

THE ESSENCE AND EVOLUTION OF THE CONCEPT OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

Muminova Zulfiya Asqarbek kizi

Tutor, Jizzakh State Pedagogical University

Annotation: The concept of human development has undergone significant transformation in the context of globalization, reflecting changes in economic, social, and cultural processes worldwide. Initially focused on economic growth and income indicators, human development has evolved into a multidimensional concept that emphasizes the expansion of human capabilities, access to education, healthcare, and a decent standard of living. Globalization has accelerated this evolution by fostering interconnectedness, technological advancement, and the exchange of knowledge, while also introducing new challenges such as inequality, cultural homogenization, and environmental issues.

This paper examines the essence of human development, its theoretical foundations, and its dynamic evolution under the influence of globalization. Special attention is given to the role of international institutions, sustainable development goals, and the importance of inclusive and people-centered policies in promoting human well-being. The study highlights the need for a balanced approach that integrates economic growth with social equity and environmental sustainability.

Keywords: human development, globalization, sustainable development, human capabilities, quality of life, social equity, economic growth, international cooperation, human capital, global challenges.

INTRODUCTION.

The process of human development is an ongoing and continuous process that involves the systematic expansion of opportunities for individuals to participate in various aspects of political, economic, social, spiritual, and cultural life. This process is based on the fundamental principle of the ability to make free and informed choices, which is a crucial condition for human growth and development.

At the same time, the ability to make choices represents one of the highest priorities for society, as it enables individuals to achieve their full potential and contribute to the overall well-being of society. In order to achieve this goal, there are three key opportunities that allow individuals to benefit from a range of other opportunities: leading a long and healthy life, having access to quality education, and achieving a decent standard of material well-being.

These essential components of human development are crucial for ensuring that individuals can fully participate in all aspects of society and contribute to its progress. At the current stage of development, it is essential that all aspects of human activity prioritize the individual, with the goal of promoting well-being and advancement for all members of society.

According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) concept, the main components of human development include: productive and efficient labour, the expansion of people's participation and opportunities in decision-making processes regarding societal issues, sustainable development, and equal opportunities and choices for all individuals.

The primary criterion for economic development in a human society is the economic efficiency and effectiveness of production. The market-based economic system allows individuals to successfully address issues related to selecting the most efficient production methods. However, the effective resolution of questions regarding "what, how much, for whom, and how to produce" alone does not automatically address issues related to human well-being, spiritual development, and moral values.

According to the concept of human development, the expansion of production should not be considered the ultimate goal. Rather, it should be seen as a means to achieve the primary objective of ensuring a decent standard of living for all individuals. Therefore, the development of society should be evaluated not only on the basis of economic indicators but also on its effectiveness in promoting prosperity and harmonious development for each and every individual.

A range of indicators is used to assess the economic efficiency and growth of a society, including gross domestic product (GDP) growth, per capita GDP, life expectancy, and educational attainment. These indicators help to measure the overall well-being of the population and determine whether the country is on track towards achieving its goals of economic growth and social development.

LITERATURE REVIEW.

Over time, the concept of human development has undergone a significant transformation, particularly in light of globalization. Originally, development theories focused primarily on economic growth, but this has shifted to a broader and more people-centered approach. This section will review key theoretical contributions and empirical studies that have shaped our current understanding of human development in the context of globalization processes.

Initial development theories were predominantly economic in nature. Rostow (1960), for instance, emphasized the stages of economic growth as a primary indicator of development. Modernization theories also considered industrialization and economic expansion as the main drivers of progress.

However, these approaches have been subject to criticism for ignoring the social, cultural, and human aspects. Sen (1999) contends that economic growth alone is not necessarily linked to improvement in human wellbeing. He emphasizes the limitations of purely economic indicators, such as GDP, which merely measure economic activity.

The emergence of the concept of human development occurred with the establishment of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), which defines development as the enhancement of people's freedom and capabilities. This approach is strongly influenced by Sen's capability theory, which conceptualizes development as an expansion of individuals' choices, including access to education, healthcare, and a satisfactory standard of living. Nussbaum has further elaborated on this concept by identifying essential human capabilities required for a dignified existence.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a significant development in the measurement of development, as it incorporates life expectancy, education, and income into a composite indicator of human well-being. This multi-dimensional approach shifts the focus away from economic output and towards human welfare.

Globalization plays a significant role in human development, as it increases the interconnectedness between economies, societies, and cultures. While globalization can lead to opportunities for economic growth and poverty reduction (Stiglitz, 2002), it can also exacerbate inequalities if not managed effectively (Giddens, 1998). Globalization transforms social relations and expands access to information, technology, and resources (Giddens), but the unequal distribution of its benefits often leads to inequalities both between and within countries (Stiglitz).

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2020) has emphasized the importance of aligning globalization with sustainable development goals in order to ensure inclusive growth. This is done through the introduction of the concept of the Anthropocene, which emphasizes the need to balance human progress with environmental sustainability.

The report highlights the integration of sustainable human development with economic, social, and environmental dimensions. The United Nations introduced the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, which provide a framework for promoting inclusive and sustainable growth. These goals emphasize intergenerational equity, ensuring that current actions do not negatively impact future generations' ability to meet their needs.

Environmental sustainability, social inclusion, and economic resilience are all essential components of sustainable development, as are inequality and gender considerations.

A critical aspect of human development is the issue of inequality, particularly gender inequality. The United Nations (UN) and the World Bank (2012) have emphasized that women often face barriers to access education, healthcare, and economic opportunities compared to men. Kabeer (2003) emphasizes the importance of promoting gender equality for human development, as she argues that empowering women can lead to overall societal well-being.

Gender inequalities remain a significant challenge, especially in developing countries, where cultural and institutional factors limit women's participation in various aspects of society. The Global Gender Gap Report published by the World Economic Forum demonstrates the importance of addressing gender inequality for sustainable economic and social development.

Civil society organizations and democratic governance are crucial in promoting human development. Dahl (1998) and Putnam (1993) argue that participatory governance and the development of social capital can lead to better development outcomes.

Democratic systems promote transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement, which are crucial for inclusive development in a globalized world. Strong institutions are essential to manage economic integration and ensure human rights protection.

Recent trends and challenges emphasize the significance of digitalization, environmental concerns, and global crises on human development. These factors, including the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, and technological transformation, have highlighted vulnerabilities within global systems. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2020) emphasizes the need for future human development to address inequalities, environmental degradation, and the disruption caused by technology.

The concept of human security, focusing on protecting individuals from economic, health, and environmental threats, has also become increasingly important.

The concept of human development has progressed from a narrowly focused economic perspective towards a broader, multi-dimensional framework centered on human well-being. This evolution has been facilitated by globalization, which has also presented challenges, creating opportunities for growth while simultaneously intensifying inequalities.

The literature suggests that achieving sustainable human development necessitates a balanced approach integrating economic growth, social inclusion, environmental preservation, and good governance. Future research should aim to address global inequalities and ensure that the benefits of global integration are more equitably distributed.

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH.

The investigation of the essence and evolution of the concept of human development within the context of globalization necessitates a comprehensive and multidisciplinary methodological framework. This is owing to the fact that human development is a complex phenomenon encompassing various dimensions, such as economic, social, political, cultural, and environmental, while globalization brings about intricate processes of integration, interdependence, and transformation on both global and local scales.

Firstly, the research adopts a systemic perspective, which views human development as a holistic system of interconnected elements, including education, healthcare, income, social inclusion, and institutional structures. This approach enables us to examine human development not merely as an isolated entity, but as a dynamic system impacted by both internal and external forces, particularly the processes of globalization.

Second, a historical-evolutionary approach is employed to trace the evolution of the concept of human development over time. This approach allows for the identification of significant stages in the development of the concept, ranging from a narrow focus on economic growth and indicators of income to a broader perspective based on human potential, freedoms, and wellbeing. It also emphasizes the role of international organizations, such as the UNDP, in shaping contemporary understandings of human development.

Third, a comparative analysis is used to examine differences and similarities in patterns of human development across countries and regions within the context of globalization. This analysis helps to identify disparities in access to resources, opportunities, and outcomes, as well as to assess the impact of global trends on both developed and developing nations.

Fourth, a statistical and empirical analysis is conducted to evaluate key indicators of human development, such as the Human Development Index (HDI), gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, life expectancy, and educational attainment. The use of quantifiable data allows for an impartial assessment of trends and patterns, as well as a measurement of progress and disparities in human development.

In addition, the study is grounded in the capability approach, formulated by Amartya Sen and subsequently elaborated by Martha Nussbaum. This approach emphasizes the enhancement of human freedoms and abilities as the primary goal of development. It shifts the focus away from material wealth and towards the actual opportunities available to individuals for leading meaningful and fulfilling lives.

Furthermore, an institutional perspective is taken to analyze the roles of international organizations, national governments, and civil society in facilitating human development in the globalized world. This perspective examines how policies, governance frameworks, and global collaboration impact the distribution of resources and opportunities.

The study also incorporates qualitative analysis elements, including a review of academic literature, policy documents, and international reports to provide a more comprehensive understanding of conceptual shifts and theoretical discussions. Simultaneously, a normative perspective is employed to evaluate the ethical and value-driven aspects of human development, specifically issues related to equity, fairness, and sustainability.

Finally, the principle of sustainable development has been integrated into the methodological framework. This emphasizes the need to strike a balance between economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection.

This perspective is especially relevant in the context of globalization, as global challenges such as climate change, inequality, and resource depletion call for coordinated and long-term solutions. The combination of various approaches, including systemic, historical, comparative, statistical, capability-based, institutional, and normative methods, provides a comprehensive foundation for analyzing human development within the framework of globalization.

Such an integrated methodology enables a deeper understanding of theoretical concepts and their practical implications. It ensures a holistic assessment of human development in today's globalized world, where it is essential to consider all aspects of this complex issue.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

It is impossible to achieve the harmonious development of individuals without establishing the foundations of a civil society. Such a society would facilitate the implementation of the principle of "people's development by people and for the people" through democratic institutions. Democracy creates a conducive environment for the development of a civil society, where individuals' involvement in political, cultural, and social life increases.

In practice, this implies that government policies should be developed with the interests of humans in mind. Considering limited resources, it is essential to prioritize changes that bring about the greatest benefits from the perspective of sustainable development when designing political, socio-economic, and democratic programs.

Sustainable human development is achieved by addressing issues related to development without harming present and future generations. This requires ensuring a rational balance between short- and long-term objectives.

The following indicators can be used as criteria for assessing sustainable human development:

Educational indicators - the level of educational attainment of the adult population, duration of study in educational institutions, proportion of students by relevant age groups, coverage of different levels of education, etc.

Health indicators - life expectancy, mortality rates (all-cause and specific causes), infant mortality, under-five mortality, maternal mortality, incidence of socially significant diseases, such as sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases.

Environmental indicators - level of air, land, and water pollution, presence of hazardous substances that may harm human health, access to safe drinking water, protection from natural disasters like floods, landslides, and soil salinity and fertility.

In order to ensure sustainable human development, it is essential to establish and implement systems that provide confidence in the future for present and future generations. These systems should include:

- Guarantees of peace and freedom from all forms of conflict
- Protection of citizens' fundamental rights and freedoms
- Access to quality education
- Environmental sustainability
- A functioning healthcare system
- Opportunities for employment and income generation
- Access to essential resources for human life
- Assurance that these guarantees will be maintained for two generations or more into the future

These measures are crucial for creating a stable and prosperous society that can meet the needs of present and future citizens.

Equality of Opportunity and Choice: In the context of human development, equality entails the creation of equal opportunities for individuals to meet their material and spiritual requirements. This primarily pertains to access to education, health care, employment, and political participation. Equality of opportunity is based on equality of human rights and fundamental freedoms, irrespective of material well-being, social standing, beliefs, gender, or nationality.

As stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), human dignity forms the basis for freedom, justice, and world peace. The absence of fundamental rights and liberties may lead to individual and societal degradation, creating conditions conducive to social and political unrest, the proliferation of violence, and conflict.

Equality, as a fundamental component of the human development paradigm, implies equal opportunities for all individuals to fulfill their material and spiritual requirements. However, absolute equality is not achievable in human society, as is the case in nature. Societal development is influenced by various factors that objectively generate inequality. This poses a contradiction between human aspiration for equality and the impossibility of achieving absolute equality.

This contradiction can be addressed by ensuring equal rights to access essential resources, healthy ecological and social environments, and opportunities for harmonious development in the fields of education, science, physical fitness, and spiritual culture.

The entire history of human civilization has confirmed this principle. Since its inception, humanity has strived for equality and has generated numerous ideas aimed at establishing a welfare state that provides conditions for the harmonious development of individuals and guarantees equality and freedom of choice. However, many attempts to establish an ideal society have been unsuccessful. The inevitable process of social stratification often results in the failure of attempts to achieve equality among citizens.

Although modern democratic constitutions contain provisions on "equality of all individuals," actual equality remains a complex and long-term process. All modern human

activities involve hierarchy, the formation of formal and informal groups, social statuses, and leadership structures, which in turn create favorable conditions for inequality.

Accordingly, conditions arise that lead to the formation and development of inequalities between men and women, the rich and the poor, urban and rural populations within countries, as well as between different countries and regions of the world. From a radical feminist perspective, one universal aspect of social stratification present in all societies is the gender division, which refers to the differentiation between male and female members of society. This view may be debated, but empirical evidence shows that gender continues to play a significant role in social differentiation. Men tend to occupy higher positions in society, while women are often confined to secondary roles. Consequently, regardless of the specific social stratum under consideration, gender remains a determinant of differences and inequalities within each layer of society.

CONCLUSION.

Today, this issue has also gained international recognition. As emphasized in United Nations documents on human development, "in no society do women have the same opportunities as men." This inequality in status results in a disparity between women's significant contribution to human progress and their limited access to its benefits.

In this context, priority issues related to human development and democracy focus on achieving gender equality. This requires addressing the inequality in women's status and expanding their rights.

Uzbekistan, as one of the first countries in Central Asia, has implemented a number of measures to promote equality between women and men. In 1995, the country ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and incorporated several of its principles into its domestic legislation. Despite this legislative progress, however, there remain significant challenges in implementing these laws, including in Uzbekistan itself. Gaps in the protection of women's rights continue to exist, and women's social status remains low.

In particular, despite accounting for nearly half of the population of Uzbekistan (51%), women constitute only 18% of administrative staff and managers, and fewer than 18% of parliamentary representatives. They are predominantly employed in sectors with average wages lower than the national average, and their work is generally compensated at a rate lower than that of male employees. For instance, in 1998, the average wage of women was less than 80% of that of men. Furthermore, working women do not always have the right to manage family income in the form of wages, nor do they always possess decision-making power over household expenses. Additionally, women do not enjoy equal access to educational opportunities as men.

In this context, the development and implementation of a comprehensive program aimed at achieving gender equality is a significant challenge. This is a long-term objective that requires fundamental changes to cultural, social, political, and economic norms, as well as the creation of a new way of thinking.

Under these conditions, it is essential to ensure that traditional views on gender roles do not negatively impact the freedom of choice of individuals. Development should be viewed as an expansion of options for both men and women.

Breaking down stereotypes related to gender roles, achieving gender equality, and providing equal opportunities for women and girls, as well as men and boys, is an integral part of human development. It is possible to further increase the complexity and academic rigor of this process by pursuing advanced degrees, such as a PhD.

References.

1. Saidqosimov A. Siyosiy faollik va fuqarolik ma'naviyati / Jamiyat va boshqaruv. Toshkent, 2007.
2. Haydarov O. Fuqarolik jamiyat. Samarkand, 2019.
3. Tadjixanov U., Saidov A. Huquqiy madaniyat nazariyasi.-T.: O'zbekiston

Respublikasi IIV Akademiyasi, 1998.

4. Фазилова, Д. Х. (2016). Механизм повышения политической активности молодёжи: анализ, проблемы и решения. *Молодой ученый*, (10), 1310-1312.
5. qulovna Fazilova, D. X. (2021). Views on the socio-political appearance of youth and its features. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR)*, 10(3), 431-436.
6. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). *Human Development Report 2020: The Next Frontier – Human Development and the Anthropocene*. New York, 2020.
7. United Nations. *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. New York, 1948.
8. Kabeer, N. *Gender Mainstreaming in Poverty Eradication and the Millennium Development Goals*. London, 2003.
9. United Nations. *Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. New York, 2015.
10. Stiglitz, J. *Globalization and Its Discontents*. W.W. Norton, 2002.
11. Fukuda-Parr, S. (2003). *The Human Development Paradigm: Operationalizing Sen's Ideas on Capabilities*. Feminist Economics, 9(2–3), 301–317.
12. Anand, S., & Sen, A. (2000). *Human Development and Economic Sustainability*. World Development, 28(12), 2029–2049.