

## THE ROLE OF EDUCATION

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**Abstract:** *Investment in education is very importance and should be considered as a kind of investment, and the percentage of educational expenditures of countries is a figure equal to 10 to 20 percent of the total budget of each country, and these costs include administrative expenses, staff salaries, textbooks and teaching aids, equipment and maintenance of educational buildings and other current budgets.*

**Keywords:** *education, economics, consider, social, growth*

Education plays an essential role in economic and social growth and development and is recognized as one of the important goals of all countries. The development of education is directly related to the development of science and industry and production and, of course, to economic development, and in a way, the relationship between education and economic and social development is a complex one. Education changes the values and attitudes of individuals and this has a direct impact on the economic situation. If education is considered a consumer good, consumption should be reduced during crises and therefore less education should be provided. If education is a sustainable commodity, it will naturally increase the productive capacity of society.

Why should the volume of investments in education be increased? The answer to this question must be sought in the changes and developments that education brings about in the individual and society. Therefore, education will increase the production capacity and the economic growth of the society will increase the income and equitable distribution of wealth and will also play an effective role in the formation of human capital. The main purpose of writing this article is to show that education is an investment and there is no way to accelerate the pace of economic and social growth other than massive investments in human resources.

**Introduction:** The economics of education is a science that has expanded mainly in the world for thirty years and uses the achievements of economics to achieve the goals of education. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, renowned economists such as Adam Smith, Alfred Marshall, and John Stuart Mill examined the importance of education and one of the categories of national investment, as well as issues related to how capital is used in education.

Adam Smith wrote in *The Capital of Nations* in 1776: "A person who has worked hard and studied for a long time can be compared to one of the most expensive machines." Other classical economists have considered the cost of education to be an investment, which will lead to future profits. The Russian economist Stromilin also discussed the importance of economics in national education in 1924. Thus, in the last 30 years, the theory has spread that education costs should be considered as an investment, which, in the words of Schultz and Becker, refers to the concept of human capital. In principle, it should not be overlooked that education expenditures have risen sharply in all countries of the world, with an average of about 6% of the world's gross national income being spent on formal education, a figure of about 7% in industrialized countries and in developing countries is about 5%. According to UNESCO, the average US education expenditure in the last ten years has been 7% of its gross national income each year, the average in Canada has been 8.5% of its gross national income each year. In other words, the percentage of education costs of countries is equal to ten to twenty percent of the total budget of each country. These costs include administrative costs, staff salaries and teachers, textbooks and teaching aids, equipment, construction and maintenance of buildings Education and other current budgets.

**Keywords:** Education, Socio-economic Development, Financing Education, Educational Services, Relationship between Education and Social Development

**The main part:** UNESCO has based its calculations on five levels of education: preschool, primary, secondary, higher and other types of formal education. Developed countries mainly spend the most on general education (pre-school and primary). While in developing countries, the highest costs are spent on higher education. In any case, it should be considered that the role of education in economic and social growth and development is very effective and, in this regard, many studies have been done and about the role of trained manpower in economic development, education costs, profitability of investment in education has made considerable progress. This is a question that most researchers have left unanswered. One of the important effects of the expansion of education is that it develops political and social liberal tendencies. Another important effect is that the expansion of education reduces the growth rate of the population and thus a major problem in developing countries Reduces.

Educated people get married later and know better how to control their children and the population. These people also think more about their health and pay more attention to the diagnosis of their diseases and show higher expectations in preparing their food and shelter. In addition, increasing the level of public education increases life expectancy and life expectancy, and this encourages more activity to improve economic and social life most European countries use a combination of grants and loans. In South America, it is only lent to students.

**Conclusion:** At the end of this article, it is necessary to remind that despite the vital importance of using economics, education in the growth and development of cultural, social, industrial and economic, we in our country (Afghanistan) are still at the beginning of research in this field and thousands of issues. Hopefully, all of us, with a deep understanding of the fact that access to real knowledge is not possible without scientific research, will be able to fulfill our role and task in various fields of education, including economics and planning.

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