
**ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF HIGHER EDUCATION ON POVERTY
ALLEVIATION**

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Higher education plays an important role in the growth, prosperity of the economy and the correct use of existing opportunities, its expansion. From the studies, it should be noted that education plays a central role in the development strategy for two reasons: First, the quantity and quality of education greatly affects the workforce, management and working conditions of most institutions. This does not negate the fact that education is the main factor in the development of the investment climate in human capital. Secondly, in order to ensure that all sectors of the economy benefit from macroeconomic growth, it is advisable to increase the number of students in higher education.

Based on the results of the analysis, the role of higher education is one of the most important means of eliminating poverty, and many efforts are being made to expand such opportunities, especially in our republic. Despite the existing difficulties in the quantitative assessment of the real contribution of higher education to the gross domestic product (GDP), it has always been an effective means of reducing poverty and inequality by increasing productivity.

Of course, we know that there is a link between education and poverty as the main component of ensuring economic growth. Because, educated people have a high income potential and are able to improve their quality of life, which means they are less likely to be marginalized in society as a whole. According to the opinion given at UNESCO in this regard, "education gives strength to a person and helps him to be more active, to strictly control his life and expand the range of available opportunities." Education is a fundamental human right, and it is closely related to all segments of development, including economic, social and Human Development. This is also a key factor in improving the quality of Management, which significantly affects national income.

To date, the traditional approach has emphasized the role of higher education in developed countries as a driver of economic growth, the emerging point of view on education is that in order to reduce poverty, it is advisable to expand the coverage of Higher Education. Because, higher education mainly provides professionals to all sectors of the economy, and this is really a requirement of a poverty reduction strategy for any economy.

In addition, higher education affects economic well-being in three different ways. The first shows the direct costs of institutions to students and their employees, the impact of their students and employees on the local economy. These costs increase through the local economy until the circulation of money from outside the local area is spent on the purchase of goods

and services due to multiplier efficiency. Secondly, higher education provides financial and intangible benefits to a person and society striving for Advanced Education. Thirdly, institutes / universities, in particular, higher education, are mainly aimed at creating knowledge.

Thus, universities, as well as doctarantura, vocational schools, are sources of research and development innovation that are useful to society at the same time and contribute to economic growth. In this sense, only economic development is possible if a large amount of investment in human capital is allocated, prioritizing human capital. Education plays an important role in studying the reasons for the shortcomings in achieving the goals of economic development, revising the educational system to improve the quality and effectiveness of education in accordance with development needs, and studying errors in education, taking into account the continuity of Education. Therefore, the process of investment in human capital generates income for individuals and the economy as a whole.

Studies show that poverty is partly a consequence of the current state of population growth and a serious threat to human dignity and sustainable development. About a third of the total population of developing countries is more than one billion people very poor, struggling to survive for less than one dollar a day. Another hundreds of millions live on the threshold of poverty and are in constant danger of drowning under it. People who cannot take care of themselves can be justified for not taking care of the environment. The commitment encourages them to take advantage of all the resources they have at hand: land, water, wood, vegetation and, of course, everything that helps them meet their vital needs, ultimately overuse.

Literature:

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