



The Role Of Educational System In Secondary Economic Security

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the role of the education system in the economic security of the skilled workforce. The role of man in the economic development of society is also revealed in the study of the problems of strengthening the impact of the education system on the development of the national economy. In addition, conclusions and recommendations are made on the role of the education system in the economic security of the skilled workforce.

Keywords:

Education System, Labor Force, Economic Security, Economic Development, Skilled Labor.

Introduction

In studying the problems of strengthening the impact of the education system on the development of the national economy, it is important to study the role of man in the economic development of society. Because "the person is the main subject and object of the training system, the consumer of services in the field of education and their implementer." In this sense, it applies to all sectors and industries of the national economy.

The study of the economic development of a society shows that man is both a producer and a consumer of economic goods at the same time. The result has been the creation of a human model that encompasses key aspects such as the versatility of the human personality, its unique uniqueness, the diversity of causes of activity, the characteristics that characterize a person, the causes and goals of economic activity, and the physical, mental and mental capacity to achieve it.

It should be noted that economic theory pays special attention to aspects that serve the task of explaining the economic behavior of people in different systems. If we

look at the different views in this direction, we see that concepts such as "inclination", "preference", "expectation", "intention" are used. Nevertheless, economic activity of people is one of the most significant characteristics of the manifestation of individual life. It is society, the basis of all aspects of individual life.

The "economic man" model has changed over time. In particular, in the nineteenth century he was described as an entrepreneur engaged in hard labor in material production on the one hand, and on the other hand, striving only for profit. In turn, the changes in the concepts of the role of man in economic development are based on significant changes in the development of modern society and economy. In the twentieth century, they have made natural and human qualities a leading factor in the socio-economic development of the world. Today, the concept of "economic man" fully covers the individual, collective, biological and social qualities of the individual. On this basis, it is possible to distinguish three conditionally generalized directions for the creation of the human model.

The first direction is the views of the English classical school, marginalism and neoclassicism. The basis of the model in this area is the main stimulus for the activities of the "economic man", the material, first of all, the interest in money.

Literature review

Adam Smith based the concept of "homo economics" on the analysis of the interaction of human nature with society. According to him, the main incentive for human activity is self-interest, which is realized through the division of labor or exchange processes. In pursuit of it, people unwillingly, objectively satisfy each other's needs.

Thus, the economic development of a society occurs as a result of an increase in human material well-being. It is provided by personal interests. It is such a strong incentive that a person is "ready to overcome" hundreds of unfortunate obstacles "that complicate his work."

Man does not think of social interests, thinking of his own interests and trying to increase his personal capital, and in this case, as in many other cases, through the "invisible hand", he is directed towards the goal without his own intentions. It serves its own interests much more effectively than it often pursues in the public interest without realizing it." From the point of view of the English classical school, marginalism and neoclassicism, the peculiarities of the model of "economic man" are:

- a person with the level of intelligence, knowledge and sufficient knowledge to achieve their goals in free competition, the economic system in which it operates, is a simple set of business entities and is free from external influences of a pure market structure and ensures compliance with the rules of free market equilibrium ;

- This model involves the use of assumptions about the rational behavior of a person in the analysis of his economic behavior. It is based on the fact that in the limited conditions of available opportunities

and resources, the individual tries to get the maximum result at low cost. To achieve this, people must have freedom of choice. In meeting the needs of human beings, they are always confronted with the need to choose alternative ways of enjoying limited economic benefits. Therefore, the idea of rational economic behavior of people in a market economy system is very important. "If people did not value rationality in society, if they preferred whims, coincidences, and futile actions, economic theory would have almost lost its predictability. Its predictive power is higher than that of social life, where decisions are made with more thought".

The second direction of the model of "economic man" - the Keynesian school, belongs to the historical school of institutionalism. The "human model" developed in this direction is characterized by complexity. Its distinctive features are:

- Motivational incentives include not only the pursuit of material, monetary, blessings, but also elements of compassion, traditions, prestige, leisure, and the like;

- In this model, business entities are not sufficiently aware (limited compatibility) and their intellects are not perfect, their behavior is standardized due to habits, emotional difficulties are significantly difficult to achieve, in which case businesses can not achieve their goals through free competition . Moreover, group interests are considered to arise here.

- The model considers that state intervention in economic relations is necessary to maintain a state of equilibrium in a society with a relatively complex structure.

Research methodology

The third new direction in the creation of the model of "economic man" is a radically "new model" that reflects the current socio-economic changes of the subjects of socio-economic processes. In changing the motivation of human activity, originality is its basis. It occurs not in material, but in the direction of

meeting the spiritual needs of the individual (self-satisfaction in the process of work, its social significance, complexity). This human model is characterized by greater awareness of world events, higher knowledge and a higher level of culture. The diversity of needs, the freedom to express oneself, the ability to connect with people, are the distinctive features of the model. This model is based on democratic and pluralistic principles and the development of intergroup relations.

It should be noted that there are economic, cultural, scientific, philosophical aspects of the development of society, which differ from each other in terms of forms of expression. However, they are all based on equally important general connections that define the holistic nature of man as the creator of his material and spiritual environment. In this sense, the human factor is a "general social" category. However, it has economic aspects. Therefore, the human factor as an economic category covers all the characteristics of man and the economic aspects of his activities, reflecting the activity and efficiency of man associated with reproduction.

Any work has the goal of creating some kind of result. An approach to the issue from the point of view of efficiency requires an approach to human qualities and vice versa, an approach to efficiency from its quality. It implies the achievement of lucrative, profitable goals at low cost. The integral characteristics of the human factor are needs, activities, outcomes and expenditures. Therefore, efficiency is a characteristic of human nature from the very beginning, in the category of "human factor".

An analysis of the literature shows that the components of the "human factor" or the issue about them have been extensively analyzed. However, in our opinion, it is expedient to group the

composition of the human factor on the basis of its main features.

It is necessary to define goals in order to meet human needs. In turn, the limited resources make it necessary to choose priorities for achieving the goal. The needs are endless and constantly changing. Therefore, the current, real and absolute needs are different. Consequently, there will be qualitative changes in needs depending on the level of development of the economy. It is beneficial for a person to understand that he needs to meet his needs. Benefit, on the other hand, leads to the formation of motivation.

Results

In our opinion, based on the sign of the needs of the human factor, it is expedient to include in its constituents the level of knowledge and professional training, attitude to work, behavior in society, mental state and health. Because all of them have a direct impact on the formation of human needs.

It is the human factor that can be attributed to the increase in its ability to work, knowledge, skills and culture.

The cost factor of the human factor can be approached from two perspectives, namely, from the point of view of man and production. The first approach implies that increasing a person's ability to work, knowledge, skills, and culture requires a certain amount of expense. In the second approach, the employer buys labor for a certain period of time and pays for it. It also spends on retraining and upgrading the workforce.

It is the goal of satisfying needs that forces a person to engage in labor activity. The efficiency of human activity allows to meet the needs more fully. Given the infinity of human needs, its motivation increases. As a result, human activity improves and efficiency increases.

The sign of activity of the human factor can include: a responsible attitude to their duties; personal interest in increasing production efficiency; increase the general and cultural level.

Human activity consists of working time and free time. During work, the workforce works on the basis of its specialization, profession. In his spare time, a person increases his spiritual and cultural level and creative perfection, that is, develops his abilities. To achieve this, a person must use his free time effectively.

The extent to which a person's needs are met depends on the amount of income he receives for his labor.

In our opinion, the need to study the processes associated with the human factor depends on the following:

- all factors other than the human factor act in the direct influence and active participation of man, as he is the leading factor of social production;

- The current economic and organizational changes in the diversity, composition and quality of the workforce, the driving force of development;

- Man as an expression of social needs as a defining goal of economic development;

- that the human factor is now not a participant in the production process, but a subject of all stages of reproduction;

- In theory and practice, the main focus is on the accurate reflection of the results of labor, rather than cost (volume and intensity of labor and product value), in the search for its ultimate significance from the point of view of society;

- a sharp increase in the content and importance of the work of different categories of employees. At the same time, special attention is paid to improving the skills and responsibility in the performance of labor duties.

The radical changes that have taken place in our country during the years of independence have led to the improvement of labor relations. This was primarily reflected in the abolition of the state monopoly on the use of labor by citizens. At

present, in our country, a person has the right to freely manage their ability to work. The state has created the necessary legal and social conditions for its implementation. During the ongoing economic reforms, "our goals and objectives to modernize the country and create decent living conditions for the population, as well as changes in regional and world markets, strong demand and competition make it an objective condition for further deepening economic reforms." In the report of the International Commission on Education to UNESCO "Education: a hidden treasure", the ideal of education in the XXI century is aimed at acquiring encyclopedic knowledge, equipping students with modern knowledge, focusing on the personal talents of students and differs from the idea of classical education aimed at re-creation.

Conclusion

In our opinion, the current demand for skilled labor in our country is formed primarily due to factors such as national identity, the formation of market relations in our economy, the need to ensure its competitiveness in the world market as a result of its involvement in globalization.

"If economic growth and development is the body of our society, then spirituality, enlightenment and political maturity are its spirit, mind and soul. In order to achieve a great state, a great future, we must bring up intelligent, enlightened people who are proud of their past, great values, nation and believe in the future."

Necessary qualities of a person, such as will, ability to communicate with people, self-control, flexibility, knowledge, work on himself throughout his life are one of the requirements for a skilled workforce in a market economy. This requirement shapes the ability of a skilled workforce to know a lot and be able to do everything.

At present, the skills of the skilled workforce in the performance of their duties, based on the growth rates and economic feasibility of development costs of science and technology, and from practical

research to the production of technically complex products that can compete in the world market.

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