



THE CRITERION OF HUMAN INDICATORS IN DEVELOPMENT AND RENEWALS IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Human development is an event that is inextricably linked with the processes of spiritual renewal of society and the state. Spiritual renewal is very important and relevant not only for one person, but for all mankind, for the people and the nation, and for the development of society. This article is devoted to the analysis of human criteria in the process of spiritual renewal in Uzbekistan.

KEYWORDS: *philosophy, nation, reform, development, Global Goals, humanity, spiritual renewal, Strategy, HDI, GDI, human factor.*

INTRODUCTION

The question of the human criterion in the indicators of spiritual renewal has been one of the age-old topics of discussion in social philosophy. The emergence of mankind on earth, its differences from other living beings, its place in existence, its human qualities and personal characteristics have always been the subject of debate among philosophers. Therefore, today the main criteria of human development, including the main indicators of human well-being, which are inextricably linked with its socio-economic and spiritual maturity, are leading as one of the main objects of research and observation of social philosophy.

The development of a society, state, people and nation will increase only when the socio-economic and political development of human development is combined with cultural, spiritual, enlightenment change and development. For this reason, the most developed democracies in the world have paid great attention to the issues of human performance in the turning points of spiritual renewal, in which society has taken the path of raising its cultural potential, spirituality and culture.

MAIN PART

If we summarize the path of independent development and progress of Uzbekistan, we see a dialectical fit to the idea of "Reform - not for the reform, but for the people". At the same time, the fact that man is at the center of all reforms in Uzbekistan, is considered as a criterion for all changes, and the work done to create a decent lifestyle for the people.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev says that all spheres of public life are intertwined primarily with the human factor: "To drastically improve the life of the people, we will accelerate large-scale social reforms that over the past three years have been carried out on the basis of the principle "Human interests first". First, improving the well-being of people and strengthening their social protection will remain among our most critical goals"[1].

Starting from 2013 the experiences of child and forced labour was stopped due to the high awareness of civil society, citizens and the commitment of the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Here the main partners were Uzbekistan, EC, Switzerland and International Labour Organization, World Bank Group[2]. This collaboration ended the practice of child labour and forced labour, created the decent working conditions positively affecting on the value chain worldwide.

In other words, it is no coincidence that today Shavkat Mirziyoyev has defined the development of the human factor, the spiritual and physical formation of man as one of the urgent tasks of the state and society. The importance of the factor of human development in the process of spiritual renewal of the life of a society is so important that it can never be secondary. It is also a complete mistake to think that the human criterion will be taken into account once other issues of public life have been resolved. Like other factors that accelerate society, the human criterion in the process of spiritual renewal is one of the most important factors in accelerating and enhancing the development of



society. It is a fact of socio-philosophical life that every state in the world, regardless of its size, pays attention to the human factor and goes on the path of its development.

Today, human development issues can be seen in research conducted by international rating agencies and organizations such as the United Nations Development Program, UNESCO, ISESCO, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Economic Forum, International Budget Cooperation, INSEAD International Business School and the Economist Intelligence Unit.

In particular, on September 25, 2015, the leaders of all countries agreed at the “Rio+20” Conference to adopt a program of sustainable development until 2030 in order to address the various challenges facing poverty, inequality and climate change in the world. After that, a meeting was held at the UN Headquarters in New York to move from these demands to concrete action, and the new development program was formally adopted at the historic UN Summit in September 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals[3].

This program of Sustainable Development Goals 2030 consists of 17 new Sustainable Development Goals, or Global Goals, which are considered a program that determines the direction of universal policies and investments in the next 15 years, in which the leaders of the countries of the world are supposed to completely eradicate poverty – in all points of the world.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what they did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental. The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet[4].

GOAL 1:	No Poverty	GOAL 10:	Reduced Inequality
GOAL 2:	Zero Hunger	GOAL 11:	Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 3:	Good Health and Well-being	GOAL 12:	Responsible Consumption and Production
GOAL 4:	Quality Education	GOAL 13:	Climate Action
GOAL 5:	Gender Equality	GOAL 14:	Life Below Water
GOAL 6:	Clean Water and Sanitation	GOAL 15:	Life on Land
GOAL 7:	Affordable and Clean Energy	GOAL 16:	Peace and Justice Strong Institutions
GOAL 8:	Decent Work and Economic Growth	GOAL 17:	Partnerships to achieve the Goal
GOAL 9:	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		

Table 1. The 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) to transform our world

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

These goals are expected to be addressed by 2030 and to serve the capital of human development. Uzbekistan is not excluded from these global processes. On September 25, 2015, Uzbekistan joined the international agreement “Sustainable Development Goals” with 193 countries[5].

Today, the state policy in the field of human development in the spiritual renewal of Uzbekistan is in line with these goals and is recognized by foreign experts. In particular, the strategic goals set out in the Strategy Actions of Uzbekistan are in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. In the concept of development of the national idea at a new stage of development of Uzbekistan, one of the main tasks of the idea of national development is to make Uzbekistan one of the 50 most developed democracies in the world by 2030[6]. After all, these goals open the door to the development of our state, its wide and huge opportunities for its development,

the well-being of the people, the stability of Uzbekistan.

Results. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said that “Our efforts to ensure human rights are fully consistent with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals”[7]. In this regard, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 21, 2018 “On approval of the Strategy of innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2021”[8], Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 20, 2018 “On measures to implement national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development until 2030”[9] and the joint resolution of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of February 27, 2020 “On the establishment of a Parliamentary Commission to monitor the implementation of national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”[10] are one of the important steps to confirm that Uzbekistan is



in line with the above-mentioned broad goals until 2030.

On the basis of these documents, the National Goals and Objectives in the field of sustainable development until 2030 have been approved, and a Coordinating Council for their implementation has been established in Uzbekistan. Also, the leading heads of the UN offices in our country today emphasize the importance of this program for the development of human development in the process of spiritual renewal in Uzbekistan.

The UN Concept of Sustainable Development Goals is, of course, aimed at achieving strategic goals, including the formation of an interconnected human health, its literacy, environmentally safe, economically prosperous,

socially protected and institutionalized lifestyle, taking into account the needs of human interests around the world. Throughout the global application of the concept of human development, indicators have been developed that represent the level of human development in a particular country and allow them to be compared with the situation in other countries. As the main indicator, the “Human Development Index” (Human Development Index–HDI) was adopted. It is a composite index that measures the country’s average achievement in three areas: health and longevity (life expectancy), quality and level of education (duration of education), and decent and prosperous living standards (Gross National Income per capita).

HDI rank	Human Development Index (HDI)	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	Gross national income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	NI per capita rank minus HDI rank	HDI rank
	value	(year)	(year)	(year)		018	2017
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018		
108. Uzbekistan	0.710	71.6	12.0	11.5	6,462	18	109

Table 2. Human Development Index 2019 and its components (in Uzbekistan)[11].

In the December 2019 UNDP Human Development Report 2019, Uzbekistan ranked 108th out of 189 countries. Although Uzbekistan is one of the most developed countries in terms of human development in this index, the strategy of spiritual renewal ultimately aims to be among the most developed countries. The system of calculation and comparison of human development indicators in a particular country also uses basic criteria such as Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index - IHDI, Gender Development Index - GDI and Gender Inequality Index - GII. Eliminate extreme poverty in Uzbekistan by 2030, halve the number of low-income people, ensure a healthy lifestyle, reduce the number of premature deaths by 30% as a result of measures taken in the framework of sustainable development goals and objectives in the country until 2030, To halve the number of road accidents by 2025, to provide quality education in the country, while increasing the number of teachers.

The spiritual renewal that is being carried out must serve to keep the human development index high. This is because the strategy of spiritual renewal must mobilize all the criteria and indicators that serve human development. Indeed, achieving high levels of human development is a testament to the country’s comprehensive maturity.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it should be noted that the greatest wealth of Uzbekistan is the human factor. At the heart of the large-scale reforms being carried out by our state is the goal of raising the living standards of the population, ensuring the

well-being of every citizen, creating all conditions for their happy life. In this sense, all the processes of spiritual renewal taking place in Uzbekistan within the framework of the Strategy of Actions serve the interests of the people. In this regard, the successful implementation of a number of important strategic measures for the future will ensure reaching the higher Human Development Index in Uzbekistan to the level envisaged.

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