

MAIN DIRECTIONS OF HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOCIETY

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ANNOTATION

It has been scientifically analyzed that human capital is not an abstract concept in the development of society, but that this issue is first of all a socio-economic process and directly related to the economic situation and development of a certain country. The topic of human capital is revealed as a subject of study not only for economists, but also for philosophers, sociologists, pedagogues and psychologists.

Keywords. Human capital, community development, human factor, physical and spiritual education, well-rounded person, healthy person.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan said, "In today's difficult times, raising young people to become physically and spiritually perfect people remains an extremely important task for us.

In this sense, the thinker Abdurauf Fitrat said: "This world is a field of struggle. The weapon of this struggle is a healthy body, a sharp mind and good morals.

"The most important issue in our future activities is that our children grow up to be a healthy and well-rounded generation," [1.251.] he says. In our opinion, it is important for the state and society to raise people with a healthy body, a sharp mind, and high spirituality in order to increase human capital.

In this regard, researching the directions of human capital development becomes a vital necessity. For example, philosophers study the system of spiritual qualities formed in a person in the process of gathering life experience, education, and work, while sociologists study the relationship of these experiences and skills, knowledge and imagination with society and the social environment in which it lives, and the science of pedagogy as a means of education and training it is necessary to conduct research on the knowledge, experience and skills formed in a person, and psychology should shed light on the problem of the impact of knowledge, experience and skills formed on a person on cognitive (relationship with human mentality and potential) and human behavior [2.]. This mobilizes the development of man and society towards the single goal of the nation and the state. That is, the intensive development of production, the development of science and technology, culture and spirituality is for the better living of a person, and the development of his spiritual world. In our opinion, the main directions of human capital development in society are the educational system and the quality and volume of education given to people as the key to human capital processes. Therefore, states and societies should strive to create opportunities for education for everyone. This shows

that an educated person solves life's problems quickly and without too much difficulty, because of his good financial and spiritual condition, and because he knows people well, he is a worthy spouse.

Chooses, which means a happy family and healthy children. Educated people have friendly and healthy relationships with people around them, as their brothers and sisters also belong to the same group. All these factors show that an educated person lives more happily than others [3.]. After all, one of the principles defining the essence of education is teaching a person to use his abilities to achieve his goals. This is manifested as human capital for society.

In today's globalization process, innovation is one of the most important strategic resources of any country. Successful solution of socio-economic problems, introduction of new industrial and financial technologies, development of innovation-investment infrastructure, increase of intellectual potential, production of exportable products, substitution of imports, accumulation of foreign exchange reserves are connected to some extent with innovative activities. The decree of the President "On approval of the innovative development strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2021" envisages the transition of our country to the path of innovative development and innovative economy from now on, and defines the priority tasks in this regard. The development of human capital as the main factor that ensures the country's innovative development, increasing the level of competitiveness in the international arena, was shown as the main goal of this strategy.

Indeed, it is impossible to achieve innovative progress without developing human capital. In the opinion of well-known economists, neglecting investment in human capital can drastically reduce the country's competitiveness. In order for the country to develop economically, it is necessary to educate talented people.

Society also benefits greatly from investing in human capital. Continuing school education significantly reduces the likelihood of committing various crimes. Moreover, investment in education can gradually reduce social inequality. For example, in most countries, children born to relatively well-off families begin to take advantage of various opportunities from childhood and have many advantages throughout their lives, while children from less disadvantaged families do not.

Human capital does not appear by itself, but must be developed by the state. In this sense, the strategy paid attention to human capital, increasing the quality of education and coverage at all levels, developing the continuous education system, and ensuring the flexibility of the personnel training system based on the needs of the economy.

So what is the ultimate goal? In short, to gradually increase the level of coverage of the country's population with higher education. For example, this indicator reaches 95% in South Korea, 70-90% in European countries and the USA. What tasks have been set in the strategy to achieve this goal?

First, by the end of next year, to open new higher education institutions and branches of prestigious HEIs in foreign countries in areas of high demand, as well as, importantly for us, non-state higher educational institutions.

Secondly, the gradual cancellation of the quotas set for the admission of students to higher educational institutions on the basis of a fee-contract.

Thirdly, giving the right to independently set quotas for admission on a paid basis to the OTM based on its capacity and student needs.

Fourth, to create an opportunity for young applicants to enter several higher education institutions at the same time.

It should be noted that these tasks are reflected in the program documents of UzLiDeP, as well as in the pre-election platform. In particular, in our main program, deepening reforms in the education system, ensuring the compliance of this field with high international criteria and standards, implementing the necessary measures to increase the independence (organizational, institutional and financial autonomy) of HEIs, expanding the rights and powers of providing paid educational services on a commercial basis is the priority policy of the party. defined as tasks.

In short, it focuses on the problems in the field of education, first of all, the quality of teaching, the development of the system of libraries, innovative ideas and knowledge centers, providing students with modern literature, equipping schools with equipment, computer equipment, supplies, and expanding the role of the private sector in this field. Therefore, the objectives defined in the strategy are consistent with the program tasks.

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