



Article

Pedagogical Basis for Developing Entrepreneurial Culture of Unemployed Youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This article explores the pedagogical foundation for cultivating an entrepreneurial culture among unemployed youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan. It emphasizes the significance of addressing labor demands, particularly through entrepreneurial activities in handicrafts, household services, and small-scale enterprises. The study underscores the need for concessional financing and organized support for projects aimed at expanding dairy production, efficiently utilizing underutilized spaces, and integrating public lands for entrepreneurial use. The article examines the government's role in fostering youth entrepreneurship, with a special focus on the conditions created through presidential decrees and state programs aimed at supporting youth initiatives. The research reflects on the legal framework, financial incentives, and institutional support that empower young people to engage in entrepreneurship, contributing to economic self-sufficiency and national development.

Keywords : economic development, opportunities, youth entrepreneurship, action strategy, education, best practices, decision-making.

1. Introduction

The primary legislation enacted following the attainment of independence by the Republic of Uzbekistan was the Law "On measures to implement the State youth policy in Uzbekistan"[1], which previously offered extensive assistance to the youth. The President designated 2008 as the Year of Youth, 2010 as the year of a harmoniously developed generation, 2012 as the year of a strong family, and 2014 as the year of a healthy child (Azim, 2019a). Additionally, the President implemented state programs aimed at fostering the development of a healthy generation in the country and established a comprehensive policy of support for young people. The event occurred on the 6th (Reed, 2020). The resolution enacted in February of this year and the program of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to implement the state youth policy in Uzbekistan" were a logical progression of efforts in this objective and were well received by the youth of our nation. The program addresses the seven primary domains of state youth policy as follows:

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1. Enhancing the legal literacy of young individuals, broadening their involvement in constructing a democratic nation and advancing civil societal development.
2. The education of patriotic young individuals fosters their spirituality, independent thinking, strong life position, broad perspective, and profound knowledge, thereby establishing their resistance to different ideological dangers.
3. Facilitating the social welfare of young individuals, establishing conducive circumstances for the attainment of contemporary occupations, employment, and engagement in entrepreneurial endeavours.
4. Methodical efforts to endorse gifted young individuals and actualise their artistic and intellectual capabilities. The objective is to engage young individuals in consistent physical education and sports activities, therefore fostering a healthy lifestyle among them.
5. Deterrence of criminal activities and infractions among underage kids.
6. Efficient use of mass media and contemporary information and communication technology in the cultivation of a mentally and socially advanced generation.

2. Materials and Methods

Measures are being implemented in our country to cultivate a cohesive and well-rounded generation, provide education that promotes mental, moral, and physical well-being among young people, and engage them actively in the continuous reforms (Velikaya, 2024). The state initiative "Youth is our Future" was implemented to systematically organise and enable young engagement in entrepreneurship using a novel framework. Specifically, development is underway to establish a contemporary pre-school education system, an 11-year general secondary education, modern higher education institutions, and branches of renowned foreign universities (Carter, 2024). The growth of small businesses and entrepreneurship will emerge as a significant determinant and origin of job opportunities for young people, enabling them to achieve economic autonomy and explore their life directions.

Concurrently, the proliferation of entrepreneurship and the implementation of economic reforms targeted at enhancing its legal structure are among the most urgent concerns within the scope of economic liberalisation (Huang, 2023). Undoubtedly, a business that necessitates minimal capital, is undergoing fast modernisation, and can effectively adjust to the evolving market conditions has become an essential modern necessity (Veselko, 2021). The small enterprise sector plays a crucial role in supplying the market with essential products and

services and establishing the foundational framework of the economy. The third Enterprise in our nation has always been distinctive to our citizens and much valued in society (Sitas, 2019).

Particularly, Amir Temur commended entrepreneurs and courageous individuals at that time: "In my experience, one determined, proactive, vigilant, belligerent, brave person is superior to a thousand carefree and indifferent people." As a single seasoned individual can employ a multitude of labourers.[8] Currently, significant efforts are being made to engage the citizenry in entrepreneurship, namely by offering extensive support to young individuals in executing their business concepts (Gafurov, 2019). Family involvement in entrepreneurial activities in the regions contributes to a stable and supplementary source of income, promotes business growth, supports women's entrepreneurial initiatives, and facilitates the implementation of promising ideas and projects by young entrepreneurs (Dzobelova, 2019).

Consequently, the population is integrated into the work. The significant demand from the population for labour, particularly in offering handicraft, household, and other entrepreneurial activities for low-income families, as well as producing and providing services in underutilised buildings in the regions, and making efficient use of public lands and vacant agricultural land, necessitates the ongoing and organised provision of concessional financing for projects aimed at expanding dairy production (Shohistahon, 2019). Within the various regions of the country, the populace receives extensive assistance in generating profits, establishing a family enterprise, and methodically coordinating efforts in this domain.(6)

3. Results

A robust legal framework for business development has been built in Uzbekistan, and it is continuously being enhanced. Substantial tax and financial advantages are offered to this industry (Nishonov, 2024). The Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan, titled "On measures to radically improve the system of protection of legitimate business interests, the state and further development of entrepreneurship," allocates funds for enhancing entrepreneurial activity and safeguarding legitimate business interests. It also mandates significant enhancements in the operations of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Sardorbek, 2019). The resolution stipulates that the Chamber of Commerce and Industry will safeguard the rights of entrepreneurs, enhance the atmosphere for business, foster entrepreneurship, collaborate with government agencies, provide training to business organisations, and attract international economic activity and investment (Azim, 2019b).

In order to address these issues, it is imperative to enhance the educational progress of the younger generation, elevate the quality of education to a higher standard in terms of subject matter, enhance the reputation of the teaching profession, and focus on five key areas of development for the Republic of Uzbekistan from 2017 to 2021. Consistent with the action plan [5]:

1. A program implementing comprehensive measures to enhance the spiritual, moral, and physical education of young people, therefore elevating their education system to a higher quality level. The program highlights the following priorities (further approved in line with Appendix 1) [4]:

To cultivate altruistic and patriotic young individuals with a strong sense of spirituality, a resolute perspective on life, and a comprehensive outlook; safeguard young individuals from the impact of foreign ideologies and educate them in the spirit of dedication to national and shared principles, religious tolerance, and global harmony; enhance the dignity and reputation of teachers, fortifying their material, spiritual, and social well-being; enhance the legal culture of young people, deterring offences and crime among them; establish conducive environments for regular physical education and sports among young people, fostering a healthy lifestyle for them; provide social protection for students, financial and moral assistance for children from low-income households. Importantly, the leaders of ministries, departments, and organisations bear personal responsibility for the prompt, thorough, and high-quality execution of the program. 1

The advancement of entrepreneurship relies on several elements, primarily on the expertise, acumen, and entrepreneurial drive of the entrepreneur. An effective contemporary entrepreneur must possess competence in management, fundamental leadership techniques, economic planning, business analysis, cost minimisation and profit maximisation, as well as knowledge in law and psychology. The complexity of modern production necessitates continuous improvement of equipment and technology.

4. Conclusion

The experience of industrialised nations demonstrates that entrepreneurship is crucial in modernising and diversifying the national economy, guaranteeing its sustainable growth, technical and technological upgrading, creating new products, and supplying the domestic market with essential goods and services. This clearly indicates that entrepreneurship plays a significant role in ensuring the sustainable development of the national economy, in technical and technological upgrading, development of new products, and provision of requisite goods and services to the domestic market. Es. The primary source of

revenue is. Initiating stock issuance. The significance of private enterprise in Uzbekistan lies in its contribution to the employment or self-employment of the adult population and the subsequent augmentation of their salaries.

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