



THE CONCEPT OF DIFFERENT APPROACHES IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC KNOWLEDGE IN EDUCATION

Quchqorova Nargiza Mamajonovna

Toshkent amaliy fanlar universiteti pedagogika kafedrası

Professor. Pedagogika fanlari doktori.

E-mail: kuchkarova06071979@gmail.com

+998901625050

Yo'ldiyeva Shaxloxon Obidjon qizi

Farg'ona davlat universiteti tayanch doktoranti

E-mail: yolchiyevashahloxon@gmail.com +998911212205

ORCID:0009-0003-3441-3145

Abstract

The article discusses education, one of the most important factors for a person to reach the peak of perfection, views on it, and factors that serve the spiritual and physical growth of every person, the qualities of being a perfect person, and scientific views that serve as the foundation for achieving happiness. The main goal of the study was to provide the younger generation with the right upbringing through methods that meet the requirements of the time. There are many effective and beneficial aspects of using this practice among young children and students. In conclusion, we can say that maintaining cleanliness, being economical, and acquiring good knowledge are small steps towards achieving big goals for economic development. The content, purpose of economic education and its role in developing students' economic thinking are analyzed. Also, ways to improve the financial literacy of young people by integrating economic knowledge and skills into education and preparing them for life through practical exercises are shown.

Keywords: Education, upbringing, competence, economy, physical education, intellectual education, moral education, education of youth, "Turkiy Gulistan yoxud axloq", discipline.

Introduction

Education is a social relationship between different people in order to shape and develop a person in a certain direction. The future of each social system, the



prospects of humanity, the life and standard of living of people are directly related to the development of science and culture. The development of science and culture depends on the level of educational work. This philosophical doctrine is a social law of state significance. As the Head of our state Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: “It is clear to all of us that the cornerstone of development, the power that makes a country powerful and a nation great, is science, education and upbringing. Our tomorrow, the bright future of our Motherland, is closely related to the education system and the upbringing we provide, first of all to our children”[1], - it is true.

One of the urgent tasks of our time is to radically reform the education system in our country and develop it in accordance with modern requirements. In particular, there is an increasing need to form various skills in students by enriching the content of education and bringing it closer to practical life. One of such skills is economic thinking and financial literacy. A person who has economic knowledge will not lose himself in any life situation, will be able to make rational decisions and will be ready for an independent life. Therefore, the formation of economic skills in the process of teaching education is considered one of the urgent pedagogical issues. In the modern educational process, it is important to develop not only traditional knowledge and skills, but also competencies that are formed based on the requirements of the time. In particular, economic competencies ensure that the younger generation can make informed financial decisions, actively participate in economic processes, and be successful in social life.

Research Methodology

In the current era of globalization, there is an increasing need to instill in young people not only spiritual and moral, but also economic knowledge and skills. The science of education has great potential in this regard, through which such qualities as economic culture, thrift, hard work, and responsibility are formed in students. These qualities are an important basis for their success in life.

A. Avloni's work "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" continues to occupy the first place as a vivid example of views on education and the main source of information. A. Avloni emphasizes in his work that there is also a time for education.

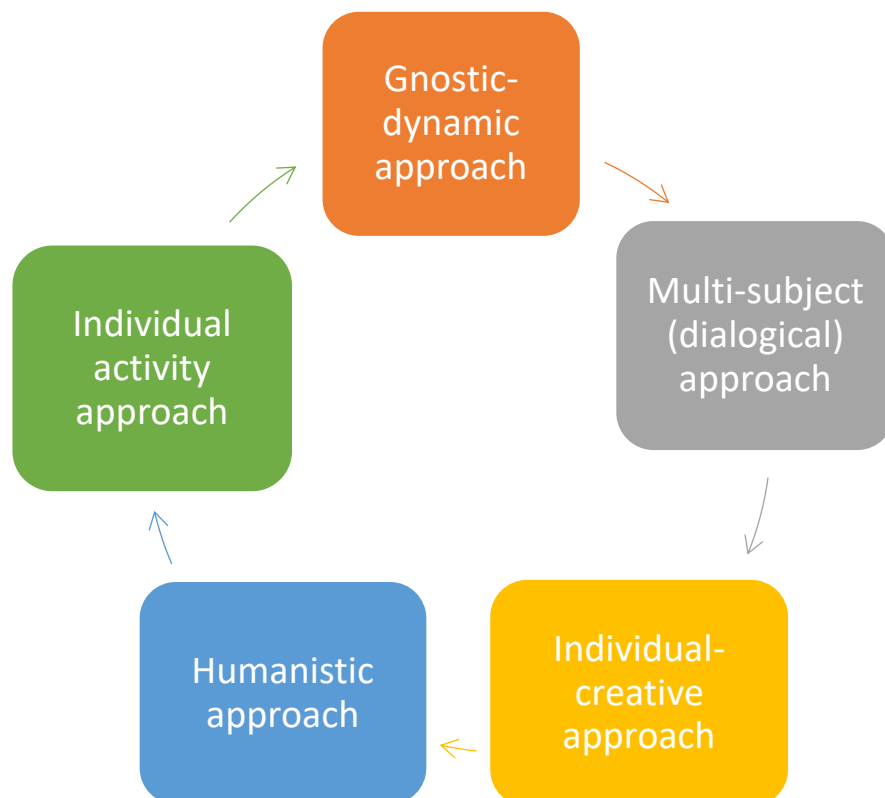
Education is a great blessing. The prosperity of not only a family, but also every country on planet Earth, the well-being of the people living in it, is undoubtedly due to education and upbringing. In the world of life, there is no doubt that there is nothing that has such an impact on humanity as upbringing. For this reason, famous wise men from ancient times have written valuable thoughts about upbringing. The

upbringing of young people, raising them to be knowledgeable and well-rounded, has been an important task at all times.

Economic education is the preparation of a person for economic activity, teaching him to make decisions with economic responsibility and awareness. By forming economic skills in education, students will acquire practical knowledge such as making conscious financial decisions in everyday life, creating a budget, and balancing income and expenses. These will be an important factor in their future achievement of their own financial independence. The following methods can be used to develop economic skills in education:

- Role-playing games and discussions on economic topics;
- Activities such as “Class Budget”, “Family Expense Planning”;
- Small business projects within the school (for example, a craft fair);
- Videos and interactive tasks promoting economic ethics and honesty.

here are specific approaches to organizing innovative processes in schools. They are:



1. Gnostic-dynamic approach (according to which teachers consistently acquire knowledge, skills, and competencies related to pedagogical innovations, their types, creation, and implementation in practice, advanced pedagogical (educational) innovations created in foreign countries, and their study, taking into account local



conditions, and their use in practice, and gain experience in actively applying pedagogical innovations in their activities).

2. Individual activity approach (in which teachers, relying on their individual capabilities, abilities, and experience, achieve a certain consistency in the application of pedagogical innovations in practical activities).

3. Multi-subject (dialogical) approach (this approach represents the mutual introduction of innovations in the pedagogical process by colleagues, in particular, familiarization with the activities of teachers with many years of work experience, professional skills, and experience, and the use of their recommendations and instructions for the effective, targeted, and continuous application of educational innovations).

4. Humanistic approach (this approach serves to highlight the appropriateness of taking into account the capabilities, desires, interests, level of knowledge, skills and qualifications of learners when applying innovations in the pedagogical process).

5. Individual-creative approach (according to which each teacher organizes educational and upbringing processes on the basis of creative developments, based on the subject being studied, the essence of the educational material, as well as his own capabilities, potential, skills, and work experience).

Another approach is Facilitation. Facilitation is a special management style that involves creating a management system and organizing a pedagogical process in which management has a directive nature and does not go beyond the self-organization of the self-management system. Simply put, facilitation is both a process and a method of action, as well as a means of implementing high-quality and effective group interaction, organizing group cooperation and joint activities.

Facilitator - (in English facilitator, Latin facilis - easy, convenient) - performs and fully implements such tasks as effectively assessing the results of group activities, directing them to find a scientific solution to the topic being studied, and developing communication in the group. Teacher-facilitator - a teacher whose activities are carried out within the framework of a person-centered approach to education and is distinguished by openness, empathetic attention to the feelings, inner experiences, abilities and capabilities of students, their activities and actions, encouraging their successes and merits, and a trusting attitude.

Each approach has its own unique role and importance in the education system. By using them in their proper place, high efficiency can be achieved.



Analysis and results

All components of the pedagogical system depend on the goal of education and serve to achieve the goal. The goal of educating a well-rounded person, a highly moral, highly qualified, competitive specialist in the Republic of Uzbekistan determines the content of educational work. The goal and content of education are expressed and defined in the form of an educational task.

Practical observations show that economic content in educational lessons increases students' interest and encourages them to participate actively. Developing such qualities as thrift, responsibility, economic awareness, and financial literacy in students plays an important role in their preparation for everyday life. Interactive methods, role-playing games, project-based learning forms used by teachers, especially lessons based on small business ideas, have an effective effect on the formation of economic thinking in students

Conclusion

In conclusion, the formation of economic skills in the process of teaching education is of great importance in the formation of students as life-ready, economically conscious individuals. The work carried out in this direction on the basis of modern pedagogical approaches, innovative methods and mutual cooperation educates the younger generation as comprehensively mature, economically active and socially stable individuals. The formation of economic competencies in the teaching of education is one of the priority areas of modern education. At this point, the cornerstone of any country's development is directly related to the attention paid to education and upbringing.

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