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OBJECTIVES OF GROWTH OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN HUMAN CAPITAL

S. Husenov[1]

ABSTRACT

Human capital is one of the most important and irreplaceable parts of the national wealth, of each country, one of the key factors of long-term economic growth. Accordingly, paper has analyzed and investigated many scientific papers by various scientists and researchers who focused majorly on human capital issues. In addition, analyses are considered the measures that were taken to improve the quality of higher education and human capital development in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: *human capital, higher education institution, quality of education, innovation, innovative economy, knowledge, skills, experience.*

Introduction

World countries have begun to use human capital as the most important indicator of progress[1]. Human capital is a comprehensive support tool for economic growth and human capital. This term is closely linked to the development of human beings, and this category is directly linked and continues to grow in quantitative and qualitative terms[2].

In the 21st Century - countries that have chosen investment in human capital, as the priorities of the intellectual age of thought can only achieve great progress. According to mentioned ideas, onlysuch kind of society can overcome modern challenges and problems[3].

In addition, developed countries and leading international organizations point out the priorities of human capital formation and development as priority tasks. Specifically, in the 1990s, World Bank experts conducted research in 192 countries, 20% of total wealth, is contributed on natural resources, 16% - physical capital and 64% - human capital[4].

Norway, Finland, the United States, Germany, Singapore, Japan, the United Kingdom and Canada have a tendency towards rapid development in the human capital concept.

Studies illustrate that 80-90% of GDP growth in developed countries is ensured by the contribution of new knowledge, the intellectual potential of human capital, the achievements of science, the introduction of new technologies.

In particular, according to American scientists, 70 percent of the US wealth is created thanks to human capital[5].In the current stage of the global economic development, the impact of human capital on economic growth is believed to be vital on various levels[6].

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T. Schultz (1960) points his theoretical view on the methods of assessing the value of the workforce based on cost of labor and education at the time of studying as a "source of education's capital formation"[15].

He proved that the human capital in the US economy is more than physical capital, and has suggested developing countries to invest heavily in education, health and science.

T. Schultz considers these sectors to be more important than the construction of new factories and facilities for the economic growth of the country[16].

E.Denison (1962) in his research "Contribution to Knowledge in Economic Growth: Interstate Analysis," revealed that in the post-World War II, 15-30% of US income growth in the United States was related to increased workforce education. According to Denison, mentioned the factor of human capital expenditure as it is not the primary factor, but their final quality indicators are one of the main factors of economic growth.

Denison analyzes the American economy between 1929 and 1982 and puts the quality of labor in the economy in high esteem. According to Denison research findings, the main factor influencing the increase in the quality of the workforce as main point on the education system. For this point, i.e the education system is the main factor influencing the formation of human capital [17].

S.G.Strumilin (1963) stated on "The Problems of the Labor Economics" in Volume 3,5 proves the high effectiveness of the teaching of low-income people, mostly from workers and farmers in higher education institutions [18].

Free high education and the provision of students at the expense of the state proved to be self-sufficient.G.Becker (1964), co-founder of T. Schultz at the University of Chicago, develops the methods of assessing the economic effectiveness of higher education in his book "Human Capital: Theoretical and Experimental Analysis"[19]. Becker says that human capital is the main difference from physical capital, first of all, that human capital can not be separated from its owner, and secondly, if human capital is capable of increasing the efficiency of the market both in market and non-market sectors, is likely to be [20].

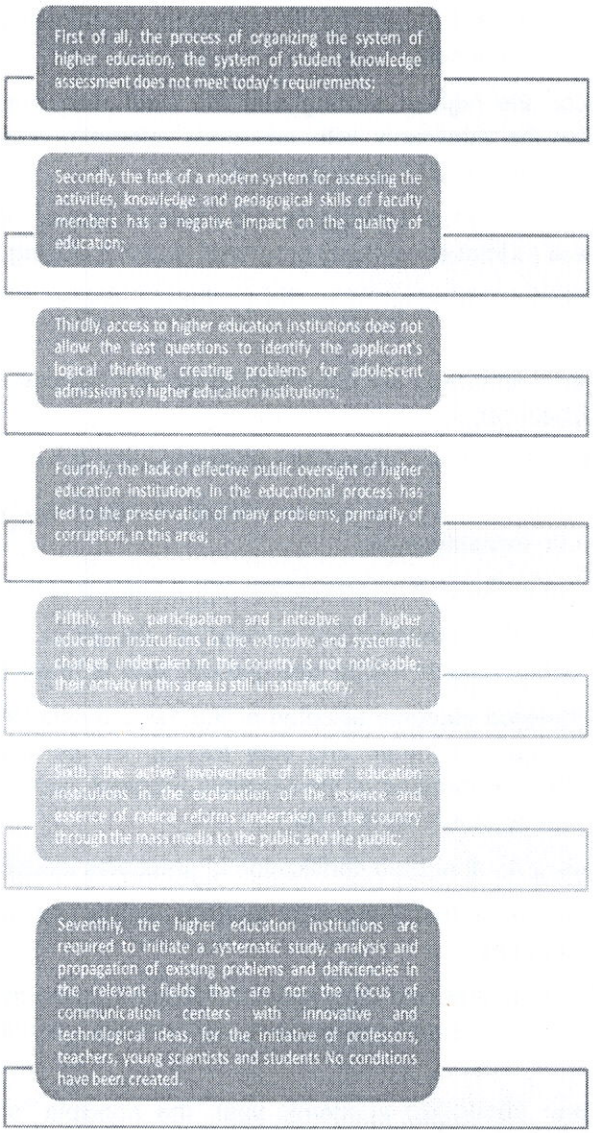
According to Becker's research, people can not exist without their knowledge, abilities, health, and other resources can be separated from their financial and physical assets [21].

D. Tairov writes that, "At the present time, the" educational institution "has become the" lifelong learning "of the traditional educational system. From the point of view of the concept of human capital, education provides high economic benefits if the knowledge and skills gained from professional education meet and respond to the objective needs of the labor market"[22].

Main part

The process of human capital formation in the country takes a long time, takes a number of steps and develops under the influence of many factors. Development of innovation economy in Uzbekistan is based not only on the accumulation of human capital, but also on the increasingly productive labor productivity of scientific researches and technological developments in the knowledge and skills of economic subjects.

This means that it is necessary to examine the existing system of education and the necessary dimensions of their change, as well as to create an infrastructure that allows them to efficiently use knowledge, experience, skills and abilities accumulated in the production and consumption process.



Schedule-1 A number of problems facing the development of higher education.

Discussion

It contributes to the gradual perfection of the quality of education in higher education institutions, ensuring their active participation in the ongoing large-scale reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan. As well as consistent implementation of the goals set out in the Five Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, Outputs from 2018-2020 will be the following: In particular,

- Bachelors in some areas - 3 years, magistracy - 1 year;
- System of electronic reception of entrants' documents is created stepwise;

- Reports annually to the Cabinet of Ministers on the activities of ministerial oversight ministries and discusses whether the rectors' office or office is in good faith;
- In assessing the effectiveness of rectors activity, the involvement of highly qualified foreign scientists, teachers and specialists in the learning process as well as initiatives of leading foreign HEIs in Uzbekistan will be taken into account;
- In order to form new ideas and initiatives, a "Young Experts Group" will be established in each higher education institution;
- New leader of "Innovative Ideas Idea" will be established for young scientists and students and entrepreneurs;
- The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education will organize an Information Service in two additional staff units, and the post offices of the Joint State Press Center will be established;
- Approves the Regulation on the Procedure of Qualification Practice of the University;
- Provision of leading scientific journals of the republic to the stage-by-stage high impact factor.

Of course, step-by-step implementation of these works would not be an exaggeration if we say that Uzbekistan leads the higher education system into a new qualitative stage. Such qualitative changes in higher education institutions have a strong impact on human capital development in the country.

In addition, the funds allocated for the implementation of the comprehensive program for the development of higher education in 2017-2021 will amount to more than 1,7 trillion soums, of which 1,2 trillion sums will be spent for training laboratories, gyms and student dwellings reconstruction and overhaul, more than 500 billion soums will be provided with educational laboratory equipment, furniture and inventory, laboratory complex providing services to all educational institutions as well as for the development of information and communication technologies [26].

It is also important to emphasize that the compulsory payment of income tax, single tax payment and targeted government funds from educational and research institutions carrying out practical and innovative research and experimental-design activities on the orders of the enterprises to strengthen the scientific potential of higher education institutions and exempted from value added tax.

Conclusion

The above-mentioned views and the work done are of course not cunning. In fact, higher education plays an important role in the lives of young people. In this context of the educational system, young people are trained to become specialists. Therefore, all of the measures envisaged by the comprehensive development program of the higher education system for 2017-2021 in the intellectual intellectual capacity of young people will surely give their results in the future.

We can conclude from the above that, in fact, the quality of higher education institutions is crucial to the development of national human capital in our country. An important feature of human capital is its ability to reproduce. In this sense, higher education plays a special role. Because it shapes people with such qualities that allow them not only to participate in social production or services, but also to "learn to read",

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