



THE IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' ECONOMIC COMPETENCE IN EDUCATION MODERNIZATION

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Abstract: the article discusses the role, purpose and objectives of economic education in the context of modernization of education in our country, as well as the importance of developing the economic competence of students in the economic and social development of society.

Key words: economic education, competence, economic development, professional activity, personal development, economic knowledge, economic competence, objective need, innovative education.

The socio-political, economic and socio-cultural changes implemented in Uzbekistan in recent years had a significant impact on the education system and led to the need for its reform. It is worth noting that democratization processes lead to changes in the education system, and when going beyond traditionalism in education, a person becomes an objective subject of changes. This is explained by the fact that graduates of higher education are in the conditions of the formation of the global economic system in their professional activities. This situation requires them to acquire competitive knowledge and skills that are relevant and in demand not only in their country, but also in the world. The task of education is to create conditions for students to have personal values and goals in their development. The real results of education in the new environment are the development of the specialist's image of the changing world and his ability to feel himself as a part of this world, to be prepared for unexpected events, to respond with innovative and investment activities.

The system of higher education has remained almost unchanged for many years. However, social needs required changes in the educational system, that is, attention was paid to humanizing education, developing the creative potential of a person, and developing the economic competence of a participant in market relations. Today, higher education is faced with a new task - not only to provide students with knowledge about the world and its laws, but also to prepare them for rational economic activity. It can be seen that the decisive factor of socio-economic development is the accumulated general personal potential, which ensures that a person achieves success in life and, as a result, has a high social and material position. New socio-economic conditions make the problem of training specialists capable of effective professional economic activity more urgent.

Integration of science, education and economy is one of the most important directions of ensuring innovative development of Uzbekistan. At the current stage of our country's development, the role of education is determined by the need for the country to transition to a market economy, to become a democratic and legal state, and to eliminate the risk of the country falling behind global trends in economic and social development. In the modern world, the importance of education as the most important factor in the formation of a new quality of society and economy is increasing along with the influence of human capital.



It is impossible to imagine the further prosperity of the country without providing the leading sectors of the economy and high-tech production with modern scientific technologies, news and innovations. This sets the task of creating innovative educational consortia that unite higher education institutions, scientific organizations, enterprises and interested financial structures that can become a major component of the country's national innovation system. Improving the quality of life of the people by developing science, using new effective technologies, innovative mechanisms, constantly improving personnel qualifications, using the opportunities of international labor distribution, and securing leading positions in the world markets with several types of goods and services. increasing competitiveness is one of the main tasks of Uzbekistan's scientific, technical and economic policy.

The fact that global changes are taking place in all aspects of Uzbekistan's general and higher education is reflected in the decisions and orders on the education system of our country. In the coming decades, the competitiveness of any country in the world will be determined by its ability to integrate into the world's global knowledge economy.

The search for optimal ways to develop student education attracts the attention of scientists, that is, teachers, psychologists, sociologists, economists, which in modern conditions, on the one hand, satisfies production and society's consumers with qualified personnel, on the other hand, is explained by meeting the needs of the individual in the formation of his educational trajectory. It should be noted that the personnel training system, which was carried out in the country for several decades, based on the principles of legal distribution, was not able to perform its tasks effectively in the conditions of the development of market relations. New approaches are needed to ensure the appropriate reconstruction of the higher education system, taking into account the reality of life, and this required understanding it from new positions. Today, the formation of a new generation of qualified personnel should play a decisive role in the restoration of the educational system of Uzbekistan. Although its previous achievements have been recognized worldwide, today, despite several positive developments, the state of affairs in the field of education leaves much to be desired.

Changing the foundations of society leads to restructuring of ideological relations, principles of economic organization and its infrastructure. This fully applies to the problems that arise between the employer and educational institutions in the conditions of the emerging labor market and the market of educational services. The main source of development of modern society is "human capital", which ensures the stability and development of society. A strong factor of social development in market conditions is the high level of professional competence and competitiveness of specialists. The person who is able to realize himself at the highest level in the profession is the winner, professional success in any field directly depends on the competitiveness of the educational system. In a rapidly changing world, the need for mobile, highly qualified, competitive specialists capable of making independent decisions places special demands on people and educational institutions.

One of the important components of higher education in modern society, in our opinion, is economic education. The Law of Uzbekistan "On Education" considers economic education as one of the factors of economic development and social development of the society, and sets the goal of adapting the young generation to the needs of social development and adapting it to the new conditions of market relations. If in the Soviet era economic problems in both production and the

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social sphere were solved in the center and the system of wage equalization was implemented, now the material well-being of each of us depends to a large extent on our own labor intensity and efficiency. Today, every person should understand the basics of market mechanisms, because without such understanding and orientation to these mechanisms, he will lose more than he will win. For this reason, there is a need to form a new economic position of students and, accordingly, a new way of thinking in accordance with the demands of the modern era. In the conditions of transition to market relations, the need for economic knowledge is clearly visible. In this regard, we have the right to consider economic education as a component of global personality education and one of the priorities of modern education.

Reconsidering the individual and general education of students, taking into account the content of the goals and tasks of the educational process in professional education and market relations, allows to distinguish a general approach to the understanding of this concept. Then we conclude that economic education in market conditions allows students and graduates of higher education institutions to integrate into the economic system of society. Thus, economic education is a part of the professional education system.

The main goal of providing economic education to students is to form the following:

- directions and relations arising from economic knowledge and leading to the consolidation (unification) of society;
- competences sufficient to direct the actions and protect the interests of each person in contact with various types of economic activity and economic institutions;
- own perceptions and attitudes that allow adequate assessment of events, actions of authorities and economic subjects.

In the early 1990s, in connection with the beginning of reforms and wide democratization of all aspects of social life, research in the field of economic education of young people became significantly more active. Scientists have repeatedly emphasized the importance of providing economic knowledge to young people in modern conditions. According to them, the social order of society, which is fulfilled by educational institutions today, is aimed at preparing a generation that has a completely new economic way of thinking that can help graduates to successfully adapt to market relations and can use their life opportunities as effectively as possible. The development of market relations in the country led to reforms in the field of education, including economic education and training. Since the abandonment of the old administrative-command system of education, the nature and character of education policy has begun to be changed, and its new foundations have been formed. Within the framework of the most important directions of educational reform in the 1990s - humanization and democratization, the central idea of continuous economic education is the continuous development of a person as a subject of activity throughout his life, his assimilation of new economic conditions, increasing his current and future vitality.

Reviewing the practice of economic education of students studying abroad showed that economic education gives young people the opportunity to quickly adapt to economic processes and is one of the main conditions for the country's continuous development and business improvement.

Research materials devoted to the problems of economic education in various educational institutions show that significant work has been done on deepening and improving the economic preparation of students in recent years. However, despite the realization of the need for economic

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education of the young generation, there are still cases of wastefulness, inability to correctly calculate economic efficiency, inability to understand the main links of economic activity, and inability to organize production effectively. Development of economic education is of particular importance in solving these problems.

Experience shows that economic education is broader than economic knowledge. Economic education corresponds to its essence, it helps to develop a person's character, personality, his abilities, skills, to form economic knowledge, to form the image of modern thinking and behavior, practical skills necessary for social life in the conditions of a market economy. aimed at building skills. With the organic integration of economic education and upbringing, the transition of economic thinking and consciousness to the relevant socio-psychological qualities and practical skills of economic activity takes place, and at the same time, the level of culture of economic behavior increases.

Without economic education, it is impossible to maintain the achieved level of economic development and improve it further. This problem is solved in the educational process, its task is to acquaint a person with the norms and values of the economy, to develop the economic way of thinking and activity. Like other types of education, economic education is aimed at ensuring economic stability and economic development of society. Its implementation is related to the preparation of higher education graduates for various social roles and occupation of certain social positions related to the economy. The characteristics of economic education at this stage are related to the current state of our country's economy and are described as follows:

- society's need for experts with economic knowledge and a new culture of economic thinking is increasing;
- in connection with the transition to the market economy, many new professions are emerging that do not yet have "roots" in the professional culture of the society;
- the role of economic knowledge in the modern life of modernized Uzbekistan is radically increasing.

Tasks of economic education:

- 1) widespread promotion of culture in economic relations in society;
- 2) development of life ideals and economic relations in the young generation that determine a certain level of economic development in this society;
- 3) "social choice" as preparation for active and effective performance of a social role related to economic activity.

The new, market and democratic method in the implementation of the educational process in the field of economic education is characterized by the following features:

- 1) the formal process of imparting economic knowledge is replaced by the solution of specific problems discussed jointly by the teacher and the student;
- 2) the essence of the imparted knowledge is not passive memorization, but the assimilation of various and specific information;
- 3) the form of communication between the teacher and the student is not teaching, but exchange of information, which leads to an increase in the role of students in independent education;
- 4) the initiator and leader of the educational process - the student;
- 5) the relationship between the participants of the educational process is cooperation;
- 6) not only a professional teacher can play the role of an educator, but also any carrier of economic information.

In order to improve the quality of economic education of students of higher educational institutions, in our opinion, interdisciplinary connections between academic subjects should be in a wide range (both vertical and horizontal). The integrative nature of economic education for students can include the following interrelated subjects: logic; management psychology and sociology; statistics; international competition; economic management; systematic approach and rules for its application; scientific foundations of management; strategic marketing; methods of analysis; forecasting methods; development of management decisions; personnel management; quality control; financial management.

Thus, "economic education" is defined as the process and result of acquiring economic knowledge and skills, forming economically important qualities of a person, economic thinking and behavior, entering into socio-economic relations. , taking into account the fact that it helps to develop economic thinking and is a condition for effective economic activity, it allows us to conclude that economic education is the basis of economic upbringing of students and the formation of economic competence.

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