



NATIONAL VALUES AS A FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation

The article reveals that the importance of national and spiritual values in the life of a person and society is increasing, and their role in the development of youth is becoming increasingly important for all of us. In the accumulation of human capital, human potential and the corresponding capital are distinguished. Without education, human capital cannot be formed, used or profited from it. It follows that education is one of the main components of human capital and is closely related to such concepts as the education system, educational service, quality of education and social cooperation. Also in the article, human potential exists as a reserve and is analyzed as a kind of opportunity to become human capital, which manifests itself only in the process of economic activity.

Keywords: education, knowledge, science, reform, value, human, human capital, national values, universal values, interaction, innovative thinking, development strategy, social protection.

In the modern period, it becomes important for all of us to increase the importance of national and spiritual values in the life of a person and society, their role in the development of youth. Our national values, the unique achievements of our people, their high moral qualities form the basis of our spirituality. As we all know, the restoration and improvement of national values, the knowledge of one's identity, the creation of a system of spiritual values is one of the nationwide urgent tasks. Because the national value is the careful preservation of the spiritual wealth created over the centuries and the unique historical monuments of the nation, their transfer to the next generations, development, respect for them, the establishment of freedom of fanaticism, conscience and religion, the protection of spiritual heritage as a national value.





It is known that today the dynamics of modern world development is largely determined by the innovative, creative activity of man, the development of science, engineering and technology. At the same time, national and spiritual values occupy a special place in the ongoing reforms. It should be said that national value means, first of all, ideas that have withstood historical tests, fully embodying the national interests of our people, capable of fully meeting the requirements of modern development, the value of which increases over the centuries.

Indeed, as life develops, value also improves and improves. Therefore, the form and types of values can, in a certain sense, change in a number of periods. But there are values that do not change their form, content, essence and meaning. They may include education, knowledge and science. Of course, knowledge is a great treasure that cannot be bought with any wealth, but can only be obtained through learning and striving.

Now the value of knowledge and education is called "human capital". Until that time, the concept of human capital in the literature was mostly one-sided, that is, human capital was understood as the direct benefit of a person or the possibility of social protection of a person. Human capital can benefit not only one person, but also others. This should be done on the basis of national and universal values.

How do national values affect human capital?

Today, a person and his abilities, knowledge and skills have become the main factor in the development of any society and the economic development of the state. Therefore, the essence of "human capital", which is an important factor in the development of society, is interpreted by some economists as "a stock of knowledge, skills and motivation acquired by everyone"[1]. In fact, it acts as capital, because it is a source of future income. This is human capital, because it is unique to a person and is an integral part of it.

According to Becker, "Human capital is the store of knowledge, skills and motivation that each person possesses. It is formed by investments in human capital (long-term capital investments) in the form of expenditures on education, apprenticeships, health care, migration, price and income data collection"[2]. In fact, education, gaining work experience, healthcare, obtaining information means investing in human capital. Education and training increase the level of human knowledge, that is, increase the amount of human capital. Health care reduces morbidity and mortality and increases life expectancy. Migration and the search for information force the labor force to move to places and industries with higher wages, i.e., places with a higher cost of human capital.





Currently, all reforms carried out as part of the development strategy are aimed at developing human capital. In accordance with the development strategy, digitalization processes are widely implemented in our country. Digitalization processes are also taking place in all spheres of society. In particular, the most important areas for a person are the economy, education and medicine.

It should be said that today a new generation of young people is growing up - a digital generation with a technical mindset, from which the humanistic element has been removed. Science creates a new environment for human life. "Like art, science is not only a cultural activity of man. Science is the way to solve everything we see. Therefore, it must be said: the reality in which today's man moves and strives to stay is increasingly determined by what is called science[3].

It is known that the head of our state put forward five important initiatives to organize social, spiritual and educational work based on the new system. Within the framework of five initiatives, it is aimed at increasing attention to young people, their wide involvement in culture, art and sports, the formation of skills in the use of information technology, the popularization of reading among the younger generation, paying particular attention to women's employment. At the same time, the problem of meaningful organization of young people's free time is relevant. The higher the spirituality of young people, the stronger their immunity to other people's events and ideas. Of course, such work contributes to the further development of human capital. It should be noted that human capital, including health, knowledge and skills, is one of the main factors of economic growth and poverty reduction in many countries of the world, especially in Asia, in the 20th century. That is why our country was one of the first in Central Asia to support the human capital development project.

National values play an important role in the implementation of the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan. This is a very complex process. The difficulty lies in the fact that national and universal human values cover a rich arsenal of complex systems of knowledge, worldviews, customs, traditions, rituals, emotions, etc. in the context of the fact that the real world is the only one, and thoughts and ideas about them.

On the other hand, national and universal values have a different orientation: philosophical, social, political, economic, psychological and pedagogical, medical, literary, architectural, art history, rules of religious teachings, including traditions, rituals, customs, customs, proverbs, sayings, views and other folk and universal masterpieces. And in each historical period they act as slogans, appeals, charters, instructions and serve as a legal order, the observance of which is obligatory for all. They bring order, beauty and good qualities to the life of a person and society as a





whole. Thus, national and universal values include everything that makes a person knowledgeable, purifying, guides on the path of truth, calls for wisdom, valuable, significant, useful for everyone, unique, exemplary and holy. The need to learn and acquire knowledge in order to create the same wonderful masterpieces in the future is their pedagogical value.

National values are a set of moral ideals that reflect the historical identity of representatives of certain ethnic communities. They act as social and normative-cultural axioms of the behavior of people of the same nationality. So, values that have a socio-historical nature are a means of introducing a person to the family, which means they allow to overcome the temporality of individual existence, play an important role in the upbringing of the younger generation. The value-semantic content is the most important moment in the formation of the "choice of the starting point", that is, the setting of the worldview.

Among them, the concept of human capital has a much broader meaning - it is the main force that intensively develops the economy, society and its initial cellular family, the educated part of the labor force, the ability to intelligently manage throughout life and work. Human capital is a set of accumulated abilities, skills and goals that ensure the competitiveness of the economy of any country and state in the world market, a factor that strongly influences the activities of public authorities, legislative and executive authorities.

The formation of human capital in any country and society is associated with complex processes under the influence of many factors, such as the healthy development of a child in the womb, his birth, growing up at a human, individual and individual level. These include the peace and health of mothers and children, a healthy family environment, a comprehensive education system that includes pre-school education, school and other forms of education, as well as a strong public social protection policy focused on their quality and effectiveness.

It is known that the well-being of a nation depends on the level of attention given to education and the future of youth in that country. In this sense, the problem of youth in Uzbekistan is one of the priority areas of state policy. However, at the same time, in the development of human capital, which is closely related to caring for the economy, which is important for the development of the country, one cannot neglect spirituality, national values, and universal values.

Knowledge becomes a necessary component of a person as a factor that regulates and determines his life and activities. During this period, along with physical capital owned by the state, human capital is formed, which "will become the decisive force in the development of society in the second half of the twentieth century." Of course, in





modern society, the personality of a person and his knowledge began to occupy much stronger positions compared to the recent past, modern life is characterized by both personal individuality and multifaceted social relations. Almost every day a person is faced with ideas about the next job, profession, partners, ways of behavior, etiquette, religious beliefs, attitude towards family and children, health and illness, etc. Here it should be said that, according to the concept of "personalized society" of the Polish economist and sociologist Sigmund Bauman, "we have to play many games at the same time, and the rules of each of them change directly along the way"[4].

However, today a new way of "being human" is being adopted, that is, a person learns to anticipate possible problems and prevent their occurrence, which requires independent thinking and a good level of knowledge[5]. It is also assumed that the modern man must be "successful". At the same time, in an unstable modern world, with the increase in multifaceted relationships and ties, ties between people are weakening, life is often determined by random obligations, and in this world a person is forced to constantly adapt to new things and gain new knowledge.

In fact, a person who has understood his position in society and mastered a new way of behavior attaches special importance to the accumulation of his personal human capital. According to researchers, the accumulation of personal human capital depends on the personal characteristics of each individual and existing social institutions, and this accumulation is a complex, lengthy and costly process. In the accumulation of human capital, human potential and the corresponding capital are distinguished; human potential exists as a reserve and functions only as a kind of opportunity to be human capital, manifested in the process of economic activity.

Thus, the future development of Uzbekistan will be based on science, scientific, social and humanitarian technologies. In the last two or three years, more and more attention has been paid to the development of human capital, which is an integral part of national wealth. These include social protection, human health, improved family relations, improved district institutions, and fundamental changes in the education system. Therefore, human capital is currently taking the form of intellectual capital, which is associated with the heuristic nature of new knowledge. And the younger generation becomes the bearer of modern intellectual capital, in which unique values, a new type of motivation, new types of communication and new skills (including digital ones) are actively formed.

In general, the accumulation of human capital begins with an investment in education, that is, in a family, parents must invest in their child at birth. Raising children requires a lot of money, but at the same time, children are a source of satisfaction for parents. That is, in the process of life, a person moves himself, as if





doing some kind of “useful” work, and “separates” mutually reinforcing free energy from the components of his human capital - education, healthcare, free time, upbringing.

Regardless of the various definitions and interpretations of human capital, it is a well-known fact that the basis of human capital is education, which ultimately forms a person's knowledge, skills and abilities. Without education, human capital cannot be formed, used or profited from it. It follows that education is one of the main components of human capital and is closely related to such concepts as the education system, educational service, quality of education and social cooperation. Also today, education has become so popular in the world among all continents, countries and social strata that it has now become one of the tangible and intangible capitals of any country and society.

Education comes to the fore in determining the essence of the life of each person. Education plays a very important role in shaping a person's worldview, in knowing the secrets of life, in finding one's place in life, in other words, in becoming a person as part of the society in which he lives - as being a person. Consequently, the acquisition by a person of the necessary knowledge and skills in the education system creates the basis for his professional activity and the realization of his abilities and labor potential in life. It is for this reason that in the theory of human capital the level of education of the population is an important component, constituting its main value, and the training and improvement of one's knowledge and skills is recognized as an integral part of a person's labor activity.

In short, as life develops, value improves and improves. Therefore, the form and types of values can, in a certain sense, change in a number of periods. But there are values that do not change their form, content, essence and meaning. They may include education, knowledge and science. Of course, knowledge is a great treasure that cannot be bought with any wealth, but can only be obtained through learning and striving.

For this reason, the value of knowledge and education is called "human capital". Until that time, the concept of human capital in the literature was mostly one-sided, that is, human capital was understood as the direct benefit of a person or the possibility of social protection of a person. Human capital can benefit not only one person, but also others. This should be done on the basis of national and universal values.





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