



IMPACT OF EDUCATION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The article discusses modern approaches to the development of higher education in Uzbekistan and training of specialists in accordance with the Strategy "Uzbekistan - 2030" in the context of the development of the "digital economy". The author focuses on the need for innovation in science, pedagogy and education to achieve the country's sustainable development goals.

Keywords: strategy, education, youth, student, graduate.

The progressive development of science and technology increases the dependence of the theoretical knowledge of workers on their qualifications. As a rule, new employees need training with additional knowledge and skills to acquire higher qualifications. Hybrid jobs are emerging in many areas. Highly skilled labor is more in demand. Specialists with higher education enter universities of another direction and receive two specialties: a lawyer-economist, an engineer-economist, a doctor-economist (Karabaeva, 2022). In this regard, attitudes towards higher education are undergoing dramatic changes.

The requirements of today's employers regarding the competence of recruits partly depend on the acquired theoretical and practical knowledge of university graduates, as well as relevant skills and talents. The youth of Uzbekistan are very energetic and active, capable of "moving mountains" if they want. This means that proper motivation and stimulation of young specialists can become the driving locomotive of the country's development.

In one of his speeches, the head of our state noted that such a rapid increase in the number of educational institutions in the country was thanks to our efforts to increase the intellectual potential of society, especially youth, and expand access to modern knowledge and professions.

Many developed pedagogical innovations are actually in conditions of gradual attenuation, being removed from educational practice and entrepreneurial activity (Tadzhieva, 2023). Such circumstances require turning to foreign experience as a reserve that allows us to establish the possibilities of overcoming existing problems. In the "Uzbekistan – 2030" Strategy, this problem is solved through the introduction of a double degree system based on at least 50 joint educational programs together with foreign universities included in the Top 500. It is also planned to include 10 higher educational institutions in the Top 1000 ranking of the most prestigious higher educational organizations in the world.

Note that Uzbekistan gives priority to a comprehensive policy of improving the quality of all three levels of education (primary, secondary and higher). Taking into account international experience (developing countries should develop secondary education to eradicate poverty, and developed countries should develop higher education for economic growth), it is advisable to develop both the general education system and the higher education system.

In the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in addition to higher military educational organizations, there are 191 higher educational organizations and this has increased, compared to the corresponding period of the last academic year, by 38 units (24%).



We wanted to make sure that Uzbekistan has good educational indicators for a developing country. For this purpose, we conducted research on statistical data. So, in the 2022/2023 academic year, a total of 1042.1 thousand students studied in higher educational institutions, with 622.6 thousand students in the full-time education system, 37.7 thousand students in the evening education system, and 381 in the correspondence system. 8 thousand students. A comparative analysis showed an annual increase in applicants to universities in the republic.

As is known, in Uzbek families, women are the leaders in raising children. Therefore, the social reforms carried out in the republic in the field of education have identified raising the quality of education and upbringing of the female half of the young population as the main goal of the strategic program.

So, if in 2015 we had 100,857 female students, then in 2022 there will be almost five times more - 494,758 people.

This year, the share of female students studying in the country's universities is 47.4%, and the share of graduates who have received a diploma is 47% in all areas. I would like to note the change in the share of graduates of science, technology, engineering and mathematics programs in higher education.

The graduation rate of female students in 2022 has relatively decreased compared to previous years. So, if in 2017 this figure was 32.6%, in 2018 and 2019 it remained unchanged - 32.1%, in 2020 - 33.4%, in 2021 we see the highest share - 40.2%, and in 2022 reduction to 27.3%.

For the first time in the country, they began to issue interest-free loans for seven years to pay for contracts to female students. 1.8 trillion soums have been allocated for this; over the next five years, this amount will amount to 8 trillion. sum

The reform of the domestic economy and the current demographic situation in the country now put forward the primary task of creating a mechanism for maintaining employment, training and retraining of personnel, and the necessary material support for those who are forced to change their profession or place of work (Shakirova, 2022). In modern conditions, a new conceptual approach to human resources is needed, new forms and methods are needed in education, first of all, professional and higher education at the level of integrated corporate structures (Shakhnazarova, 2023).

Innovations contribute to increasing the level of knowledge. And the use of new interactive technologies develops logic and creative thinking of students.

The new educational model must fully take into account all the ongoing changes in science and technology, the organization of production and the content of labor, and also ensure the availability of education in all regions of the country. Activating existing organizational reserves in using competitive potential brings to the fore the following tasks:

creation of a powerful system of motives and incentives that encourage all employees to fully reveal their abilities, work fruitfully, and make the most effective use of their qualifications and resources;

transformation of existing educational methods in accordance with foreign development trends;



formation of an optimal market for educational services that meets the needs of the population of the republic;

improvement of professional education of labor resources.

One fact is obvious - by investing today in youth education, in the future we will be able to raise Uzbekistan to a new level of development.

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