



THE ROLE OF HUMAN CAPITAL IN THE DIGITAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION'S ECONOMY

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Annotation

Factors of human capital development in the digital development of the economy of the region Abstract. This article presents the scientific base of theoretical and practical approaches to the development of an innovative digital economy in Uzbekistan. Comparison with the works of our historical encyclopedists and similarities in the development of the education system, as well as the main goal in the growth of human capital.

Keywords: the education system, health, investment in human capital, Is the national human capital, the quality of education, the works of our historians and encyclopedias, the digital economy, the world economy, the socio-economic development of human capital. as innovative factors.

Education and science have been identified as one of the priorities of the action strategy for socio-economic development of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. This, of course, is the concept of human capital and information, the interdependence of information technology, moreover, information and communication technology itself occurs at the intersection of information categories and human capital, because the flow of information covers all areas of human life and plays a growing role in the context of the globalization of the world community. In his address to the Oliy Majlis on December 29, 2020, President said: we need to create an environment and conditions that nurture beys, Navoi and Baburs. In this, first of all, the development of education and upbringing, healthy lifestyles, the development of science and innovation should be the main pillars of our national idea. " This inspired the people of Uzbekistan to come up with new ideas. Because behind the creation of such a foundation lies the scientific potential, enlightenment and education, the achievement of high quality of human capital, the rule of law on the basis of innovative economies and information societies [1].

Below are some key factors of human capital. These include:

- ✓ Young
- ✓ Level of education
- ✓ Level of knowledge of the official language
- ✓ Work experience.

The Human Capital Index is a report prepared by the World Bank. The index measures which countries are the best at mobilizing the economic and professional potential of their citizens. The index measures how much capital each country loses due to lack of education and health care. The index was first published in October 2018 and covered 157 countries. The human capital index is between 0 and 1, which means that 1 has reached its maximum potential. [2]

Table 1.

List of countries on the Human Capital Index 2020 ¹

Rank	Country	Score (% of potential reached)	Izoh
1.	Singapore	0.88	Singapore, officially the Republic of Singapore, is a sovereign island country and city-state in maritime Southeast Asia. It lies about one degree of latitude north of the equator, off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula, bordering the Strait of Malacca to the west, the Singapore Strait to the sou
2.	Hong Kong	0.81	Hong Kong, officially the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (HKSAR), is a city and special administrative region of China on the eastern Pearl River Delta in South China. With 7.5 million residents of various nationalities in a 1,104-square-kilometre
3.	Japan	0.80	Japan is an island country in East Asia. It is situated in the northwest Pacific Ocean, and is bordered on the west by the Sea of Japan, while extending from the Sea of Okhotsk in the north toward the East China Sea and Taiwan in the south. Japan is a part of the Ring of Fire, and spans an archipelago
4.	South Korea	0.80	South Korea, officially the Republic of Korea (ROK), is a country in East Asia, constituting the southern part of the Korean Peninsula and sharing a land border with North Korea. Its western border is formed by the Yellow Sea, while its eastern border is defined by the Sea of Japan. South Korea claims to be the sole legitimate government of the entire penin
5.	Canada	0.80	Canada is a country in North America. Its ten provinces and three territories extend from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean and northward into the Arctic Ocean, covering over 9.98 million square kilometres, making it the world's second-largest country by total area. Its southern and western border with the

On November 29, 2017, the Ministry of Innovative Development was established by the Presidential Decree. The Youth Academy has been established under the Ministry of Innovative Development. At present, the Agency for the Development of the President, Creativity and Specialized Schools, established under the Cabinet of Ministers, is functioning. As a result, the agency system will allow the formation of completely new schools in the country, the creation of modern, innovative methods of working with talented students.

In order to systematically reform science, make full use of scientific and innovative potential, train highly qualified independent thinking personnel who can compete in the labor market with modern

¹ Source compiled by the author.

knowledge, to modernize the scientific infrastructure in accordance with the Presidential Decree "Science 2030 The concept of development until 2030" was approved. [3] If we look at the analysis of the Strategy of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, legislation, decisions and decrees in the field of education, adopted by the President in recent years, we can expand opportunities for quality education in order to develop human capital. We are witnessing that concrete measures are being taken, in particular:

- The concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 was approved [4];
- In recent years, 52 new higher education institutions have been established in the country, the number of which has reached 132, 22 of which are higher education institutions and their branches of prestigious foreign universities;
- In cooperation with 107 leading universities of 22 foreign countries, training in 144 joint educational programs has been launched, the coverage has reached 20%;
- A total of 2,722 foreign specialists from foreign countries were involved in the educational process of higher education institutions;
- 1797 professors and teachers returned from abroad to improve their skills;
- Orientation of graduates of master's specialties to scientific activities has reached 35% of the number of graduates;
- In 2020, 10 non-governmental higher education institutions were established on the basis of public-private partnership;

- In the Republic of Uzbekistan, 68 academic lyceums, 340 vocational schools, 147 technical schools have been established in accordance with the levels of the international standard classification of education. a constructive solution was shown);
- The Concept of Development of the Preschool Education System until 2030 was approved and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Preschool Education and Upbringing" was adopted [5];
- A new version of the Law on Education was adopted [6];
- The concept of development of the public education system until 2030 was approved [6];
- The President established the Agency for Creative and Specialized Schools Development;
- Coverage of children aged 3-7 in preschool education is reaching 85%;
- 14 new Presidential schools are being established in the regions;

- 345 non-governmental secondary schools have been established in the last 3 years;

"Non-governmental higher education institutions are being established in the regions, in cooperation with Korea in Fergana and Malaysia in Khorezm. In order to digitally transform the region, the widespread introduction of advanced technologies in the activities of state and economic administration bodies, enterprises of the real sector of the economy, the implementation of new projects in the digital economy, the Strategy "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" was approved [7].

The purpose of the study. Improving regional socio-economic policy based on human capital management. To study the theoretical and methodological bases of the use of human capital and the development of the digital economy in the economy of Uzbekistan. To carry out radical structural reforms in the region's economy, to develop scientific conclusions and practical recommendations for the technical re-equipment and modernization of industrial enterprises, the introduction of diversified technologies. Scientific essence. The development of national human capital is measured by its value, which is measured by various methods - investment, ie investment in education, science, enlightenment, health, physical and cultural activities, and so on. Modernization and diversification of production for the innovative development of the economy in Uzbekistan, the introduction of high-capacity technologies, the application of research results and know-how, as well as the use of recommendations of foreign scientific institutions and the real economy establish cooperation.

Science has shown that the emergence and development of human capital is linked to the transmission of each nation from generation to generation and for many years. The people of Uzbekistan are the descendants of very powerful encyclopedic scientists. In the creation of the first foundations of science, education and economic education in Central Asia, our great scholars Imam Bukhari, Imam Termezi, Imam Moturidi, Abduhaliq Gijduvani, Bahovuddin Naqshbandi and others in the hadiths. The inculcation of traditional and economic ideas in the minds of people and in the works of such thinkers as Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Musa al-Khwarizmi, Yusuf Khas Khojib,

Amir Timur, Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Babur. His contribution to science, education and economic development is invaluable. The first Renaissance period in the IX-XII centuries produced famous geniuses who are recognized by the whole world. In particular, the world-famous scientific and creative discoveries of dozens of our great scholars, such as Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, Ahmad Fergani, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, Mahmud Zamahshari, have had an incomparable impact on the development of mankind. Another great quality of our scholars is their knowledge in all fields, their unequal knowledge of foreign languages, and it is safe to say that there were no thinkers who did not speak more than four or five languages. Abu Nasr al-Farabi, the great scholar of the East, in his work on the analysis of Aristotle's philosophy and in *The City of the Noble*, focused on the economic and scientific needs of science and enlightenment, which is one of the main issues. According to his scientific conclusions, intelligent people are those who are virtuous, sharp-witted, dedicated to useful work, and able to invent and invent innovations. [8]

Alisher Navoi's scientific heritage is so rich and wide-ranging that it contains many valuable ideas on science, education, language learning, spirituality and enlightenment, and economics. His scientific and economic views are described in the works *Mahbub-ul-Qulub* and *Hamsa*. In the works of Central Asian thinkers, economic ideology and education of young people are well developed. At the heart of the economic heritage of our thinkers is the issue of meeting man and his needs. Human needs can be divided into socio-economic, political and spiritual. The contributions of our great scholars and thinkers to education, labor productivity, and economic growth in the past are reflected in the following concepts, in particular: [9].

- Thoughts on the inculcation of knowledge, education and economic ideas in the Qur'an and hadiths in the minds of people; - Abu Nasr al-Farabi and Abu Ali ibn Sina's views on knowledge and needs; - Yusuf Khas Khojib's views on education, labor and interests; - Bahovuddin Naqshbandi's ideas on the importance of education, socio-economic and labor; - Mirzo Ulugbek's creative activity in science, measures on monetary reform and preferential tax system; - Alisher Navoi's views on education, labor appreciation, trade, austerity, profit, property, youth education and other practical measures; - Bobur's scientific views on economic development and creativity, measures in the interests of the people on tax policy and the foundations of statehood.

The rapid innovative development of the modern economy in the country requires a great deal of attention to the modernization and diversification of production, the introduction of high-capacity technologies and the training of specialists who can work in them. The formation of an innovative economy in the region, the introduction of new technologies, of course, depends on human capital, human capital expenditures lead to the development of world civilizations and countries, increase labor productivity and productivity, and create productive employment.

One of the main tasks set as a factor of socio-economic and innovative development of the region is to determine the conditions, requirements and conditions for improving the efficiency of the economically active population through education, training and quality improvement of the workforce. Based on this goal, the following tasks will be performed [10]: - to conduct a comprehensive study of the forms and methods of increasing the competitiveness of personnel in the labor market; - To study the experience of developed countries in training and retraining to identify opportunities for the introduction of an innovative economy in Uzbekistan; - Evaluation of a modern training system; - Determining the prospects for the development of the training system; - substantiation of the principles of improving the system of retraining and advanced training; - Development of measures to improve the management of the training system; - Increased labor productivity leads to increased family income. The basis of the new innovative economy is human capital, the main driving force of socio-economic development of modern society. The scientific results of the research are as follows [11]:

- develops a scientifically based interpretation of the increase in the quality of human capital, in return for investment in education, science, knowledge and in the process of obtaining production

experience of foreign countries, demonstrates competitiveness as a producer and in the labor market; - to study the current state of the education system and assess the theoretical and methodological basis for the use of human capital and the development of the modern economy in the transition to a new system using foreign experience;

- Defining the idea of the education system as a key regulator of methodological approaches to the formation of a skilled labor market, training, retraining and training based on the needs of the labor market, taking into account changes in the form of training methods; - Systematization of the main directions of modern foreign forms and teaching methods based on the needs of the labor market of the Republic of Uzbekistan; - Development of scientific conclusions and practical recommendations for promising areas with the effective use of modern knowledge and digital economic technologies in the formation of an innovative economy based on retraining and advanced training, taking into account the competitiveness of the labor force in the labor market; - create the basis for new approaches to improving the quality of the workforce; - effective use of the experience of countries with developed information economies in the material components of the innovation system (technology transfer centers in IT services, technology parks, technopolises, innovation centers, clusters, development of high-tech areas, etc.);

- Development of economic, organizational, social and legal aspects of the management of the education system in the development of high-tech areas from the material components of the innovation system in the region, their continuity in interaction and other market mechanisms; - Development of new macroeconomic policy principles to meet the needs of the economy in the region. - use of methods of factor analysis using international indices and indicators to assess the effectiveness of national human capital in the country; In order to further increase the interest of our children in (IT) technologies and create conditions for them to become mature professionals, our Government has launched 14 information technologies in the regions in 2020, 82 in 2021, 64 in 2022 and 45 in 2023. specialized schools are established [10]. The development of information technology provides the material basis for the globalization of the economy. In the ranking of the International Global Innovation Index, Uzbekistan ranked 122nd out of more than 140 countries in 2015, while in 2020 Uzbekistan ranked 93rd out of more than 131 countries [10]. The growth rate of the global digital economy is already almost 20% per year. In particular, the United States is expected to earn an additional \$ 20 trillion by 2025 from the "digitalization" of industry. In South Korea, the introduction of "e-government" and "e-mediation" brings in \$ 10-15 billion a year. This is 30-40 times more than the cost for the digital economy [12]. In conclusion, today the Uzbek society has become a country capable of great changes and reforms. Thanks to the large-scale reforms being carried out in the education system of our country, unique opportunities have been created for the younger generation to acquire modern knowledge and acquire a profession. Most importantly, our young people are the initiators of such reforms. In this regard, our history testifies to the fact that the scholars who grew up in our country in the field of science, religion and art have become famous all over the world. While Abu Nasr al-Farabi made a significant contribution to the development of world philosophy, our scholars such as Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Zamakhshari, Khorezmi, Mirzo Ulugbek raised world science to new heights. Great scholars such as Imam Bukhari, Imam Termezi, Imam Moturidi, Abduhaliq Gijduvani, Bahovuddin Naqshbandi, Burhaniddin Marginoni, Abul Mu'in Nasafi are the bright stars of the pride of the entire Muslim world and the restoration of the ideological values of the nation. Economists estimate that when individual investments in human capital are aggregated, the difference between investment in human capital and per capita income in different countries is between 10% and 30%.

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