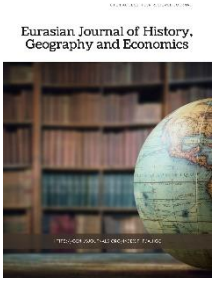

Economic Geographical Factors Affecting The Development Of The Infrastructure Of The Educational System

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the economic geographical factors affecting the development of the infrastructure of the educational system. The infrastructure of the educational system, in turn, consists of a number of elements such as educational buildings, technological resources, pedagogical personnel, financial resources and transport systems, and economic conditions and geographical location are of great importance for its effective operation. have The article examines the impact of the level of economic development, investments and financial resources on the education system. It also analyzes how geographic factors such as differences between urban and rural areas, regional economic conditions, and population density determine the effectiveness of educational infrastructure.

Keywords: education system infrastructure, economic factors, geographical factors, investments, population density, demographic factors, level of development.

Education is a human right, a powerful driver of development and one of the most effective tools for reducing poverty and improving public health, gender equality, peace and stability. It provides significant, sustainable benefits in the form of increased incomes and is an important driver of equity and social inclusion. From an individual perspective, education improves employment opportunities, encourages better income and health care, and helps reduce poverty. In general, each additional year of schooling results in a 9 percent increase in hourly wages. At the community level, education drives long-term economic growth, spurs innovation, strengthens institutions, and strengthens social cohesion. Smart and effective investment in education is critical to human capital development, which is essential to ending extreme poverty. This strategy is driven by the need to address the education crisis, eradicate educational poverty and help young people acquire the advanced cognitive, social-emotional, technical and digital skills they need to succeed in today's world [1].

The infrastructure of the educational system is all the material and technical resources necessary for the effective functioning of education, such resources include educational buildings: schools, colleges, universities, libraries, laboratories and other educational and scientific facilities. research areas; technological resources: computers, Internet networks, educational programs and electronic learning materials; pedagogical personnel: qualified teachers, professors and scientific staff; financial resources: funds, grants and subsidies allocated to support educational institutions; transport and communication systems: includes the infrastructure needed to

deliver students and teachers to educational institutions [2, 4, 6].

Geographical and economic factors have a great influence on the development of the infrastructure of the educational system. In particular, the level of economic development is recognized as the most important influencing factor, where a high level of economic development usually leads to a well-developed educational infrastructure, rich countries allocate more resources, which improves the quality of the education system. allows to increase. In developing countries, educational infrastructure is often limited and educational resources are lacking [3, 5, 7]. However, depending on their economic and social status, they are trying to solve this problem by introducing innovative education systems.

The factor of geographical location has a great influence on the formation of educational infrastructure, because for the educational system to be effective, it is necessary to develop in accordance with the natural, social and economic conditions of a particular region. The following points help to better understand how the factor of geographical location affects the educational infrastructure:

- The difference between urban and rural areas. The factor of geographical location plays an important role in the formation of educational infrastructure, because there are clear differences between urban and rural areas. Cities generally have higher population density and educational institutions are more developed and better equipped. They are equipped with modern technologies, libraries, laboratories and qualified pedagogical personnel. In rural areas, however, educational resources may be limited, and this negatively affects the quality of education and access to educational institutions [8,10].

- Geographical location and transport links. Another important aspect of the geographical location is the access to the transport system and educational institutions. Educational institutions located in most urban centers are connected by good transport systems, which improves educational opportunities for students. But in remote and rural areas, access to educational institutions may be difficult due to poor transportation systems, which has a negative impact on the effectiveness of the education system.

- Natural resources and environmental conditions. Natural resources and environmental conditions also affect the infrastructure of the education system. For example, natural disasters (floods, earthquakes, etc.) or environmental problems (water shortage, pollution) can create additional difficulties for the construction or operation of educational institutions in the existing area. In such cases, it becomes difficult to quickly restore or develop the educational infrastructure [9, 11].

- Regional economic and social conditions. Geographical location also determines regional economic and social differences. While some regions have a high level of economic development and developed infrastructure, in other regions, lack of resources, economic problems and poverty can hinder the development of the education system. Regional differences, in turn, create challenges in meeting demand for education and creating quality educational opportunities.

- Demographic distribution. The geographical location factor also affects the population distribution. Areas with high population density usually have more educational institutions, which increases the opportunities for developing educational infrastructure. In sparsely populated areas, however, educational resources may be limited and this negatively affects the quality of the education system.

The factor of geographical location is a decisive factor in the formation of educational infrastructure. Differences between urban and rural areas, transportation systems, natural resources, and regional economic conditions can cause or hinder the effective development of an education system. Therefore, it is necessary to develop strategies to improve the educational infrastructure taking into account geographical factors [10,12].

The influence of demographic factors on the formation of the educational infrastructure is of great importance, because the age structure of

the population, its size, educational needs and migration processes have a direct impact on the development of the educational system. Demographic factors determine the effectiveness of the educational infrastructure, its allocation of resources and the formulation of strategies. Here's how demographics affect educational infrastructure:

- The age structure of the population. The age structure of the population is one of the most important factors in the formation of the educational infrastructure. In regions with a high percentage of youth, that is, when there is a large part of the population of middle and young age, there will be a great demand on the education system. This, in turn, requires the construction of new educational institutions, the training of teachers, and the updating of curricula. For example, when the number of young people increases, there is a need to increase the number of educational institutions and teachers. In areas where the age structure of the population has changed, the educational infrastructure must be able to adapt quickly.

- Population change. Population growth or decline has direct implications for educational infrastructure. New schools, colleges and universities are required to be built in areas with increased population. On the other hand, in depopulated areas, it may be necessary to optimize or close educational institutions, which requires an efficient allocation of available infrastructure resources.

- Migration processes. Migration processes also affect the formation of educational infrastructure. If there is a large population moving in or out of the area, this will affect the education system. In areas with more migration, additional resources and educational facilities may be needed to accommodate new students. At the same time, special educational programs may need to be developed for refugees or migrants.

- Marriage and birth rate. The birth rate also affects the formation of educational infrastructure. A high birth rate leads to an increase in the young generation, which, in turn, requires an increase in the number of educational institutions. A low birth rate can lead to the reduction of resources of the education system and the optimization of educational institutions.

- Population settlement and urbanization. Urbanization - the process of urban growth and migration from rural to urban areas - affects the formation of the education system. Populations migrating to cities in search of educational opportunities require more educational institutions in urban areas. Conversely, rural areas are less urbanized and may have limited educational infrastructure.

- The population's need for education. Demographic changes can change the need for education. For example, an increase in the number of young people will increase the demand for general education institutions, but these changes may also have implications for higher education institutions. The population's need for secondary and higher education plays a major role in the development of the educational infrastructure.

Demographic factors directly affect the formation and development of educational infrastructure. Factors such as population size, age structure, migration processes, fertility rates, and urbanization are important in determining the number, quality, and distribution of educational resources. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account the demographic changes for the effective development of the educational infrastructure.

There are a number of economic and geographic approaches to improving educational infrastructure and increasing its effectiveness, including increased investment: increased investment in the education system from the public and private sectors. This is especially important when introducing new technologies and modernizing educational institutions; innovative educational methods: development of distance education and online platforms, ensuring access to all levels of education. This is particularly necessary to improve the quality of education in rural and remote areas; creating equal opportunities for education: developing special programs to reduce the differences in the quality of education between urban and rural areas. It is necessary to ensure regional equality, to develop educational infrastructure in all regions [13, 14].

Economic geographical factors play an important role for the improvement and effective functioning of the infrastructure of the educational system. Economic development, investment, regional differences, population density and demographic factors affect the quality of the education system. Therefore, it is necessary to develop comprehensive and effective strategies to improve the education system. In order to create equal and quality access to education, infrastructure should be developed in all regions.

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