

THE ROLE OF INTER-SUBJECT INTEGRATION IN INCREASING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF THE FUTURE ECONOMIST

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8193264>

Abstract. *This article emphasizes the importance of interdisciplinary integration for the development of the competencies of future economists and the uniqueness of this approach to learning based on the requirements for modern specialists.*

Keywords: *interdisciplinary integration, resource allocation, game theory, sociology.*

According to today's requirements, a trained specialist must be comprehensively developed, not only understand events and phenomena, but also make the right decisions, have the competence to make accurate predictions based on the results obtained. In this regard, the future specialist needs to understand the connections between many disciplines, to be able to fully justify his decision. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to the integration of disciplines in the preparation of a future specialist.

Interdisciplinary integration allows students to deepen their understanding of subjects and the relationships between them. The integration of various subjects helps students to see common concepts, principles and patterns, which ultimately contributes to a deep and holistic understanding of the educational material.

Interdisciplinary integration allows students to apply knowledge and skills gained in one subject to solving problems and problems in other subjects or situations. This develops the skill of transferring knowledge and the ability to apply the acquired knowledge and skills in new contexts.

Interdisciplinary integration promotes interdisciplinary research, where students can apply different methods and concepts from different subject areas to solve complex problems or explore complex problems.

Interdisciplinary integration promotes the development of key competencies such as critical thinking, collaboration, creativity and communication. The interaction between different subjects contributes to the development of complex skills and abilities that are necessary for successful functioning in modern society.

Interdisciplinary integration can make the learning process more interesting and useful for students. The inclusion of different subjects and contexts makes the learning material more varied and engaging, which helps to increase the knowledge of the students being taught.

Let's look at several types of interdisciplinary integration:

1. Thematic integration: In this approach, within the framework of the study of a particular topic or problem, related subjects are combined into a single whole. For example, studying a transportation problem can combine knowledge from mathematics, geography, and so on.

2. Interdisciplinary problem activity: in this case, subjects are integrated into the process of solving a specific problem or task that requires the application of knowledge and skills from different areas. For example, to study the problem of resource allocation, knowledge from mathematics, economics, physics, sociology, etc. may be needed.

3. Vertical integration: This approach involves the integration of subjects studied at different levels of education. For example, the study of the history of the peoples of the world can be associated with geography, political science and literature of the corresponding eras.

4. Horizontal Association: Here subjects are combined at the same level of education to create relationships and overlap between them. For example, the study of geometry and art may reflect drawing and making architectural models.

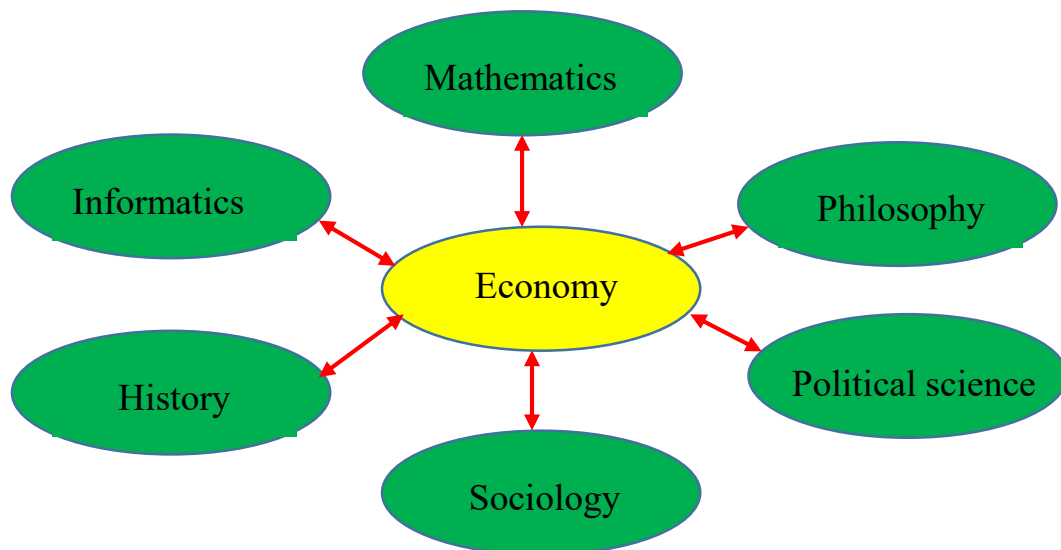
5. Linguistic Integration: This approach links subjects based on language and communication skills. For example, the study of literature and language may be associated with the study of the culture and history of the respective country or region.

6. Technology Integration: This approach connects different subjects through the use of modern technologies such as computer modeling, programming, or the use of interactive multimedia resources.

7. Subject Skills Integration: Here, students develop skills that overlap and apply across subjects, such as analytical thinking, communication and creativity.

The connection between higher mathematics and economics is very close. Mathematical methods and concepts are used in economics to model and analyze various economic phenomena and processes.

The use of mathematical models allows you to better understand economic relations and make informed decisions. For example, optimization methods and game theory can be applied to solve the problem of optimal allocation of resources or to analyze the behavioral strategies of firms and consumers.



Mathematics and Economics: Mathematical methods and models are widely used in economic analysis and decision making. The integration of mathematics and economics allows students to develop the skills of mathematical modeling, statistical data analysis and econometrics for a more accurate and informed analysis of economic phenomena.

Informatics and economics: Modern economics is inextricably linked with the use of information technology. Interdisciplinary integration of computer science and economics allows students to master the skills of working with economic databases, programming, analyzing large amounts of data and creating computer models for researching and modeling economic processes.

Philosophy and Economics: Philosophy helps students develop critical thinking, ethical principles, and the moral justification for economic decisions. It promotes an understanding of the social and economic context in which economic decisions are made and a deep understanding of the values and norms that underlie economics.

History and Economics: The historical analysis of economic events and processes allows students to better understand and explain the current economic situation. Historical examples and cases can be used to illustrate and explain economic theories and concepts.

Sociology and Economics: Integrating sociology and economics helps students understand the social factors that affect the economy and the interaction of different social groups and institutions. This includes the study of social inequalities, labor, entrepreneurship, and consumer behavior.

Political Science and Economics: Economics and politics are closely related. Political decisions, legislation and public policy significantly affect the economy. The integration of political science and economics allows students to understand how political factors influence economic processes and economic decision making.

Interdisciplinary integrations in the education of future economists allow you to expand and deepen your understanding of economic phenomena and prepare students for solving complex economic problems in the real world.

These are just some of the possible approaches to cross-disciplinary integration. It is also worth noting that each of these approaches can be combined and adapted to specific educational goals or objectives.

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