wealth of society. Another aspect and sign of entrepreneurship is reformism. Entrepreneurship leads to the reform of the socio-economic system, carrying out a new more perfect combination (combination)of factors of production (labor, weapons of Labor, subject of Labor), reorganization of production, structural restructuring. As a result, the production Forces of ulaming develop, the compatibility of production relations with the production forces improves, and production efficiency increases.

Entrepreneurship will not be without risk. Uncertainty is characteristic of a market economy. Such uncertainty and the absence of a guarantee that there will be a new demand for a new offer will also have to take risks in the changing conditions of the market situation. But risk should also be assessed, based, reasonable. Thus, entrepreneurship is entrepreneurship, knowing its above-mentioned facets and signs.



In the formation of the personality of an entrepreneur, the transformation of their knowledge and skills about loyalty, responsibility, business and other qualities to the Motherland is a complex process. As a result of the lack of transformation of the concept

of entrepreneurship among the categories of knowledge, skills, qualifications, competence, virtue, habit, the process of mastering this area of youth is somewhat difficult.

Today, there are two tasks in the development of social competencies of entrepreneurs: the first is to familiarize themselves with the knowledge related to the methodology of entrepreneurial activity and the skillful application of this knowledge – the formation of social competencies; the second is to prepare young people for conducting scientific activities on the issue of organizing business activities. The development of social, including entrepreneurial competencies in young people is desirable to increase their level of training in this regard.

Entrepreneurs are required to have, on the one hand, the necessary professional-methodological training, on the other hand, certain spiritual qualities, social competencies so that they can imagine themselves at the center of social relations, freely manifest their formed social competencies. The social competencies of entrepreneurs serve to make a person understand the social goals of his profession, to understand its ethics, strategies for achieving entrepreneurial goals. Therefore, the role of social competencies in entrepreneurs is increasingly central.

“At the next time, a type of consulting (Consulting) of entrepreneurial activity is developing in Uzbekistan. This type of entrepreneurship consists of many directions, and the development of the world economy is evidenced by the fact that it will develop well in the future. The types of entrepreneurial activity are relatively independent and complement each other. It is necessary to recognize the priority of sign-laboring production entrepreneurship of all types of entrepreneurial activity. Innovation, scientific and technical activities, direct production of goods, service and information work activities in this area are included in production entrepreneurship. Every businessman who wants to engage in production should determine in advance what type of entrepreneurial activity he will engage in, what kind of product he will produce, what kind of service he will provide. After the implementation of this work, the entrepreneur is engaged in marketing. In order to know the demand for the good, it communicates with the potential consumers of the good, with organizations engaged in Hari-medicine, wholesale and retail trade. Negotiations will end with the conclusion of a contract between a businessman and prospective buyers. The concluded agreement allows the Prevention of risk in entrepreneurship”[2, 56].

Competence (derived from the Latin word “*competo*” meaning “I will achieve, I will comply, I will correspond”) refers to a certain set of knowledge, skills, qualifications that a person possesses.

The concept of competence began to be used relatively closely, from the late 1960s and early 1970s.



The higher education system is faced with the task of training highly qualified, aspiring, enterprising and creatively thinking leaders, most importantly, with high competence. So who is a competent leader-frame and how should it be? First of all, let us mention the theoretical and practical significance of what competence is and what such a characteristic leader-frame should be. Hence, the concept of “competence” is a process in the higher education system that involves the education, skills, abilities, experience of the leader-staff. While competence refers to the totality of knowledge and their presence in humans, competence refers to the degree to which knowledge is applied to use in the process of work. It is partly true that we argue that with professionalism, competency terms are the same. When high competence is formed at a high level in the leader-frame, then the ability to professionalism appears.

Competence is a requirement imposed on the educational training of a specialist, which is necessary to carry out effective activities in a particular field. It is a pre-determined social requirement at the disposal of the state, which is imposed on the educational (professional)training of the student (worker), which is necessary for the effective functioning of a particular field.

Education aimed at the formation of competencies is the opportunity for students to practically apply the acquired knowledge, skills and qualifications in their personal, professional and social activities. Education based on a competency approach forms in students independence, having an active civic position, initiative, being able to use mediaresources and information and communication technologies wisely in their activities, consciously choosing a profession, healthy competition and universal skills.

Entrepreneurship competence-the ability of a leader to look for useful opportunities, find and stand ready for risk in achieving a business goal is counted.

LEADER WITH THIS COMPETENCE:

- perceives useful opportunities and does not miss;
- is constantly aware of events in business, production and market that can open up new opportunities for an enterprise or institution;
- prepares to take risks to carry out a business plan;
- offers potential buyers, suppliers and partners new-to-new agreements;
- supports entrepreneurial behavior in colleagues.

CULTURAL COMPETENCIES:

1. Training in team performance skills-the competence of a team leader to be able to demonstrate their interest, skills and success by training a team to work together is counted.

Conduct of the team member. Team member:

- can hear the ideas of other members of the team;
- other members of the team support suggestions and ideas;
- be clear about their problems with the other members of the team;
- constructively expresses his displeasure;
- supports the achievements of other members of the team;
- shares their opinions with other members of the team fair and constructive;
- all members of the team fight for decisions they support;
- shares professional knowledge and experience with other members of the team;
- seeks opportunities to work as part of a group in order to gain knowledge and experience;
- offers them support and information in order to build and strengthen relationships with other members of the team.

CONCLUSION

In the formation of entrepreneurship in young people, the most important thing is that the chosen keys must be attached to the quality being taught. This vitagenic experience, examples will increase the interest of entrepreneurs. Business formation is characterized by its variativeness. It is advisable to use traditional and modern technologies. Information about the qualities that have exalted the famous peers of Uzbekistan and world celebrities, heroes, athletes, actors, entrepreneurs, giving motivation will work. Today, attention should be paid to the issues of the development of social competencies of entrepreneurs.

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