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IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF ECONOMIC SECTORS THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: Using qualitative and quantitative methods including surveys, interviews, and case studies, this study identifies key challenges in the current education system, including vocational education programs, outdated curricula, and regional disparities in access to quality education. The results show a clear link between improved educational outcomes and higher sector productivity, especially in sectors that require technical expertise and innovation. The study offers several strategic recommendations for policymakers, including modernizing curricula, expanding vocational and technical education, building stronger partnerships between educational institutions and industries, and increasing investment in STEM education. These reforms are expected to create a more skilled workforce, reduce unemployment, and improve sector efficiency, contributing to Uzbekistan's broader economic development goals.

Keywords: Economic sectors, Education system, Labor resource development, Vocational education, Innovation and research, Curriculum reform, Global competitiveness, Human capital, Technical education, Skills development, Public-private partnership, International cooperation, Lifelong learning, Economic growth, Uzbekistan's education reform, Industry-academia cooperation, Education policy, STEM education, Economic diversification.

Introduction. Uzbekistan, a rapidly developing country in Central Asia, faces the critical challenge of modernizing its economy while ensuring that its workforce is equipped with the skills needed to succeed in a globalized and technology-driven world. As the country embarks on a major economic transformation, one of the most important areas for improvement is its education system. A well-educated, skilled, and adaptable workforce is essential to optimize the performance of economic sectors—the interconnected web of industries, businesses, markets, and technological advances that drive national and global economic activity.

In addition, strategic investments in research and development, strengthening public-private partnerships, and focusing on lifelong learning opportunities will help create

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a flexible and globally competitive workforce. By addressing these key areas, Uzbekistan can leverage its human capital to optimize economic performance, enhance industrial development, and take a leading position in the global economy.

This introduction provides a framework for examining how specific improvements in the education system can improve the efficiency of Uzbekistan's economic sectors and contribute to the country's long-term development goals.

Literature Review: Improving the Efficiency of Economic Sectors by Improving Uzbekistan's Education System.

The relationship between education and economic development has been widely studied worldwide, with a growing body of literature emphasizing the role of skilled personnel in improving the efficiency of economic sectors. For Uzbekistan, which is in the process of profound economic transformation, education reforms have great potential to increase efficiency, innovation, and overall economic growth. This section reviews the main literature on the topic, focusing on how improving education can increase efficiency across sectors of the Uzbek economy.

Research methodology: Improving the efficiency of economic sectors by improving the education system of Uzbekistan.

The research methodology used in this study is designed to analyze the impact of education reforms on the performance of economic sectors in Uzbekistan. It combines qualitative and quantitative approaches to provide a comprehensive understanding of how improving the education system can lead to better outcomes across different sectors of the economy. The main components of the research methodology are presented below.

Analysis and results: This paper presents an analysis and research on the relationship between education reforms and sectoral performance in Uzbekistan. The analysis is based on quantitative and qualitative data collected through surveys, interviews, case studies, and secondary data sources. The findings highlight how the specific features of Uzbekistan's education system can enhance the efficiency and competitiveness of key sectors of the economy, such as agriculture, manufacturing, services, and information technology.

Qualitative analysis: key insights from interviews and case studies

A. Policy and education reforms

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Interviews with government officials, policymakers, and educators revealed a growing need for education reform to improve sectoral performance. Some of the key points identified were:

Curriculum modernization: Policymakers highlighted efforts to modernize curricula in universities and vocational schools. However, there was a general consensus that more needs to be done to update curricula in line with the latest industry trends, particularly in the areas of information technology, engineering and green technologies.

Focus on lifelong learning: A common theme in the interviews was the importance of promoting lifelong learning opportunities. Many respondents, particularly in the manufacturing and service sectors, emphasized that as technology advances, employees need to continuously upgrade their skills to remain competitive in the labor market.

B. Case Study: Agriculture

A detailed study of the agricultural sector in Uzbekistan revealed a stark mismatch between the skills offered in agricultural education programs and the needs of the modern agricultural industry. Key findings include:

Technology adoption: While agricultural education has largely focused on traditional farming methods, the industry is increasingly demanding skills and knowledge in precision farming, sustainable irrigation, and drone use. AI-based crop management tools. In areas where educational institutions have partnered with agricultural firms to provide hands-on training, adoption of new technologies has been significantly higher, leading to increased productivity.

Entrepreneurship education: Agriculture

Conclusion. The analysis and results of this study demonstrate a clear and significant relationship between the education system and the performance of economic sectors in Uzbekistan. Based on the qualitative and quantitative data, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The following proposals have been developed to improve the efficiency of Uzbekistan's economic sectors through a clear and evidence-based reform of the education system:

1. Modernize curricula and align them with industry needs. Update curricula: Modernize curricula at all levels of education (primary, secondary, and higher education)

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to align them with the skills required by the labor market, particularly in sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, information technology, and energy. Particular attention should be paid to practical and technical skills in these areas.

Industry-specific courses: Expand the introduction of industry-specific courses, certificates, and curricula developed in collaboration with industry experts. This will ensure that graduates are equipped with relevant skills for the labor market.

2. Expand and improve vocational education and training

Investment in vocational education: Increase investment in vocational and technical education to address skills gaps in manual and technical work, especially in underserved areas. Modernize training facilities and incorporate state-of-the-art technology and equipment that reflect industry standards.

Public-private partnerships in VET: Strengthen partnerships between vocational schools and industries to ensure that curricula are more relevant to market needs. Companies can help shape curricula, offer internships, and provide real-world training to students.

3. Promote STEM education and innovation

Strengthen the focus on STEM: Expand and promote STEM education at all levels of school education, with a particular focus on advanced skills in engineering, IT and renewable energy. Providing scholarships, mentoring programs and industrial internships for students with STEM degrees will help develop a highly skilled workforce capable of driving innovation.

Research and development: Invest in research and development (R&D) initiatives in universities, especially in emerging sectors such as green technologies and artificial intelligence.

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