



SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND EDUCATION FOR A NEW UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract. The integration of science, technology, and education in the creation of New Uzbekistan is examined in this essay from a broad standpoint. It looks at how education is becoming more digital, how scientific research contributes to economic expansion, and how modern human capital needs are changing. The efficiency of education is examined in relation to cutting-edge technologies, such as artificial intelligence. To guarantee sustained development, current issues and potential fixes are also emphasized.

Keywords. New Uzbekistan, innovation, digital transformation, knowledge economy, AI, modernization of education, soft skills, and scientific integration

Introduction. Science, technology, and education are now major forces behind global progress in the twenty-first century. Countries must update their educational institutions and bolster scientific potential in light of the digital economy's explosive growth and the shift to a knowledge-based society. In this regard, securing the successful integration of science, technology, and education is the goal of the changes being carried out in New Uzbekistan. Achieving sustainable economic growth, building human capital, and improving national competitiveness all depend heavily on this integration. This article's goals are to examine how the educational system is changing, how science and business are becoming more integrated, and what new expectations are placed on contemporary professionals.



Main body. Innovative models and the digital transformation of education.

Education's structure and content are being drastically altered by the digital transformation process. Student-centered, interactive, and competency-based models are gradually replacing traditional teacher-centered systems. Personalized learning experiences are made possible by technologies like digital platforms, data analytics, and artificial intelligence. For instance, adaptive learning systems can evaluate students' performance and offer tailored instructional materials, improving learning effectiveness. Considerable work is being done to update the educational system in New Uzbekistan. A strong commitment to educational reform is demonstrated by the creation of Presidential schools, specialized institutions, and IT centers. Furthermore, access to education has been greatly enhanced by the growth of internet access and online learning platforms. Nonetheless, there are still some issues, such as the digital divide across areas, educators' lack of technology proficiency, and infrastructure constraints.

The integration of industry and science.

In the direction of a knowledge economy. Scientific knowledge is a major force behind productivity and innovation in contemporary economies. Commercializing research findings enables the development of high-value goods and services that support economic expansion.

Innovation policies in New Uzbekistan promote the growth of research facilities, startup ecosystems, and technoparks. IT parks, in particular, give young professionals the chance to turn their concepts into workable projects.

Even with these successes, there are still obstacles in the way of successful science-industry integration. Implementing scientific discoveries is hampered by a lack of finance, poor business-academia collaboration, and bureaucratic obstacles. In



order to increase the nation's ability for innovation and make the shift to a knowledge-based economy, these concerns must be addressed.

Modern professional requirements and soft skill development

The demands of the job market have changed dramatically as a result of globalization and technological innovation. Employers increasingly look for critical thinking, problem-solving, communication, teamwork, and adaptability in addition to technical expertise. These skills are essential for success in a setting that is changing quickly. As a result, the development of both hard and soft skills must be the main focus of contemporary educational institutions. In this process, cutting-edge teaching techniques including interactive training, problem-based learning, and project-based learning are crucial. However, the development of these abilities may be constrained by antiquated assessment methods and conventional instructional methods. Therefore, thorough educational reform and ongoing teacher professional development are essential.

Conclusion. The analysis demonstrates that a crucial component of New Uzbekistan's development is the combination of science, technology, and education. While scientific and industrial convergence is propelling economic growth, digital revolution is improving educational quality. At the same time, educational methods need to be fundamentally changed in order to meet the evolving needs of contemporary professionals. New Uzbekistan may attain sustainable and competitive development in the international arena by fostering innovation, cultivating soft skills, and tackling current issues.

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