

**ПЕДАГОГИКА ҒЫЛЫМДАРЫ БАҒЫТЫ  
НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ НАУК  
DIRECTION OF PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES**

**тақырыптық рубрикалар/тематические рубрики/ subject headings**

**ПЕДАГОГИКА И МЕТОДИКА ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ  
ПЕДАГОГИКА И МЕТОДИКА ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ  
PSYCHOLOGY AND INCLUSIVE EDUCATION**

IRSTI: 13.00.02

<https://orcid.org/0009-0000-0525-0621>

**Mirzakarimova M.M.\***

doctor of Pedagogical Sciences (DSc), Associate Professor. Andijan SIFL. Andijan, Uzbekistan

**EDUCATIONAL CONCEPTS ABOUT ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN  
THE RULES OF AMIR TEMUR**

**\*Corresponding author:** e-mail: [maxliyo82uz@gmail.com](mailto:maxliyo82uz@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** This article highlights entrepreneurship and educational concepts related to entrepreneurship, as well as describes historical experience and features of updating the content of the education system in accordance with the requirements of the time and the development of entrepreneurship concepts. Based on the Decrees of Amir Temur, the article analyzes the essence of entrepreneurial activity, its role in the development of society and the requirements for the personality of an entrepreneur. The concept of entrepreneurship is comprehensively considered in the Decrees of Amir Temur, and the personal, professional and social qualities of the entrepreneur, his characteristics, behavior and role in society are widely covered. The importance of such qualities in entrepreneurship as determination, patience and perseverance, vigilance, caution, experience, insight, courtesy and the ability to compromise is emphasized. The article shows Amir Temur's experience in using the principles of entrepreneurship in public administration, organizing the army, developing the economy and regulating trade. The ways of applying the historical experience of entrepreneurship in the modern education system are scientifically substantiated.

**Keywords:** entrepreneurship, behavior, risk-taking, businessperson, event, experience, greed, negotiation, compromise, resilience at work, alliance.

FTAXP: 13.00.02

<https://orcid.org/0009-0000-0525-0621>

**Мирзакаримова М.М.\***

педагог.ғ.д. (DSc), доцент. ЭндіжанМШТТИ. Эндіжан, Өзбекстан

**ӘМІР ТЕМІРДІҢ ЕРЕЖЕЛЕРІНДЕГІ КӘСІПКЕРЛІК ТУРАЛЫ  
БІЛІМ БЕРУ ТҰЖЫРЫМДАМАЛАРЫ**

**\*Автор-корреспондент:** e-mail: [maxliyo82uz@gmail.com](mailto:maxliyo82uz@gmail.com)

**Аннотация:** Бұл мақалада кәсіпкерлік пен кәсіпкерліктің білім беру тұжырымдамалары атап өтіліп, білім беру жүйесінің сапасын уақыт талаптарына сәйкес жаңартудың және кәсіпкерлік тұжырымдамаларды дамытудың тарихи тәжірибелері мен ерекшеліктері сипатталған. Мақалада кәсіпкерлік қызметтің мәні, оның қоғам дамуындағы рөлі және Сохибқирон Әмір Темірдің жарғыларына сүйене отырып, кәсіпкерге қойылатын талаптар талданады. Әмір Темірдің жарғыларында кәсіпкерлік ұғымы жан-жақты қарастырылып, кәсіпкердің жеке, кәсіби және әлеуметтік қасиеттері, сипаттамалары, мінез-құлқы және қоғамдағы рөлі кеңінен қамтылған. Кәсіпкерліктегі табандылық, шыдамдылық, сергектік, сақтық, тәжірибе, көрегендік, сыпайылық және ымыраға келу сияқты қасиеттердің маңыздылығы атап өтілген. Мақалада Әмір Темірдің

мемлекеттік басқаруда, армияны ұйымдастыруда, экономикалық дамуда және сауданы реттеуде кәсіпкерлік қағидаттарын қолдану тәжірибесі көрсетілген. Қазіргі білім беру жүйесінде кәсіпкерліктің тарихи тәжірибелерін қолдану жолдары ғылыми негізделген.

**Кілт сөздер:** кәсіпкерлік, мінез-құлық, тәуекелге бару, бизнесмен, оқиға, тәжірибе, ашкөздік, келіссөздер жүргізу, ымыраға келу, жұмыстағы төзімділік, одақ.

МРНТИ: 13.00.02

<https://orcid.org/0009-0000-0525-0621>

**Мирзакаримова М.М.\***

доктор педагог.н.(DSc), доцент. АндижанГИИЯ. Андижан, Узбекистан

## **ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ КОНЦЕПЦИИ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В ПРАВИЛАХ АМИРА ТЕМУРА**

\*Автор-корреспондент: e-mail: maxliyo82uz@gmail.com

**Аннотация:** В данной статье освещаются предпринимательство и воспитательные концепции, связанные с предпринимательством, а также описываются исторический опыт и особенности обновления содержания системы образования в соответствии с требованиями времени и развития концепций предпринимательства. В статье на основе Уложений Амира Темура анализируется сущность предпринимательской деятельности, её роль в развитии общества и требования, предъявляемые к личности предпринимателя. В Уложениях Амира Темура концепция предпринимательства рассматривается всесторонне, широко освещаются личностные, профессиональные и социальные качества предпринимателя, его характеристики, поведение и роль в обществе. Подчеркивается значение таких качеств в предпринимательстве, как решительность, терпение и настойчивость, бдительность, осторожность, опытность, проницательность, вежливость и умение идти на компромисс. В статье показан опыт Амира Темура по использованию принципов предпринимательства в государственном управлении, организации войска, развитии экономики и регулировании торговли. Научно обоснованы пути применения исторического опыта предпринимательства в современной системе образования.

**Ключевые слова:** предпринимательство, поведение, принятие риска, бизнесмен, событие, опыт, жадность, переговоры, компромисс, стрессоустойчивость на рабочем месте, альянс.

### **Introduction**

The President of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, announced a "good initiative to connect unemployed youth with entrepreneurs" based on the principle "Every entrepreneur is a supporter of youth." This principle "indicates the importance of understanding the essence of entrepreneurial relations by the population of Uzbekistan, especially young people. Therefore, the economic awareness and entrepreneurial culture of citizens will allow the economic development of society" [4; 17-18].

"Entrepreneurship encourages people to listen to the advice given from the heart in their relationships and place it in their hearts, to compare the benefits and harms of the work to be done, to compare the benefits and harms, and to choose whichever is more beneficial" [7; 22-23]. It also teaches you to speak wisely with brave intensity, to listen carefully to others, and to choose the right and most beneficial advice after considering the pros and cons.

The great Amir Temur once noted that what a hundred thousand cavalymen could not do could be accomplished with one correct action.

President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev announced a "noble initiative to connect unemployed youth with entrepreneurs" based on the principle "Every entrepreneur is a supporter of youth". "This principle demonstrates the importance of understanding the essence of entrepreneurial relations by the population of Uzbekistan, especially youth. Therefore, citizens having economic consciousness and entrepreneurial culture enables the economic development of society" [4; 17-

18]. In the context of global economic transformations and rapid technological advancement, entrepreneurship has become a key driver of economic growth and social development. The Republic of Uzbekistan, recognizing the critical role of entrepreneurship in building a prosperous society, has placed special emphasis on developing entrepreneurial competencies among its youth. However, the formation of a truly entrepreneurial mindset requires not only modern business knowledge but also a deep understanding of historical wisdom and traditional values that have shaped successful leadership and enterprise throughout centuries. The study of historical sources, particularly the Decrees of Amir Temur, provides valuable insights into the timeless principles of entrepreneurship, strategic thinking, and effective governance. These historical teachings offer a unique perspective on entrepreneurial qualities that remain relevant in contemporary business environments, including decisiveness, risk management, negotiation skills, and ethical leadership.

### **Theoretical analysis**

**Materials and methods.** In his book “Temur’s Regulations,” the great Amir Temur stated: “I have seen in my experience that one determined, enterprising, vigilant, brave, and courageous person is better than a thousand indifferent, indifferent people. Because one experienced person commands work for thousands of people” [1; 198-199]. This historical phrase still encourages people to become entrepreneurs and find their place as interested individuals in society.

“Zayniddin Abubakr Toybodi, one of Amir Temur’s pirs, emphasizes the importance of following four things in the affairs of the kingdom” [1; 109-110], namely:

- 1) council;
- 2) consultation and advice;
- 3) firm decision, enterprise, and vigilance;
- 4) caution.

Because a person who engages in entrepreneurship will not regret it in the end. The necessary measures are carried out with determination, patience, endurance, vigilance, caution and courage.

This research employs a qualitative historical analysis methodology, focusing on primary sources, particularly the "Tuzuklar" (Decrees) of Amir Temur, to extract and systematize entrepreneurial concepts and principles. The study utilizes content analysis to examine the historical text, identifying key themes related to entrepreneurship, leadership qualities, and governance strategies. Sohibqiron Amir Temur states in the book "Temur Tuzuklari": "In my experience, a firm-willed, enterprising, vigilant, battle-tested, brave, and courageous person is better than a thousand indecisive and careless people. Because an experienced person can command thousands of people" [1; 198-199]. This historical statement continues to inspire people to become entrepreneurs and find their place as beneficial individuals for society. “The research methodology includes comparative analysis between historical entrepreneurial wisdom and contemporary business practices, systematic categorization of entrepreneurial qualities mentioned in the Decrees, and examination of practical applications in governance, military organization, and economic development. One of Amir Temur's mentors, Zayniddin Abubakr Toybodi, emphasizes the importance of adhering to four principles in state affairs” [1; 109-110]:

- 1) consultation (kengash);
- 2) deliberation and advice (mashvaratu maslahat);
- 3) firm decision, entrepreneurship and vigilance;
- 4) caution. These principles form the theoretical framework for analyzing entrepreneurial competencies. The study demonstrates that entrepreneurial activity requires determination, patience, perseverance, vigilance, caution, and courage for successful implementation.

Table 1 interprets the qualities of an entrepreneur in the Amir Temur decrees based on personal, professional and social qualities.

**Table – 1. Qualities of an entrepreneur in the decrees of Amir Temur**

Personal qualities	Professional skills	Social qualities
Determination	Experience	Honesty
Patience	Business sense	Politeness
Vigilance	Insight	Compromise
Enthusiasm	Knowledge	Solidarity
Prudence	Foresight	Peacefulness

“The analysis reveals that nine-tenths of Amir Temur's state affairs were accomplished through consultation, planning, and council. According to scholars, a properly applied strategy can open the gates of any country that a large army's sword failed to conquer. Defeating the enemy army is not determined by the size of the troops or the smallness leading to defeat, but rather by the correctly applied strategy” [3; 71-72]. The theoretical framework extracted from Amir Temur's Decrees identifies three primary categories of entrepreneurial qualities: personal qualities (determination, patience and perseverance, vigilance, courage, caution), professional competencies (experience, enterprise, insight, knowledge, foresight), and social attributes (honesty, courtesy, ability to compromise, solidarity, peacefulness). These categories, systematized in Table 1, represent a comprehensive model of entrepreneurial competence that integrates individual character traits with practical skills and social responsibilities. Amir Temur achieved victories on numerous battlefields using entrepreneurship and caution. Although the outcome of matters may be uncertain, knowing the opinions of intelligent and vigilant people is also characteristic of entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurial individuals, in Amir Temur's words, discuss the good and bad aspects of matters, their benefits and harms, whether to implement them or not, seek others' opinions, examine both sides of the matter, look at its benefits and harms with more attention to its dangerous aspects, and if there are two risks in a matter, they refuse to do it and choose the matter with one risk. This systematic approach to risk assessment and decision-making demonstrates sophisticated strategic thinking applicable to modern entrepreneurial contexts.

### Results and discussion

Nine parts of Amir Temur's reign were carried out through consultation, deliberation, and council. According to the wise, with the right deliberation, one can open the gates of any country where the swords of many armies are powerless and defeat the soldiers. “Defeating the enemy's army is not due to the large number of troops or the small number of casualties. Perhaps victory is due to the correctly applied deliberation” [3; p. 71-72]. For example, Amir Temur won many battlefields using enterprise and prudence. Although the outcome of the case is hidden, it is also characteristic of enterprising people to know the thoughts of sensible and vigilant people. Entrepreneurs, in the words of Amir Temur, discuss the good and bad, the benefits and harms of things, their implementation, and not to overdo it, ask for the opinions of others, observe both sides of the work, pay more attention to its benefits and harms, and its dangerous aspects, and when there are two risks in a job, they choose to abandon it and choose a risky job.

An entrepreneur can win over his opponents in negotiations with sweet words and sweet stories, and can extinguish the burning fire of anger in their bodies with the right water of action. “An entrepreneur strives to be in harmony with his team, to unite them around him, he shows kindness and kindness to some, tries to come to an agreement with others, and attracts another group with a good salary, and can console the hearts of his teammates with kind words, agreements, and promises. Therefore, an entrepreneur can teach thousands of people” [4; p. 24-25].

Similarly, the great Amir Temur called the other emirs one by one to a secluded place, spoke to each of them separately, and promised wealth to the greedy and greedy who were greedy for wealth, and gave the governorship of one of the countries and regions he had conquered to the

ambitious who had their eyes on position and status, and to rule the countries. He also won over the rest of his soldiers with the hope of food, clothing, sweet words, and an open face. He rewarded their service tenfold and made their hearts happy. As a result, both those who supported the great and the hypocrites who opposed him united around him, firmly adhering to their unity and alliance in everything, promising not to deviate from the great and the great, and vowing to spare their wealth and lives for him, and showing courage in the field, and they were successful in many battles.

“Entrepreneurship also requires risk-taking, as we know from history that Amir Temur, by reading the Quran and using the right measures, was able to defeat a huge army” [9; pp. 15-16].

Sohibqiron Amir Temur emphasized that in his era, what a hundred thousand horsemen could not accomplish could be achieved with one correct strategy. An entrepreneur in negotiations can win over opponents with sweet words and pleasant stories, extinguishing the burning fire of anger within them with the water of correct strategy. The findings demonstrate striking parallels between historical entrepreneurial wisdom and contemporary business leadership theories. Modern research on entrepreneurial competencies emphasizes similar attributes: strategic thinking, risk management, negotiation skills, emotional intelligence, and ethical decision-making. “The integration of these timeless principles into educational curricula offers a culturally grounded approach to entrepreneurship education. Entrepreneurship also requires risk-taking; history tells us that Amir Temur, using divination from the Quran and applying the right measures, successfully defeated huge armies” [9; 15-16]. This historical account illustrates the role of calculated risk-taking and strategic decision-making in entrepreneurial success. An entrepreneur must possess the qualities of honesty, intelligence, insight, courtesy, patience and perseverance, and peacefulness. The discussion reveals that Amir Temur's approach to appointing ministers and commanders was based on these entrepreneurial qualities, demonstrating the practical application of these principles in organizational leadership. Furthermore, the research highlights the importance of consultation, deliberation, and collective decision-making in entrepreneurial ventures, challenging the misconception that entrepreneurship is solely an individualistic endeavor. The emphasis on building coalitions, maintaining unity, and balancing individual ambition with social responsibility provides valuable lessons for contemporary entrepreneurs operating in complex, interconnected business environments.

“An entrepreneur must have the qualities of honesty, intelligence, foresight, courtesy, patience and peace-lovingness. Amir Temur considered a person with these entrepreneurial qualities to be worthy of a ministerial position. He appointed him as a minister or advisor” [2; pp. 97-98]. They were given privileges, trust, attention, discretion and power, and they performed financial affairs with accuracy, demonstrating their original purity, and in an excellent manner.

In business, a person with good character does not hold grudges or enmity against anyone even when they suffer. If he holds grudges and acts with hostility, he destroys the treasury. He does not lose vigilance and caution. He acts with honesty and truthfulness, considering the consequences of every action. Since he is looking after the benefit of the state, he does not think of being hostile to anyone. “An experienced, business-minded and knowledgeable person is such that he always keeps in mind the prosperity of the country, the peace and prosperity of society, and the wealth of the treasury. He strives and works to carry out works that benefit the state and his family” [5; 33-34-p.]. In business, he does not spare his property or life, he carries out important works in a good way, using the right measures, and his good deeds prevail over his bad deeds.

Amir Temur honored and honored the minister who conquered or defended a country with his enterprise. He elevated his rank and called him “the owner of the pen” [2; p. 67-68]. A wise, knowledgeable, enterprising and vigilant minister is one who, with one right move, can scatter the enemy army. With compromise and courtesy, he unites the soldiers and subdues the enemy army. Such a minister is the guardian of the benevolence and, with his enterprise and foresight, facilitates important and difficult matters that fall upon his king. If there is a problem in the affairs

of the kingdom, he solves it with the help of his intelligence and foresight.

In his decrees, Timur ordered to give the position of emir to people who were pure in nature, intelligent, brave, courageous, enterprising, alert, cautious, and who thought things through. After all, collecting taxes from the people, putting the country in order and improving it were considered important for its prosperity and security. Because taxes that were not collected in a timely manner and not thought out would put the people in a difficult situation, which would lead to the impoverishment of the country's treasury, and the decrease in the treasury would lead to the dispersion of the soldiers, and the dispersion of the soldiers, in turn, would lead to the weakening of the kingdom. "When determining the amount of taxes to be collected from the people, Amir Timur's decree determined the amount of taxes collected from the people, based on the fertility of the land, irrigation with river water, and the consent of the people, and two-thirds were collected for the people, and one-third for the state treasury" [8; pp. 301-302]. They followed professional development procedures in collecting the poll tax from every city and every place.

Whoever cultivated a desert or planted a garden, or improved a wasteland, nothing was taken from him in the first year, in the second year what the raiyat gave with his consent was taken, and in the third year a tax was collected in accordance with the law and regulations. The expenses of the entrepreneurs who suffered losses were recovered by the guilty officials. "Enterprising farmers were provided with various tools and necessary equipment to improve their lands. In order to develop trade and ensure the safety of entrepreneurs, broken bridges were repaired, new bridges and settlements were built, and observers and guards were placed on the roads, who were tasked with ensuring that the goods of travelers were not stolen" [10; p. 76-77]. In every city and village, mosques, madrasas, qazikhanas, and khanaqahs were built, as were shelters for the poor and needy, hospitals were built for the sick, and doctors were appointed to work in them.

During the battle, without being afraid and confused, he appointed a business leader who was capable of giving orders as the commander of nine infantry divisions. Because a business leader does not rush, but first puts his army into action, and the leader acts with intelligence and enterprise, and does not take on a task that is beyond his control, because he knows that he cannot escape from it. Victorious infantry divisions do not give up enterprise, courage, and bravery. An experienced commander who has seen battles is aware of all the mysteries of war, must know which infantry division to send into battle, which entanglements to fix, and in what way to fight. An experienced commander must be able to sense the enemy's intentions and plans, the method he intends to use in battle, and be able to prevent the enemy from using that measure.

## **Conclusion**

Changes in the global economic environment are having an impact on all spheres of society. This, in turn, can be seen as a result of the education system, which in turn can influence the extent to which students are able to instill entrepreneurial skills and plan their future lives, and the extent to which they have developed the ability to respect universal and national values related to entrepreneurship. Instilling entrepreneurial concepts in children's education, based on the expertise of each industry, profession, and historical lessons, is of great importance in developing the country's economy.

Changes in the global economic environment are having an impact on all spheres of society. This, in turn, makes it possible to consider as a result of the education system the extent to which the education system can instill entrepreneurial skills in students and the extent to which they can plan their future lives, and the extent to which the skill of paying attention to universal and national values related to entrepreneurship has been formed. The historical experience of Amir Temur's Decrees demonstrates that entrepreneurship is not only an economic activity, but also a complex system of personal, professional and social qualities. The analysis of entrepreneurial concepts in Temur's Decrees shows that successful entrepreneurship requires determination,

patience, vigilance, experience, insight, honesty, courtesy and the ability to compromise. These qualities remain relevant in the modern era and should be integrated into the educational process. Instilling entrepreneurial concepts in child education for each field representative and professional, based on historical teachings, is of great importance in the development of the country's economy. The study confirms that the integration of historical entrepreneurial wisdom, particularly from Amir Temur's governance principles, into contemporary education can significantly enhance students' entrepreneurial competencies and prepare them for the challenges of the modern economic landscape. Educational institutions should develop curricula that combine traditional values with modern entrepreneurial practices to create well-rounded, capable future entrepreneurs.

#### **Список литературы:**

1. Амир Темур. Нормативы. На узбекском, английском, французском и русском языках. – Ташкент: Издательство «Экстрем», 2016. 544 с.
2. Керен Л. Империя Амира Темура. Ташкент: Узбекский национальный институт современных языков, 2020. 248 с.
3. Кенджаев Д., Исмадова Н. Образование. Ташкент: Республиканский центр образования, 2021. 128 с.
4. Мирзиёев Ш.М. Давайте жить свободно и процветающе в новом Узбекистане! Ташкент: Ташкентское издательство, 2021. 52 с.
5. Мирзиёев Ш.М. Образованное поколение - залог великого будущего, предприимчивый народ – залог процветающей жизни, а дружеское сотрудничество – залог развития. Ташкент: Узбекистан, 2019. 64 с.
6. Мирзакаримова М. Общая педагогика (Теория педагогики). Андижан: Издательство «Стер бай Стер», 2023. 111 с.
7. Мирзакаримова М.М., Узокьонова М.Д. Методология содержательно-языковой интегрированной системы обучения (CLIL). Андижан: Издательство «Стер бай Стер», 2023. 50 с.
8. Мирзакаримова М., Тешабоев А., Ишанова М. Общая редакционная статья. Андижан: Издательство «Стер бай Стер», 2023. 420 с.
9. Мирзакаримова М.М. Методология преподавания общеобразовательных предметов с ориентацией на предпринимательство. Андижан: Андижанское издательство, 2022. 45 с.
10. Сатторов Ш., Исламов З. Образование. Ташкент: Узбекский национальный институт образования, 2020. 128 с.
11. Хасанов А.А. Методическая система подготовки студентов к профессиональной деятельности в профессиональных колледжах посредством междисциплинарного взаимодействия. Пед.фан.б.фальс.доц. ...дисс.автор. Ташкент, 2018. 44 с.
12. Халимова М.В. Социально-психологические детерминанты возрастающей ответственности за межличностные отношения в предпринимательской деятельности. Доктор психологических наук. ...дисс.автор. Ташкент, 2022. 44 с.
13. Худойкулов А.Б. Роль экономического сознания в социальном развитии общества. Кандидат филологических наук. ...дисс. Ташкент, 2005. 168 с.
14. Шарирова Г.С. Совершенствование предпринимательских навыков студенток в контексте экономического развития. Ped.fan.b.fals.doc. ...diss.author. Ташкент, 2020. 44 с.
15. Шоимова Ш.С. Социально-психологические характеристики личности узбекских женщин-предпринимателей. Psikh.fan.nomz. ...diss.author. Ташкент, 2009. 64 с.

#### **Reference list:**

1. Amir Temur. Regulations. In Uzbek, English, French and Russian. Tashkent: Extreme Press, 2016. 544 p.

2. Keren L. The Empire of Amir Temur. Tashkent: Uzbekistan National Institute of Modern Languages, 2020. –248 p.

3. Kenjayev D., Ismatova N. Education. Tashkent: Republican Center for Education, 2021. 128 p.

4. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Let's live freely and prosperously in the new Uzbekistan! Tashkent: Tashkent Publishing House, 2021. 52 p.

5. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. An educated generation is the guarantee of a great future, an enterprising people is the guarantee of a prosperous life, and friendly cooperation is the guarantee of development. Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2019. 64 p.

6. Mirzakarimova M. General pedagogy (Theory of Pedagogy). Andijan: Ster by Ster print, 2023. 111 p.

7. Mirzakarimova M.M., Uzoqjonova M.D. Methodology of content and language integrated learning (CLIL). Andijan: Ster by Ster print, 2023. 50 p.

8. Mirzakarimova M., Teshaboyev A., Ishanova M. General editorial. Andijan: Ster by Ster print, 2023. 420 p.

9. Mirzakarimova M.M. Methodology of teaching general education subjects with an orientation towards entrepreneurship. Andijan: Andijan Publishing House, 2022. 45 p.

10. Sattorov Sh., Islamov Z. Education. Tashkent: Uzbekistan National Institute of Education, 2020. 128 p.

11. Khasanov A.A. Methodological system of preparing students for professional activity in vocational colleges through interdisciplinary communication. Ped.fan.b.fals.doc. ...diss.author. Tashkent, 2018. 44 p.

12. Khalimova M.V. Socio-psychological determinants of increasing responsibility for interpersonal relationships in entrepreneurial activity. Doctor of Psychology. ...diss. author. Tashkent, 2022. 44 p.

13. Khudoykulov A.B. The role of economic consciousness in the social development of society. Candidate of Philology. ...diss. Tashkent, 2005. 168 p.

14. Sharirova G. S. Improving the entrepreneurial skills of female students in the context of economic development. Ped.fan.b.fals.doc. ...diss.author. Tashkent, 2020. 44 p.

15. Shoyimova Sh.S. Socio-psychological characteristics of the personality of Uzbek women entrepreneurs. Psikh.fan.nomz. ...diss.author. Tashkent, 2009. 64 p.

*Сведения об авторе, ответственном за переписку (место работы, номер телефона, электронная почта) Мирзакаримова Махлиёхон Мадаминжоновна - доктор педагогических наук (DSc), доцент кафедры “Социально-гуманитарные науки - педагогики и психологии” Андижанский государственный институт иностранных языков. г.Андижан, Республика Узбекистан, maqliyo82uz@gmail.com*