



## The Educational Significance Of Economic Education

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### ABSTRACT

In his speech at the conference "Ensuring social stability, preserving the purity of our sacred religion" in Tashkent on June 15, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev spoke about the education of the younger generation: "Another important issue that always concerns us is the morality of our youth. Today, the world is changing rapidly. Who are the young people who feel these changes more than anyone else? Let the young people meet the requirements of their time. But at the same time, do not forget the few. Who we are, how great we are. "Let the call that we are the generation of the people always resonate in their hearts and encourage them to remain faithful to the minority. How can we achieve this? At the expense of upbringing, education and only upbringing." [1]

### KEYWORDS

Economic Education, United Nations Environment Program Entrepreneurial Organization.

### INTRODUCTION

Economic knowledge is not only focused on the organization of profit-oriented knowledge, but also on people's diligence, thrift, implementation of business and innovative ideas, patriotism, responsible approach to work and duty, economic and social relations with people, honesty, religion, sponsorship,

protection, motherhood. It is also characterized by the formation of knowledge and skills of educational significance, such as the mother's duties and responsibilities to the child, the child's duties and responsibilities to the parents, the rules and norms of entrepreneurship, trade and other economic

activities, the principles of economic and social cooperation. For example, austerity means not only saving material goods or money, but also the effective use of free time, mobilization of available opportunities for positive activities, avoidance of bad habits and actions, useless, wasteful spending, as well as scientific and intellectual potential expresses aspects such as focusing on research and project solutions that are beneficial to humanity and society.

By saving and using available resources wisely, we not only use economic resources for a long time, but also help to preserve the environment, nature and prevent many environmental problems. Man is an integral part of nature and, of course, his every decision and action has a certain effect on the balance of nature. Whether this sphere of influence produces positive or negative results depends on our activity. For example, according to the United Nations Environment Program, half of the world's rivers are now heavily polluted. About 40 percent of the world's population suffers from a shortage of clean drinking water. Due to the shortage of clean drinking water, 1.2 mln. people suffer from various diseases, 5 mln. people have to drink polluted and poor quality water. [5]

The solution to these problems is the development of economic education, economic culture and economic thinking.

### THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Economic thinking is the process by which a person analyzes, evaluates, and makes decisions economically; economic consciousness in man consists of a set of economic views, economic activity, economic knowledge and concepts, economic behavior, on the basis of which economic culture emerges. Economic education increases the

importance of economic education, resulting in the rational use of economic resources, the pursuit of profit in economic decision-making, as well as the qualities of thrift, honesty, integrity, piety, hard work, innovation, protection and sponsorship [2]

From ancient times the peoples of the East paid special attention to economic literacy and the formation of economic culture in the upbringing of children. Why? So it's not just about having money or income. Because it is important to obtain the necessary material support for one's life, dreams and goals through honest, correct and useful work. As a result, it will not only increase the material well-being of that person, but also the economic development of that country, that region.

One of the important issues in economic education is that the activities of individuals, families, legal entities, institutional structures, financial institutions and various other entities form a single macroeconomic system, and the responsibility to society and the state for the further development of this activity. It also plays a leading role in educating people about their economic responsibilities. For example, understanding the role and importance of economic mechanisms such as taxes, customs duties, state budget, subsidies, social payments, insurance, credit, its importance for the country's economy increases the economic culture and economic responsibility of people.

It is no secret that a significant part of the world economy today is an illegal, pinnacle economy. In some countries, the figure is between 30 and 80 percent. Let's take a brief theoretical look at the meaning of the illegal or hidden economy.

The shadow economy is the uncontrolled movement of goods and services by society,

that is, the socio-economic relations between individuals and social groups that are carried out in secret from public authorities. These relationships include all unregulated, unregulated types of economic activity. The structure of the underground economy includes:

Crime-related economy Incorporating economic crime into the formal economy (looting of property; clandestine economic activity hidden from any form of control; weight, taste);

Fake economy is a formal economy (insertion) that incorporates false results into the current system of accounting and reporting as a real result; Informal economy is a system of informal interactions between economic entities in the exchange and distribution of goods and services, which is based on personal relationships and direct contacts between these entities; The shadow secondary economy is a type of individual and cooperative activity that is hidden from control, ie prohibited by law or not registered in the prescribed manner. [6]

It is possible for a person to make a certain amount of money as a result of secret activities, but at what cost? It is not an activity that leads to economic development, not even entrepreneurship, but an illegal activity at various levels - an illegal activity to satisfy the material needs of certain people, to gain wealth by expressing action. The most effective way to overcome such negative consequences is to increase economic literacy among young people.

Economic education - it is desirable to widely apply the educational process not only in schools and educational institutions, but also in the community and family. A person who is

accustomed from an early age to honest speech, honesty, hard work, not to betray anyone's rights, to show kindness to the needy, becomes a useful person who is important not only for himself or his family, but also for the development of our society and country.

## CONCLUSION

The main tasks of economic education in this process include:

1. We know that any economic resources that meet human needs are limited, which requires the rational use of available opportunities. To do this, it is important to develop in young people the ability to make the most effective and optimal decisions in the context of alternative economic choice;
2. To be able to make economic assessments of various activities, events and phenomena, to understand economic laws and the principles of their application for economic reasoning.
3. Fostering a culture of property management, ownership and use of property.
4. Formation of socio-psychological and moral aspects of the person: diligence, discipline, thrift, business, entrepreneurial organization, accounting skills.
5. To develop the ability to find answers to questions such as the economic potential of the country, the structure of the economy, as well as what types of economic activities are effective in a particular area, by analyzing economic factors.
6. Formation of theoretical knowledge and practical skills on the legal basis of economic relations, contracts and other

economic documents aimed at various activities and purposes.

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