

Some Discourses on the Human Development Model in Central Asia

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ABSTRACT

This article analyses on the development of the concept of human development is one of the main factors in the performance of social, political and economic tasks in modern international relations. On this basis, human development issues are considered one of the most important and pending problems of the current era. All the reforms carried out in our country underlie human interests. During the period after independence, the Central Asian countries took bold steps towards the development of a legal democratic state. The cooperation of the countries of the region, including Uzbekistan, with world countries is expanding. Research into the position of Central Asian countries in the UN and its programs is becoming important. In 2000, the UN adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and in 2015 the Sustainable Development Goals, placing commitments to all countries that signed the document on its implementation. In 2005, the UN General Assembly approved ten-year activities to apply International Development Goals to countries. By the end of 2006, it was agreed to adopt national tasks to achieve the goals and objectives in the MRM declaration. In September 2015, the MDGs were replaced by 173 tasks embodied in 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for implementation.

Keywords: Human development; Strategy; Human capital; Economic; Social; Political; Knowledge; Model.

1. Introduction

Human development is the creation of a political, economic, social and environmental environment that provides people with a healthy and productive life and gives them the opportunity to make a wide choice in different areas of life. This choice can change over time, but at all stages of development, the need to live a long and healthy life, to acquire knowledge, the desire for resources to live a decent life is preserved. Human development is manifested in economic, social, political, environmental and cultural aspects.

The human development strategy is known as the object of human development. This is to expand the capacity of individuals so that they can realize their potential, ensuring that they actively participate in the path of their progress. Human development is the development of skills, knowledge, and creativity. Human development is not a strategy based on goods or a particular production, but a strategy that has placed people in its focus. Human development economic, social, political, manifests itself in the ecological and cultural spheres. This concept justifies two aspects of Human Development: A detailed study of Health and educational opportunities. It provides for the use of opportunities in socio-political and cultural spheres, at work, and at rest.

2. Methodology

The American scholar G.Becker includes in investments in human capital the costs of secondary and vocational education, health care, information search, job replacement, child rearing and other costs that lead to the development of human productive forces [1]. The separation of this factor further elevates the importance of education and health care. A. Marshal calls Man “the main tool of wealth”. It is recognized as a factor in human production according to the theory of economic growth and human capital. A strategic plan aimed at developing human capital in achieving the ambitious goal of placing Uzbekistan among the world’s leading countries in the Global Innovation Index ranking by 2030 has been announced [2].

Scientific research on the features of the implementation of the human development concept in the countries of Central Asia, human capital, development assistance programs in the region in leading scientific and analytical and higher educational institutions are conducted in think tanks such as Central Eurasian Studies Indiana University Bloomington, Central Asian Studies-Harriman Institute Russian, Eurasian and East European Studies Columbia University, The Melikian Center for Russian, Eurasian and East European Studies Arizona State university, The Central Asia-Caucasus Institute Silk Road studies program, Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies (IERES) at The George Washington University, The RAND Center for Russia and Eurasia (CRE - US), National Institute of Strategic Initiatives under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, Institute for Sustainable Development Strategy, Center for strategic research under the president of the Republic of Tajikistan, Nazarbayev university Central Asia Program, Tajikistan Center for strategic studies, China Institute of contemporary International Relations, Shanghai Institute for international studies (СХИтой), Cambridge Central Asia Forum, University of Exeter Central Asia studies network, Centre of Contemporary Central Asia and the Caucasus University of London (Буюк Британия), IFEAC-Institute français d'études sur l'Asie Centrale (Франция), Robert Bosch Center for Central and Eastern Europe, Russia, and Central Asia at the German Council on Foreign Relations (Германия), MGIMO University (Moscow State Institute of International Relations-Russia), Institute for strategic and regional studies under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan which conduct in-depth studies of the countries and societies of the region [3].

3. Discussion and Results

“Development strategy” in Uzbekistan with the problems of human development in Central Asia, the Center for Economic Research, the Agency for Strategic Reforms under the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Analytical Center “East” in Tajikistan, the Central Asian Department of the Institute of CIS countries in Russia, the Russian and Central Asian Department of the Shanghai Institute of International Studies in China. The Japanese Central Asia and Caucasus Institute, the International Center for Research in Central Asia at the University of Tsukuba, the director of the Central Asia Forum at Cambridge University Sidhart Saxena, Cambridge Analytica, Mahboob-ul-Haq Human Development Centre, Simon Fraser University School for International Studies, The Silk Road program of the Central Asia and Caucasus Institute in the United States and other organizations are engaged. In September 2017, the Scientific and methodological Center for SDG was opened at the Institute of International Relations under the Turkmen MIF. Human Development journals have been published in the United States at Regis University in Denver from 1980 on Human Development and in the United Kingdom at the University of Sussex on the Journal of Human development and capabilities. The study of this issue in Central Asia began with the independence of the countries of the region in 1991. In Uzbekistan, in August 2020, the International Institute of Central Asia will be established, which will carefully study the concepts and goals of foreign policy of neighboring countries on the basis of analytical approaches, conduct a detailed analysis of various projects of regional significance.

The concept of human development is to analyze and show that the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the mentality of the Uzbek people, is permeated with the ideas of socio-political justice. As the main goal of development, man is considered in the works of Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sino, A. Navoi, and others.

Objectivity in the Human Development Index, proposed by international institutions, despite the generally positive assessment of world development, raises various questions. With the “decline” of the pace of cooperation with international institutions, to which the author intends to introduce their “models of democratic development”, the indicators of the countries of Central Asia show that they are being distorted and interpreted. State approaches to social protection, implemented through programs that change every year, the identification of certain groups of the population shows a commitment to the implementation of the concept of human development. Strong social protection, which is carried out consistently based on the identification of the layers of the population in need of social protection, is under the attention of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The main trends of human development

Central Asian countries are interested in improving human development indicators, and it has been determined that national programs are needed to ensure political, economic and social stability in the countries of the region.

1. Each country's specific strategy for the implementation of the concept of human development in the countries of Central Asia has been comprehensively studied.
2. The need to bring the strategies that determine human development to the level of world standards, taking into account the political and economic situation that exists in the region, was analyzed.
3. It was found that the use of foreign experience in harmony with local conditions in improving the indicators of the implementation of human development in Uzbekistan increases its effectiveness.
4. It was shown that the initiatives of the countries of the region for the concept of sustainable human development are being recognized by the international community.
5. It was found that every political and economic situation that leads to instability in the country, its relationship with human development indicators, the principles of Sustainable Development play a leading role in human development.
6. The cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and UN organizations in the direction of human development ensures and strengthens political, social and economic stability in Central Asia.
7. On the path of human development, Uzbekistan's effective management of education, health care, Social Protection Policy and Human Capital Development have been identified as a feasible strategic goal.

The international human development concept, dealing with human development issues, began in 1990 with the end of the "Cold War" policy. An early lecture devoted to a particular country was published in 1992 for the states of Pakistan and Bangladesh. These countries were in a tense political and economic situation at the time, and the UNDP made recommendations to these states that should be resolved immediately. In these societies, where feudal relations, the position of large landowners were high, reforms and measures were developed on these recommendations.

Beginning in 1995, UN TD began to publish annual lectures aimed at each country. From 1992 to the present, more than 800 lectures have been held in more than 130 different countries around the world. These reports are being prepared at the national, local and regional levels. As supporting documents in reforming the economic, political

and social sphere, these apply the ideas of human development to national dialogue through consultations, research process, directed by countries and carried out by each country. The fact that the global population reached 8 billion on October 31, 2018 indicates that there are big problems that need to be solved before humanity [4].

Since 2012, the World Happiness Index has been published by the UN. World reports analyze the following: Human Development Index; Human Development Index trends; human and income poverty in developing countries; human and income poverty: OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development–Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development), Central and Eastern Europe, CIS countries; demographic trends; Health: reserves, supplies and services; water, sanitation and nutrition status; inequalities in maternal and Child Health; the greatest risk diseases and; Ensuring the duration of education: government spending; literacy and school attendance; technology: spread and creation; economic indicators; income and cost inequality; foreign trade structure; obligations of rich countries: assistance; assistance, private equity and debt flows; priorities in public spending; unemployment in OECD – countries; energy and environment; immigrants and weapons; crime victims; gender-related development index; gender support measures; Gender-related inequality in education; gender inequality among economically active populations.

On 9 March 2006, the UN Central Fund for Emergency Relief (UNCERF) was established. The fund raised \$ 450 million. USD grant in the amount and 50 million USD organized at the expense of borrowed funds in the amount, its task is to provide assistance to the population affected by natural and man-made disasters that have occurred in the world. In November 2006, the scope of cooperation was expanded at the UNDP and the UNEP Nairobi Summit on climate change. We can know that environmental problems have become relevant in the 21st century since the Nobel Peace Prize in 2017 was awarded to the International Campaign for the loss of nuclear weapons (ICAN) for its attention to natural disasters. In an effort to prevent climate change, NASA (National AIG and Space Administration) researcher J. Hansen concluded that humanity should stop burning coal by 2030 [5].

Not looking at human development issues as a secondary problem in the context of the global financial crisis was reflected in the work of the 71st session of the UN General Assembly of September 2016. The fact that in 2013 the number of existing unemployed in the world reached from 35 million to 202 million before the crisis indicates an increase in factors negatively affecting human development. This figure was 28 million in 2007, 199 mln in 2009, 240 million in 2010, and 197 million in 2017. According to the International Labor Organization, 13% of them are people under 24 years of age [6],[7].

One of the most significant moments after the fourth meeting was the adoption of the Roadmap for the Development of Regional Cooperation for 2022-2024 and the signing of the treaty on Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation for the Development of Central Asia in the 21st Century. The very name of the treaty and its content meet the vital interests of all Central Asian countries. As the leaders of the Central Asian states are cautiously moving towards increasing regional cooperation, the adoption of this agreement represents the legal formalization of the fundamental areas of cooperation that are included in the integration agenda. The fund raised USD 450 million grant in the amount and 50 million USD collected at the expense of borrowed funds in the amount, its task is to provide assistance to the population affected by natural and man-made disasters that have occurred in the world. In November 2006, the scope of cooperation was expanded at the UNDP and the UNEP

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4. Conclusion

The issue of human development remains relevant after that. The economic crisis, which began in 2008 in world financial organizations, and global pandemic which started in 2020 once again showed their political impact and economic content. From the concepts aimed at revealing the analyzed problem, we can note that in the distribution of national budgets of states, it is impossible to develop business, defense and other spheres, bypassing the social sphere. This, of course, excludes our first years of independence. In the countries of Central Asia, from the first years, the introduction of a market economy, the fact that the economy is given more preference than politics, the formation of a class of businessmen and entrepreneurs, attention to the problems of the general public give its positive results. This in turn indicates that Uzbek, Turkmen and Kazakh models of human development are being formed. In Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, which approached this on the basis of the wrong policy, caused sharp protests from different segments of the population, creating social tension. In our opinion, the following recommendations and suggestions are being put forward for a more effective application of human development ideas in Central Asia.

In particular, in order to ensure decent working conditions, which are important conditions of human development, the Republic of Uzbekistan joined the International Labor Organization in March 1992 and has ratified 14 conventions of the organization to date, including 8 fundamental conventions. In 2017-2020, the country's program on decent labor in Uzbekistan is being comprehensively implemented in the EU. Among these, we can include Convention No. 105 adopted in 1957 "On the eradication forced labor", Convention No. 138 adopted in 1973 "On the minimum age in labor", conventions No. 182 of 1999 "On the worst forms of child labor". The interagency commission, which also covers ministries, workers and employers, operates to implement these conventions.

The position of Uzbekistan in the Human Development Index from the United Nations Development Program has been named. The country fell into the category of states with high HDI. The relevant document contains data for 2022, according to which our country is ranked 106 out of 193. Compared to 2021, the country dropped by one position (it was 105). When compiling this index, such indicators as life expectancy, expected and actual duration of education, as well as gross national income at purchasing power parity per capita were taken into account. The human development index of Uzbekistan was estimated at 0.727 with a maximum value of 1,000. Thus, the country fell into the category of states with high HDI. As for the rest of the Central Asian countries, the situation is as follows: Kazakhstan — 67th place; Turkmenistan — 97th place; Kyrgyzstan — 117th place; Tajikistan is ranked 126th.

Declarations

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Competing Interests Statement

The author declares having no competing interest with any party concerned during this publication.

Consent for Publication

The author declares that he/she consented to the publication of this study.

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