



## **SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF YOUTH INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL AND HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The article contains a logical opinion about the crucial social basis of the development strategy of developing the intellectual potential of young people and human capital. Also, the reforms carried out in the field of higher education, the specific features of the training of talented personnel are socio-philosophically analyzed.

**Key words:** higher education reform, talented youth, development strategy, priorities, human capital, education, economics and spirituality.

The Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis can be called a conceptual document aimed at clarifying the existing state programs of a strategic nature, both medium-term and long-term. The Head of State outlined 9 priority tasks for the further development of the social sphere in 2019 -the year of active investment and social development. The third direction of the appeal to the Parliament of this country in the social sphere is directly related to the "need for further improvement of the system of science, modern and continuing education." [1]

In developed countries, much attention was paid to investing in the full cycle of education, that is, investing in the upbringing of a child aged 3 to 22 years. It is significant to stress that these investments will have benefit for the society 15-17 times. At the same time, this indicator is only 4 times. In this regard, the Head of State emphasized the need to increase attention to human capital and mobilize all opportunities for this. In the address, special attention was paid to the development of human capital. After all, it is human capital in modern conditions that is becoming the main driving force of progress. The present time it requires the introduction of investments in human capital. Consequently, today's investor does not bet on cheap work, as before. The reason for this is that over-urgent scientific and technological progress dramatically reduces the need for an unskilled worker. It is also important that the head of our state has set the task of developing the concept of a long-term state policy based on the principles of strategic analysis, planning and forecasting in the effective management of the activities of industries. Because the transition to the level of informed decision-making based on strategic analysis and forecasting, interconnected with investment in the development of human capital, can become a powerful competitive tool for our country.

The quota coverage of admission to higher education institutions was 7-9% compared to graduates of secondary schools, academic lyceums and vocational colleges. This position in Russia figures 74 percent, in the Republic of Korea-96 percent. With the introduction of a simplified student admission



system, it is necessary to move from a quota system of the admission process to a state order and a differentiated payment and contract system. In order to increase the international prestige of higher educational institutions, worthy stimulation of scientific and pedagogical activity of teaching staff, the task of transition from centralized financing to self-financing and an economically independent system has been set. [2] It is necessary to introduce a system of independent determination of admission quotas to higher educational institutions based on real opportunities. [1]

In accordance with the presidential decree “On the organization of admission processes to state higher educational institutions” and the Presidential Decree “On the parameters of the State Bureau of Admission to higher educational Institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the 2022-2023 academic year”, the total quota of parameters of the State Admission Bureau was set at 121,395 people. Including:

**Bachelor's degree** – 110,707 people

- For full-time education -77,477 people;
- For part-time education-26,095 people;
- For evening education-3,725 people;
- For distance learning-3410 people.

**Masters courses** – 10,688 people [3].

At the same time, it is planned to approve more than 50 thousand admission parameters under payment and contract contracts in 36 state universities that have been granted financial independence by the decision of the supervisory boards. As a result, in the 2022 academic year, admission parameters will increase compared to the previous year.

It is planned that the master's program will include 2,904 students from 36 universities who will be granted independence. Since the 2023/2024 academic year, admission parameters to state universities have been approved only by a state grant.

The coverage of higher education graduates of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions in Uzbekistan last year was at the level of 9-10 percent. Thanks to the measures taken over the past two years, this figure has been brought to 15 percent. But that's not enough. Considering the latest date's if you look at the experience of the developed countries of the world, this indicator in them is 60-70 percent. In 2019, the level of coverage of graduates with higher education in our country was brought to 20 percent. In 2018, 13 new higher education institutions started their activities in our country. In particular, the Silk Road International University of Tourism in Samarkand, a branch of the Russian Federal State Autonomous Higher Educational Institution of the National Technological Research University in Almalyk, and the South Korean Puchon University in Tashkent were opened. Branches of the Ural State University of Economics have been established on the basis of the Tashkent State University of Economics. Also in 2018, branches of the Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys began operating in Almalyk.

It is desirable that in each production area there should be branch research institutions, design bureaus, experimental production and innovation centers.



There is a Global Innovation Index rating compiled by reputable international organizations, which reflects the achievements of at least 130-140 countries in this field, patents granted to inventors, annual allocations for science and education. Switzerland has been leading this rating for 7 years. Next are Sweden, the Netherlands, the USA and the UK. Among the countries on the territory of the former Union, the best indicator belongs to Estonia, which took the 25th place, and Kazakhstan, which took the 78th place. Uzbekistan was last included in this rating in 2015, and its position did not exceed the 122nd place.[4] In this regard, the Decree of the Head of our State “On approval of the Strategy of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021” dated September 21, 2018 clearly states the reasons for such a decline in indicators, namely the low level of interaction of economic and social sectors with scientific institutions, insufficient coordination of the activities of ministries and departments and public authorities in the field in in the field of innovative development and so on. As specifically noted in the Innovation Development Strategy approved together with the decree, the goal is to include our country among the 50 leading countries of the world according to the Global Innovation Index rating by 2030. To this end, a number of measures are being taken to widely involve young people in scientific activities. Centers for the collective use of unique scientific and technical equipment are being created, and the prestige of scientific activity in Uzbekistan is increasing. If in 2018 only 0.21 percent of GDP was allocated for research and development, then by 2021 this figure has increased fourfold, to 0.8 percent.

By this decree, higher education institutions of Uzbekistan are granted the right to establish admission quotas themselves in stages – when accepting applicants for training on a contractual basis. That is, if the one who says he is studying pays his money, he gets a higher education. It was stated that by 2021 Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad Khorezmiy will be among the 1000 universities in the world.

The prospects for innovative development are largely related to the development of the information and communication sphere, in which the processes of the state cadastre and property registration will be fully formalized. In 2021, the export of information communications services increased from the current 2% to 4%.

In this regard, the Head of State instructed the Cabinet of Ministers to prepare concrete proposals within two months on radical reform of the activities of research organizations and improving the practical effectiveness of scientific developments.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026” dated January 28, 2022 consists of seven priority areas.

These 7 priorities consist of 100 goals – tasks defined in the development strategy that serve human interests. It consists of 407 items. “From the Action strategy, the Development strategy has been developed according to the new principle of “man-society-state”.

A number of plans stipulated by the Presidential Decree”On the Development Strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 “On the implementation of a fair social policy, the development of **human capital – the fourth priority - the reforms carried out** today in the field of higher education will continue. The goals of the 46-51 project include bringing the level of coverage of higher education from



the current 28% to 50%, as well as the construction of student dormitories for 100 thousand. places on the basis of public-private partnership, targeted preparation by 2026 of 10 potential higher education institutions for inclusion in the international CS and TE rankings, an increase in the number of non-state higher education institutions to at least 50 by 2026, to bring the total number of higher education institutions to 200, to double the scale of the direction of free and creative thinking young people to study at prestigious foreign universities through the “El-Yurt Umidi Foundation”, goals for the widespread introduction of innovations into the economy, the development of cooperative ties between industrial enterprises and scientific institutions will raise higher education to a higher level. [5;73]

It is to achieve these goals that, on the basis of Presidential resolutions “On the gradual transition of higher education institutions to a self-financing system” and “On measures to provide financial independence to State higher education institutions”, 35 higher education institutions of our country have been provided with academic and organizational management and financial independence.

As our president noted, “human value is not some abstract, sublime concept for us. By human dignity, we mean, first of all, that every citizen lives a peaceful and comfortable life, ensuring his fundamental rights and freedoms.” In this regard, the President in his “New Year's greetings to the people of Uzbekistan” said: “the glorification of human dignity is ensuring the rights and freedoms and legitimate interests of every person living in our country”.

In general, the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 deserves attention because it serves to glorify human dignity. Therefore, it is no coincidence that 2022 in our country has been declared “The Year of Glorification of Human Dignity and active Mahalla”. [6]

**The fourth priority of the development strategy is called “Implementation of a fair social policy and development of human capital”. At the same time in the implementation of the idea “New Uzbekistan is a populist and humane state”:**

- \* Decent stimulation of teachers' work;
- By 2025, bringing the monthly salary of teachers of the highest category in the equivalent of the bill to 1 thousand dollars;
- \* Further improvement of the quality of children's preparation for school by coordinating the kindergarten system with school education;
- \* Creation of preschool institutions in the regions;
- \* Provision of kindergartens with 2 million copies of modern educational literature every year;
- \* Improving the professional training and skills of kindergarten staff;
- When developing a national educational program aimed at building new schools, strengthening the material and technical base of existing ones, ensuring continuity between all stages of the development of the industry:
  - \* Increase the level of coverage of preschool education from the current 62 percent to at least 80 percent, and in the higher education system - by 50 percent, improving the quality and level of education in schools;
  - \* Intensive continuation of work to provide housing for students.



The fifth priority in the framework of the development strategy, which is to implement reforms in the spiritual and educational spheres:

- implementation of the concept of "New Uzbekistan – an enlightened society";
- further development of national values, increasing the role and prestige of the Uzbek language as the state language, increasing culture and art;
- to promote the humanitarian ideas of the holy religion of Islam, to educate young people growing up in a healthy spirit of faith, according to the principle of "fighting ignorance - enlightenment";
- further strengthening of peace and stability, mutual respect and harmony between representatives of different nationalities and nationalities, religious confessions;
- to give priority to the preservation and development of national identity, native language and culture, religion, customs and traditions of representatives of all nationalities and nationalities in state policy.

The adoption of the development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 is literally a historical event, a logical continuation of the strategy of actions carried out over the past five years. During the implementation of the Action Strategy, all efforts were aimed at dialogue with the people. Based on this, when developing the development strategy, existing problems were taken into account and actual tasks that were waiting for their solution were reflected. It should also be noted that our people took an active part in the preparation of this document. In this sense, we can say that this is a historical document authored by the people.

Within the framework of the action strategy on the five priority areas of our country's development for 2017-2021, over the past period, about 300 laws have been adopted aimed at radically reforming all spheres of state and public life, more than 4 thousand resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Systematic work was also carried out to ensure human rights, strengthen the accountability and openness of State bodies, increase the role of civil society institutions, the media, political activity of the population and public associations.

The state program for the implementation of the development strategy for 2022 provides for 398 activities totaling 55 trillion sums and 11.7 billion dollars. With a more thoughtful analysis of the development strategy, it fully complies with the Sustainable Development Goals and more than 130 indicators that are extremely important to us. If we consistently implement the development strategy, as well as the program attached to it, by 2026 we will also successfully fulfill the Sustainable Development Goals announced by the UN. More importantly, by ensuring the implementation of the development strategy in the state program for implementation in 2022, all segments of the population – representatives of the middle class and business workers, intellectuals, the public sector, the military, veterans, low-income families, citizens with disabilities - in general, will achieve satisfaction of our people with us, the president said.

Particular emphasis was placed on the fact that access to prestigious international rankings of higher education institutions and the creation of student housing for 100 thousand places on the basis of private partnership are also important tasks. When discussing measures in the field of spirituality, it was noted that it is important to effectively use the capabilities of more than 12 thousand libraries,





jointly fight ideological attacks based on the national idea, in this regard, it is necessary to eliminate interruptions in the system “family-neighborhood – kindergarten” to “school-university –library”. It is very important that we ensure that the library becomes the main overlapping role of these systems.

Here's an overview. We also know very well that Japan is one of the three most developed countries, where there are practically no natural resources, and more than 70% of the country's territory is mountainous. However, how did Japan become the most developed world's state? The most basic reason for this is the attitude to the book, constant reading, research and strong self-confidence. While this is the case, we must take responsibility for the youth of Uzbekistan to grow up in love with the book. The fulfillment of the tasks defined by the Development Strategy also places a special responsibility on higher education institutions. In order to consistently ensure the fulfillment of the tasks outlined in the concept for the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2019, as well as the expansion of the independence of higher education institutions, a sharp reduction in state administrative management in their activities and the formation of state higher education institutions that train qualified personnel capable of meeting the requirements of the changing labor market, Tashkent State University of Economics has also switched to self-government. Organizational and managerial independent higher educational institutions (HEIs), the main field of activity of which is education, science, implementation and commercialization of its results, structural entities not funded from the state budget, commercial and non-profit organizations that rationally use the right to create research centers, training courses, programs that bring additional income to the university commercialization of services, such as product development, only to find its consumer in a highly competitive environment., quality is achieved by providing guaranteed services.[11]

As the head of state Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, "in order to lay the foundations of the third Renaissance in our country, we need modern science and once again science, education and once again education. We need highly qualified teachers and trainers, teachers, real intellectuals who will decide our present and future days, the fate of our youth." [7]

The fourth aspect of the education strategy, entitled “**Implementation of a fair social policy, development of human capital**”, also pays special attention to this issue. Creation of 1.2 million new student places in the public education system in five years through the introduction of a new national school development program, a complete revision and implementation of curricula and textbooks by 2026 based on advanced foreign experience, gradual increase of teachers' salaries to thousands of dollars, improvement of the quality of education in schools, professional development of teachers and personnel. Consequently, to raise their qualifications to the international level.

It is natural that the role of the family, educational institutions, Mahalla in ensuring the continuity of spiritual and educational education is invaluable. If we want our future to be bright tomorrow, we must start acting today. This requires joint action to put an end to such vices as indifference to the fate of the country, corruption, disregard for family values and irresponsibility regarding the upbringing of young people. The effectiveness of resolute struggle against the scourge of corruption, which corrodes the state system from the inside, is the key to social stability, against vices, apparently, neglect of people,



localization and gang violence, also depends on spiritual education. After all, the great goal facing us - to lay the foundation and build the third Renaissance, begins, first of all, with the elevation of the thinking of our people and the formation of a layer of enlightened youth.

To do this, at all stages of education, regardless of nationality, race, religion, gender and social origin, attention should be increased to the education of spiritually gifted youth based on a single goal, namely, on the principle that my dear Homeland and my high civic duty is to contribute to its development. [8;416]

Recently, in some states, various and sometimes contradictory opinions and views have been expressed on what place in human life and activity the material and spiritual foundations occupy in relation to each other, which of them occupies a dominant position. The opposition of material needs to the spiritual world of a person, considering one of them as superior, as the main goal of life, can be called an expression of a common vision. Therefore, on January 19, 2021, the head of our state Shavkat Mirziyoyev declared that **“if the body of society's life is the economy, then its soul and soul are spirituality. While we decide to build a new Uzbekistan, we rely on two solid pillars. The first is a strong economy based on market principles. The second is the rich heritage of our ancestors and a strong spirituality based on national values.** “In the words of our president, when these two most important factors merge together, literally a bird becomes a wing, only then in the life of a person, the state and society there are processes of growth-mutual, sublime” [9].

There is a saying in politics: “When you sleep, the enemy is awake” or, according to the interpretation of our president, “the free time of youth is the enemy's working time”. That's why no one has the right to a spiritually ignorant emptiness. You need to stop being indifferent, wake up from a more gloomy state. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to systematically cooperate with families, kindergartens, schools, higher educational institutions, Mahalla's, responsible and public organizations.

The truth is that any country is directly related to the intelligence, mature education, talents and potential of the people living in it. And in the development **of human capital**, an important place is occupied by schools in which elementary knowledge is given. Therefore, the consistent development of the public education system was considered the most urgent task at all times and in all spaces.

The new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, approved in accordance with the Presidential Decree, defines “implementation of a fair social policy, development of **human capital**” as a separate direction, and adopted a number of goals related to school and higher education. In particular, according to the National School Development Program, according to the document, the number of educational places is planned to increase to 6.4 million by the end of 2026. Due to the expansion of conditions and opportunities for non-governmental educational organizations, it is planned to increase their share by 8 percent in 2026, including by 3 percent in 2022.

At a video conference chaired by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, held on January 28, 2022, the issues of school education development were discussed in detail. It was stated that the Ministry of Public Education should not be engaged in the construction of a school, but in improving the quality of **education, strengthening the knowledge of teachers.**



In the Global Innovation Index (GII-2021), published by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) under the title “monitoring innovation through the COVID-19 crisis”, Uzbekistan ranked 86th among 132 countries, rising by 7 points compared to the previous indicator. It is noteworthy that Uzbekistan took 93rd place in this rating at the first attempt in 2020, entering the TOP 10 countries with the highest rating. Then the head of our state said that by 2030 we will get a place in the top 50 of the global innovation index. This is also enshrined in the “New Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026” entitled “Improving the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Global Innovation Index and entering the TOP 50 countries by 2030” (goal 52). It's been 2 years. The result is not bad. On December 23, 2021, at the meeting of the Republican Council for International Ratings and Indices, the improvement of our place in the Global Innovation Index was also noted. Uzbekistan took the 10th place in the “profitability” of this rating and the 4th place in the “territorial rating”, showing a total of 27.4 points.[10]

It is worth noting that the CIS member countries also have a place in the GII-2021 ranking, including Russia-45, Belarus-62, Armenia-69, Azerbaijan-80 places. If we compare the countries of Central Asia, we still occupy the second place (Kazakhstan 79th place, compared to the indicators of 2020 dropped by two points, Kyrgyzstan 98th place, dropped by four points, Tajikistan received the same positive result as us, 103rd place, rose by 6 points). From this it can be seen that our republic, although it remains in second place in Central Asia, has risen significantly. This means that in the next two or three years we will be able to become absolute leaders, even entering the estimated top 50 by 2026.

Thanks to what factors and indicators has Uzbekistan been promoted by seven positions in the Global Innovation Index ranking? It can identify 7 indicators (components) that are the most important.

If we pay attention to the data on the first indicator, then in the “institutions” one step higher – from 95th to 94th place - factors such as the political climate, the effectiveness of the government, the legislative framework, the rule of law, the cost of dismissal, the business environment, the ease of solving the problem of insolvency are associated. There is still a lot of work to be done to further strengthen the legislative base of the republic and ensure its priority. This rating also notes that it is our legislative framework that is “weak” (a weakness) (107th place). A welcome aspect of this parameter is that our business environment indicators were rated as “strong” (indicates strength) (72nd place).

In the second of the tests, at Human Capital & Research (Human capital & research), we rose 5 points higher, taking 30.4 degrees or 72nd place. He mainly relied on education, higher education, research and development. There are few positive aspects in this option due to the fact that some information is inadequate or not presented. In particular, the program of international student assessment on the PISA scale and the state funding of the student, you can quote things like GDP. Nevertheless, the rating has a good ratio of students and teachers, as well as the indicators of graduates in the field of natural sciences and engineering (7th place). While in Russia-13, In Kazakhstan-46.

According to the seventh indicator of the “product of creativity” (Creative outputs) Uzbekistan has risen by 14 positions (113th place in 2021, 127th place in 2020). Admittedly, there is a lot to be done in this regard, without rising from the 127th position to the 113th, we are far behind foreign experience in the issue of each other (creating an ecosystem of intellectual property).





New challenges associated with new trends and problems of the development of civilizations taking place in the XXI century, rapid integration processes taking place in the world on various fronts, the growing dominance of the world economy and widespread systemic digitalization, innovative development of production and the needs of the labor market require the search for effective models aimed at the development of higher education that meets the requirements of the time.

The new scale of development of modern society also poses important challenges to the higher education system. It requires the formation of a completely new system of training specialists who are able to think independently, approach the solution of tasks in their own way. Today, systematic work is being carried out in the direction of increasing the coverage of youth with higher education and radically improving the quality of higher education. The republic conducts training in two stages – bachelor's degree in 308 directions and master's degree in 591 directions. In 51 higher educational institutions, from the 2021-2022 academic years, training has been established for a joint diploma program in cooperation with foreign educational institutions, a new law “On Education” was developed and signed on September 23, 2020.

In order to accelerate the integration of the republic's higher education system into the global educational space and bring it in line with the requirements of the time, on the basis of the UNESCO-introduced “International Standard Classification of Education” and “ISCE: Education and Vocational Training” from the 2021-2022 academic year, higher education standards have been developed and approved. This is the “state educational standard of higher education. It is “The basic rule” and “the state educational standard of higher education. Also, the classifier of directions and specialties of higher education”.

In conclusion, the new development strategy of Uzbekistan defines ambitious goals and objectives for the further development of our country, so that our people live with dignity and prosperity, so that the younger youth occupy a worthy place in society, so that our tomorrow becomes even brighter. It is our duty to be active and proactive in fully implementing all the goals and activities of this strategy, which is warmly supported by our people.

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