

THE APPLICATION OF THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE CENTRAL ASIAN CONTEXT

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Abstract

In the following article the application of the human development in the Central Asian context is analysed based on the statistical data. The development of human potential directly depending on the following factors such as human security, environmental sustainability are considered.

***Key words:** human development, green development, sustainable development, food security, environmental stability, cliodynamics, international cooperation.*

Introduction

In world research centers, based on scientific and analytical resources, research is being conducted on the implementation of the concept of human development in Central Asia, on the principles of sustainable development, food security, decent working conditions, green growth, environmental stability and social support for various segments of the population. The search for optimal solutions to ensure the priority of the “man-society-state” principle in human development strategies, in increasing indicators of human development, human capital, ensuring global, regional, national development, becomes important.

Methods. Foreign scientists consider the problem of human development, capital, well-being in the context of analyzing trends in sustainable development, for example, M. Haq, S. Anand, S. Anand and A. Sen, S. Fukuda-Parr studied human development indices, F. Starr describes retrospective foundations of human development in the region, E. Allworth describes the state of cultural institutions, P. Frankopan reveals the cliodynamics of human development, B.A.Walsh, L.De Florio and M. M. Burnham consider family problems in human development, V.S. Brian, A.T.Musgrove and J.R. Powers digital technologies and the green economy in human development, also J.Tilak introduced the education system into the development of human capital, S.Mehrotra - barriers in human capital, S. Peyrouse - development dilemmas, H.Seilo - equality in human welfare, social protection system, in turn E.A.Stanton examined the role of human capital and equality [1, 12].

Among the scientists of our country, J. Pulatov, M. Inoyatov, E. Abdullaev, M. Israilov, F. Kasimov, A. Salimov studied the issues of human development and sustainable development. J. Tulenov notes “every person has common interests with other people in society, and at the same

time he has his own personal, only his own, needs and interests. It is impossible to effectively rationally use the strengths and capabilities of people without taking into account the interests, personal interests of a person, without taking measures to realize them”.

The concept of human development as a socio-political theory has been interpreted differently by Eastern and Western scientists. One of them is the concept of “human capital”, developed by T. Schultz, which causes various controversies.

At the same time, highlighting the “human capital” factor reveals the economic importance of education, science and healthcare. Human capital is the totality of knowledge and skills of a person who performs two functions, such as a means of production and a long-term object. The foundations of the theory of human capital and its criticism by L. Thurow et al. prompted proponents of the theory of human capital to develop excellent strategies, resulting in the emergence of the direction of assistance to human resources. L. Thurow and M. Boniman understand the costs of an employee based on human capital for the formation and improvement of production abilities, the state, the organization, these human abilities. It is emphasized that knowledge, skills and savings in the description of general and special education are included in the object of human capital.

While Western scientists try to explore this problem, it is dominated by individual thinking. In the East, great importance is attached to the social position of a person in the environment and the role of the neighborhood in human development [3, 34]. Unlike other economic theories, in the concept of human development, people are the goal of progress. In the concept of welfare and the concept of basic needs, people are the recipients of material goods. In the concept of welfare and the concept of basic needs, people are the recipients of material goods.

Results. The drivers of sustainable human development were formed between 1990 and 1996, a period that marks the development of the first human development indicators and the production of global reports. The problem of social protection and effective management is explained by the beginning of the protection of human interests in the countries of the region, the establishment of the principles of social protection in Uzbekistan as a strategic goal, the end of the civil war in Tajikistan and the deterioration of socio-economic indicators in Kyrgyzstan. Turkmenistan has also accelerated the pace of reforms in recent years. As part of the national Green Belt program, 90 million trees have been planted over the past 20 years to prevent environmental disaster.

In 2016, the Global Conference on Sustainable Transport was held in Turkmenistan. As a positive trend, at the initiative of Turkmenistan, we can cite the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 19, 2008 “Reliable and sustainable transit of energy resources and its role in ensuring the stable development of international cooperation”. A person living in a developing country is 79 times more likely to suffer climate change-related disasters than a person living in a wealthy country. The solution to these problems lies in strengthening cooperation between the countries of the region and strengthening it.

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- 1) create a human development model specific to each Central Asian state; create a unified coordination center for disease prevention, which has been going on for many years, with the focus on solving the Afghan problem;
- 2) factors that negatively affect the development of human potential in conditions of global instability: unemployment, which predetermines the trend of falling living standards, it must be eliminated;
- 3) the introduction of e-government principles based on global experience has a good effect in the

countries of the region and reduces various bureaucratic costs;

4) It is stated that on the agenda is, based on foreign experience, the development of reports on local human development, monitoring the problems of each region of the country, socio-economic inequality between different regions of the country.

Based on reforms based on the development of gender equality in the region, food security, and reduction of inequality, conclusions are drawn about the state in development strategies. This is noted in the UN Millennium Declaration, which included 189 government leaders, including those that Uzbekistan needs to achieve 8 main goals that promote human development: 1) end acute malnutrition and hunger; 2) ensure universal primary education; 3) promote equality between women and men, expand opportunities in the field of women's rights; 4) reduce child mortality; 5) improve maternal health; 6) fight against AIDS, malaria and other diseases; 7) ensuring environmental sustainability; 8) formation of global cooperation along the path of development.

The most effective way is to solve problems with interstate water use by concluding bilateral agreements between states. When solving these problems, it is necessary to take into account the Water Initiative, adopted at the proposal of Denmark at the international summit on sustainable development in Johannesburg in September 2002.

In accordance with this, the EU has concluded agreements with the states of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Council of the European Union fully supported this initiative. This, in turn, implies funding from all EU states. Increasing the efficiency and sustainability of water use was envisaged to preserve natural resources and biodiversity until 2030. In 2020, Uzbekistan adopted the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Program for 2021-2025. In 2021, Uzbekistan, as the first country in the region, placed its sovereign bonds in the amount of 235 million US dollars for 3 years. It is noted that the bonds are directed to the areas of education (SDG - 4), water use (6), healthcare (3), environmentally friendly transport systems (SDG 11), air pollution control (11), management of nature reserves (15) and green energy (7).

Countries in the region must take the lead in people-centred policies and plans. Gender equality, support for women, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, integrating water supply and sanitation into national strategies, ensuring environmental stability, expanding regional and global partnerships for development will ensure the progress of the countries of the region in the 21st century.

The UN has been publishing human development reports since 1990, which serve to implement active socio-economic policies as guarantees of sustainable development. Since 1993, the Human Development Index has been used globally. Since 1994, human security has been analyzed from a development perspective, and lectures covering five Central Asian countries were prepared in 1999 and 2005. The development of human potential directly depends on the following factors: 1) equality; 2) the minimum amenities they need socially (on the issue of clean water); 3) recognition of equal opportunities for education; 4) equal distribution.

The last decade of the 20th century in Tajikistan was sad. The civil war in the country had negative consequences. The country, which has become a transit point for drug trafficking coming from Afghanistan, has a tense situation with HIV/AIDS. In 2021, record heroin production in Afghanistan - more than 6,200 tons - negatively impacted border countries [10].

Discussion. As a positive trend, at the initiative of Turkmenistan, we can cite the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 19, 2008 "Reliable and sustainable transit of energy resources and its role in ensuring the stable development of international cooperation". This requires effective management of transboundary water resources, implementation of negotiation and cooperation strategies that can lead to constructive dialogue [11, 12]. In 2017 and

2021, at the initiative of Turkmenistan, the UN General Assembly adopted resolutions aimed at creating sustainable transport and transit systems.

A person living in a developing country is 79 times more likely to suffer from climate change-related disasters than a person living in a wealthy country. The solution to these problems lies in strengthening cooperation between the countries of the region and strengthening it: 1) create a human development model specific to each Central Asian state; create a unified coordination center for disease prevention, which has been going on for many years, with the focus on solving the Afghan problem; 2) factors that negatively affect the development of human potential in conditions of global instability: unemployment, which predetermines the downward trend in living standards, must be eliminated; 3) the introduction of e-government principles based on global experience has a good effect in the countries of the region and reduces various bureaucratic costs.

Conclusion. It is stated that on the agenda is, based on foreign experience, the development of reports on local human development, monitoring the problems of each region of the country, socio-economic inequality between different regions of the country.

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