

## UNIQUE WAYS OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIC COMPETENCE IN STUDENTS

**Saidkulova Firuza Farmonovna**

*Independent researcher at Bukhara State University , Bukhara*

**Annotation:** *The article analyzes the relevance of improving the education system in our country in the context of the modern process of globalization, as well as the essence of the content of international legal acts and national legislation in this area.*

**Keywords:** *Economic competence, education system, property, reform, economic thinking, national economy.*

The modern era of globalization requires further improvement of the education system in our country based on modern requirements and adaptation to international educational standards.

In this regard, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-5847 “On Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030” plays a key role in order to determine the priority areas for the systemic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to raise the process of training independently thinking highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high moral and ethical qualities to a qualitatively new level, the modernization of higher education, the development of the social sphere and the economy on the basis of advanced educational technologies. As the President noted, “In the modern world, without innovative ideas, scientific achievements, the development of any industry is impossible.”

Today, thanks to a balanced and consistent economic policy pursued in our country, world-class results have been achieved in all areas in a historically short period of time. Over the past period, the national economy of our country has significantly strengthened in the economic aspect, significant and effective practical activities have been carried out in the education system through its radical reform. In the minds of the citizens of our society formed not only the idea and ideology of national independence, but also a new attitude towards economic culture and property. The basis of any society is economic relations, therefore, first of all, it is important to educate young people who are able to correctly understand the essence of economic reforms and be socially active during the implementation of these reforms, to form their economic competence. This is due to the fact that the more accurately and adequately formed economic competence corresponds to the level of development of the productive forces in this period, the more it creates opportunities and incentives for the social and economic development of society.

The socio-economic development of the country, the welfare and standard of living of its citizens, the community of various economic interests, first of all, are directly related to the knowledge of economic relations and laws, as well as a conscious attitude towards their implementation. Accordingly, it is necessary to provide conditions for a person to be economically literate, critical and conscious, i.e. economically competent. Forecasting and anticipating the constantly changing internal and external environment and its growing influence on people, enterprises, countries and the whole world, as well as the actions and processes of economic activity that need to be carried out, in a word, economic intelligence as one of the qualities of a highly spiritual person is impossible to imagine without deep economic knowledge and skills.

Constantly changing internal and external environment and its growing impact on people, businesses, countries and the world as a whole, as well as the actions and processes of economic activity that must be carried out, in a word, economic forecasting and anticipating intelligence – the qualities of a highly spiritual person cannot be imagined without deep economic knowledge and skills.

The democratic civil society that we are building can be created through the formation of an economic culture among all members of society. To do this, it is necessary to acquire knowledge and skills about the current economic laws, rules and the ability to organize labor and production activities based on the knowledge gained.

Looking at history, we can see that economic education has always been a condition for the harmonious development of the child. For example, according to Muhammad ibn Musa Al-Khwarizmi, a child must know the science of arithmetic and be mature in his knowledge so that he can determine the results of his work through measurements. Abu Nasr Muhammad Al-Farabi emphasized that a person must have economic relations with many people in order to satisfy his desires. According to him, “a person should be able to spend his money properly. Greed in spending money leads to stinginess. And the unwise use of money leads to reckless waste.” The field of activity related to the "economy" includes such general philosophical values as faith, religion, justice, conscience, their close connection with economic relations and economic knowledge was outlined in the work of Nizam al-Mulk "Order of the Kingdom" based on historical stories and legends. Obviously, in the works of our philosophers, the need for each person to have economic knowledge, in other words, economic competence throughout his life is highlighted.

### USED LITERATURE :

1. Nations Declaration on Higher Education in the 21st Century: Approaches and Practical Measures (Paris, October 9, 1998).
2. UNESCO program document "Reform and development of higher education" (1995) (Reform and development of higher education. Program document. - Paris: UNESCO Publishing House, 1995).
3. Constitution Republic Uzbekistan . T.: 2018.
4. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5847 "On approval of the Concept for the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030".
5. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-60 dated January 28, 2022 "On the Development Strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026".
6. Mirziyoev Sh.M. We will resolutely continue our path of national development and take it to a new level. 1 vol . - Tashkent : NMIU of Uzbekistan , 2017, 85 p.
7. K. Muftaidinov , K. Yuldashev "History of economic doctrines of the East". T.: 2002, p.38.
8. History of Economic Thought. Textbook. T., 1997