

## **THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL IN MODERN SOCIETY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The article is dedicated to the reassessment of the World Bank Group activities in the countries of Central Asia. CA countries Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan's reforms are analyzed through the assistance provided by the World Bank and its partners. It was proven that the WB is the most important assistance render by its volume and capacity. World Banks projects in the region are explored by social, economic and agricultural ventures having bilateral and multilateral advantage. These factors are indicated as the components of human development and enhancing the human capital in the region.

**Keywords:** The World Bank Group, social, economic, human capital, development, public, projects, policy, assistance, structural, private.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Central Asian region has always been in the intersection of the interests of people, states and international organizations, international financial institutions including in political and economic development. In the study the World Bank's portfolio of more than 12,000 development projects, including current and historical data since 1947, for Central Asian countries starting from 1992 were extensively used [1]. With its 189 member countries the World Bank Group(WB) is truly global partner and investor. Since its initiation it's one of the famous development and relief providers with an aggregate investment of \$45.9 billion USD in financial Assistance [2].

### **BODY**

The WB is by far the largest single international investor in Central Asia. All regional counties became the members of the WB in 1992. High profile managers of WB Group such as Cyril Muller and Cristalina Geogiyeva have been frequently visiting Central Asian countries. The negotiations include the extent of the role of WB in the deepening of economic, social and infrastructural reforms in Central Asia. For the last few years Uzbekistan is intensifying the human capital development in all spheres in collaboration with the World Bank Group. During

the cooperation period 30 projects of preferential loans totaling 2.9 billion USD have been implemented [3]. 61 projects in Uzbekistan are being implemented in Uzbekistan. The construction of the Angren-Pap electrified railway, the inauguration of modern and resource saving technologies in the power grid and industry, the development of transport infrastructure, enhancement of the capacity skills in agricultural sector, water resources management, improvement of water supply, modernization of the emergency medical services, improvement of education sphere extending to the all regions of the country are the main targets. Nowadays, 39 projects with total amount of 4.4 billion USD are being conducted in Uzbekistan. In 2017 the open and practical round-tables organized in New York and Tashkent facilitated to ease the cooperation, enhance it quality. Furthermore, more than 20 new projects are under consideration within the framework of Cooperation program intended for the period till 2020. As a new deal agricultural sector, civil aviation and renewables, joint programs uniting the efforts of Central Asian countries are the priority topics for the future cooperation. Quality and proper implementation of WB activities are on the agenda [4].

In **Uzbekistan** the first assistance was received on October 7, 1993 as an Institution Building Technical Assistance Project (21). Starting from 2013 Uzbekistan is deepening its reforms in enhancing the human capital collaborating with the WB/ ILO in the field of capacity building known as Third party monitoring indicating its transparence in all spheres. During the 25 years of cooperation the following projects were implemented in Uzbekistan being 1) agriculture: Horticulture Development (650 mln. USD), (in the brackets the amount of assistance in USD are shown); Ferghana Valley Water Resources Management- Phases I, II(144.9+65.54), Livestock sector development(150), Support to the Land Administration and Geospatial System Modernization (1.56); South Karakalpakstan water resources improvement(260.79); Rural Enterprise Support (36.14); Rural Enterprise Support Project Phase II (67.96); Additional Financing for the Second Rural Enterprise Support (40); Drainage, Irrigation&Wetlands Improvement-Phase 1(60); Cotton Sub-Sector Improvement (66); Rehabilitation(160); Sustainable agriculture and climate change mitigation project (GEF)(12.7); Karshi pumping cascade rehabilitation Phase-I. 2) Social: Emergency Medical Services (100 mln. USD), Additional Financing to Health System Improvement (93); Modernizing Higher Education (42.2); Integrated Single Window Office for Social Assistance and Employment Services(0.55); Improving Pre-primary and General Secondary Education (49.9); Health system improvement (93); Second Basic Education (28); Uzbekistan-Avian Influenza Control&Human Pandemic Preparedness(2.96); Basic education, Phase I(15); Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition-Natural Flour Fortification Program (2.25); Health-2 Project(40); Health Project(30); Promoting Early Childhood Development Project. 3) Economic and Infrastructure: Energy Efficiency Facility for Industrial Enterprises, Phase 3(200), District Heating Energy Efficiency(140), Reforms for a Sustainable Transformation toward a Market Economy DPO(500), Modernization

and Upgrade of Transmission Substations (150); Modernization of Real Property Registration and Cadaster (20); Regional Roads Development (200); Pap-Angren Railway(195 Additional Financing Energy Efficiency-Industrial Enterprises (100); Alat and Karakul Water Supply(82); Advanced Electricity Metering(180); Talimarjan transmission Project(110); Syrdarya water supply(88); Energy efficiency facility for industrial enterprises (25); Bukhara and Samarkand Sewerage(55+105Bukhara & Samarkand Water Supply(40); Urban Transport (29); Financial Institution Building (25); Enterprise institution building (28); Tashkent Solid Waste Management (24); Water Supply, Sanitation and Health Project(75); Pilot Water Supply (5); Institution building technical assistance(21) [5]. Among the projects leading to the development of the human capital there are: Ferghana valley water resources management project, Bukhara Samarkand Solid Waste Management Project, Avian Influenza control & human pandemic preparedness & response, Uzbekneftegaz Associated Gas, Jobs and Skills for the modern economy, Water services and Institutional Support Program, Uzbekistan medium-size cities integrated urban and territorial development project, Digital CASA-Uzbekistan [6].

## **KYRGYZSTAN**

As an independent country Kyrgyz Republic actively started its cooperation with the World Bank Group on May 13, 1993. There were always new trends in the approaches of this country towards the World Bank Group. Resilience, communal services, sustainable development, water resources, roads, electric grid issues, digital technologies, emergency recovery are few examples of the collaboration between the World Bank Group and Kyrgyzstan. In total 118 projects are implemented. Most prominent projects successfully implemented in Kyrgyzstan are the following- 1) Agriculture: Livelihoods for youth community support (2.73); Community engagement and social accountability (1); Enhancing resilience (20); CASA1000 Community Support-(10); Digital CASA- Kyrgyz Republic (50), Capacity Building in Public Financial Management 2(3.01); Heat Supply Improvement Project (46); Implementing Open Data Action Plan (0.45); Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Development–Additional Financing(36); Engaging Communities for Better Schools in the Kyrgyz Republic (2.73); Integrated Dairy Productivity Improvement (5); Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (23.5); KAREP: Kyrgyz Audit and financial reporting enhancement(3.3); Governance and competitiveness programmatic DPO (24); Urban development (12); Audit of DEBRA (0.34); Agriculture productivity and nutrition improvement (38); Integrated forest ecosystem management (12); Integrated forest ecosystem management (4.11); Third village investment project (12). Electricity Supply Accountability and Reliability Improvement, pasture and livestock management Improvement, National water resources management project-Phase 1, Voice of Village Health Committees and social accountability of local self-government bodies on health determinants, Support to community seed funds, Second Additional Financing for the

Second Village Investment Project; Agricultural productivity assistance (6,85); AF-second on-farm irrigation (15); Additional financing cover gap disaster hazard mitigation (1); Community driven skills development and income generation in rural youth (1,51); Second rural water supply and sanitation(10), additional financing small town infrastructure capacity building(4), Second land and real estate registration(5,85); Agricultural investment and services(9); Second on farm irrigation (16); Second village investment (15); Water management improvement (19); Rural education (15); On farm irrigation (20); Rural finance-2 (15); Agriculture support services (14,98); Irrigation rehabilitation project (35); Rural finance (16); Sheep and wool improvement (11,6); Agricultural privatization enterprise adjustment credit (45); Agribusiness and marketing project(8,1); Disaster hazard mitigation (6,9); Village investment (15.1); Disaster hazard (1); Agricultural investments and services Additional financing (4); Kyrgyz republic-EU food facility support for animal health and products(10,05) [7]. 2) Social: Building demand side capacity effective local governance (1,61); Health and social protection (6), Small towns infrastructure capacity building(15); Education for all: fast track initiative catalytic fund grant (9); Social sector adjustment credit(36,5); Rural water supply sanitation(15); Health sector reform-2 (15); Health (18,5); Global Partnership for Education-3, Programmatic Development Policy Operation 1, State Assets Inventory and Registry, Social cohesion through community-based development, health results based financing, Sector Support for Education Reform, Social safety net (17); Kyrgyz–Russia education development aid (1,65); Emergency energy assistance (11); Health and social protection (15); Avian influenza control human pandemic preparedness (4,0); Additional financing-2 Kyrgyzstan health and social protection (24); Coordination of emergency situations (1,48); Flood emergency (10). 3) Economic: Scaling-up the Peer-to-Peer Learning in Public Finance at the LSG Level, Kyrgyz Republic: Post Compliance Phase II, Programmatic Development Policy Operation 2, Financial sector development (13,0); AF-Bishkek and Osh Urban(15,8); Economic recovery support operation (30); National road rehabilitation Osh-Batken–Isfana project (51); Bishkek and Osh urban infrastructure (12); Kyrgyz republic EITI post compliance (0,2); fast track initiative catalytic grant fund -2 (6); Emergency recovery (70); Capacity building public financial management (7,49), Emergency energy assistance Additional financing (4), Additional financing for VIP-2 (8,0) Transparency initiative in extracting industry in Kyrgyz republic (0,18), Implementation of statistical master plan (0,3), Capacity building economic management grant (3,0), Reducing technical barriers for entrepreneurship and trade (5); Strengthening organization structure statistics. Capacity national statistics system partnership (0,24); Payments banking system modernization (9,0); Governance structural adjustment credit (20); Governance technical assistance(7,78); Support comprehensive development framework program(0,32); Consolidation structural adjustment credit (35); Kyrgyz urban transport project(22); Consolidated technical assistance (5); Land real estate registration (9,42); Power district heating supplemental (15); Public sector resource management adjustment credit (44,0);

Financial sector adjustment credit (45), Financial sector technical assistance (3,4); Power district heating rehabilitation (20); Private enterprise support (15); Privatization enterprise sector adjustment credit (60); Telecommunications reform (18,0); Rehabilitation (18). Also the cooperation and reforms are implemented in key sensitive areas such as Energy sector development policy operation, building capacity for effective local governance project, strengthening the Chamber of Account of Kyrgyz Republic,

## **TAJIKISTAN**

The World Bank is also engaged in the development strategies of the Tajikistan. For the last several years Tajikistan is deepening its reforms in strategic directions which shows the commitment of the government of the country to reach sustainable levels of human development. Social, economic, agricultural, education and ecology problems, public sector issues, health care are among the priorities of both sides. There are 103 projects implemented by the WB Group so far in Tajikistan [8]. These projects include the following- 1) Agriculture: Ecological management of land resources and agriculture- additional financing(1,8); Agricultural project(22,0); Additional financing food security seed imports (6,25); Emergency food security and seed imports (5); Community development improved access quality seed program 0,85; Cotton sector recovery(15); Pops elimination mitigation site management (4,02); Second upland Agricultural livelihood environmental management(10); Dashtidzhum diversity conservation (MSP) (1); Farm privatization support supplemental project (3,1); Rural infrastructure rehabilitation(20); Lake Sarez risk mitigation (0,47); Ferghana Valley water resources management (23); Tajikistan second public employment sustainable agriculture and water resources management (18); Community agriculture watershed management GEF Project (4.5); Land registration cadaster system sustainable agriculture(10); Agriculture recovery and social protection (50); Community agriculture watershed management (10.8); Social safety strengthening(1,8); Zarafshan rehabilitation and irrigation(16,57); Land registration cadaster system sustainable agriculture (10); Public employment sustainable agriculture and water management (10,02); Second upland agricultural livelihood environmental management (5,4); Farm privatization support (20). 2) Social: Strengthening critical infrastructure against natural hazards(50,0); Primary healthcare (5,4); Post-conflict reconstruction(9,98); Education reform (5); Education for all fast track initiative catalytic fund Tajikistan (9,2); Education modernization (20); Higher education(15,0); Poverty alleviation-2 (13,8); Emergency flood assistance (7,0); National quality education(10); Community basic health Additional Financing (4); Community basic health project additional financing (5); Russia education aid for development (3,4); Social safety net strengthening (3,2); Programmatic development policy grant- (20); Public sector reform (5); Avian influenza human pandemic preparedness response (5.0); Third poverty alleviation (1,97); Community basic health(10); Community basic health project additional

financing-2 (3); Health sector strategy support (10); Tajikistan government implemented grant targeting payment social assistance (2,2); Dushanbe water supply-I, -II, & Additional financing(48 in total); Rural water supply and sanitation(25); Social protection reform technical assistance grant under Japan social development fund (JSDF) (0,58); Improvement of social responsibility in water sector (0,85); Global partnership in education-4 (16,2); Post conflict rehabilitation (9,98); Health results based financing (15); Additional financing of healthcare services' improvement (10). 3) Economic: Noorek hydroplant rehabilitation Phase- I (225,7); Real estate registration(10,0); Additional financing for Tajikistan RAMR II(12,0); Public finances management modernization-2 (10); Community services development fund (13,5); Implementation National strategy of Sustainable development (2.5); Overview of public salaries and personnel management in Tajikistan (0,43); Grant in subsidy JSDF in Tajikistan (2,8); Public procurement capacity building (0.2); Tax administration (18); Private sector competitiveness 10; Additional financing of municipal Infrastructure (11,85); Energy loss reduction (18); Tajikistan public sector accounting system reform (2,4); Tajikistan-programs development program grant (10); Tajikistan- programs development program grant-4 (25,4); Energy emergency (21.5); Fast track initiative catalytic fund grant-3 (13,5); TJ-JSDF Grant Nutrition (2,8); Public financial management modernization(5); Third programmatic development policy(PDPG3) (20); Pamir additional financing (2.5); Strengthening national statistical system (1,0); Municipal infrastructure development (15); Railways of Tajikistan(30); Energy loss reduction(18); Pamir private power (10); Strengthening national statistics TFSCB Grant (0,34); Structural adjustment credit-2 (50); Institutional building technical assistance-2 (6,7); Structural adjustment credit (56,7); Pilot poverty alleviation (12); Institution building technical assistance (5); CASA-1000 community support for Tajikistan.

## **TURKMENISTAN**

The following projects are completed in Turkmenistan. Turkmenistan: SPN Statistical capacity building-TF 0,39; Turkmenistan avian influenza project 1,97; Water supply and sanitation 30,3; Urban transport 34,2; The first cooperation assistance project in this country implemented through the application of Technical assistance project in September 15, 1994 with the total cost of 25,0 USD. There are more than 10 projects altogether in Turkmenistan [9].

## **KAZAKHSTAN**

The first technical assistance in Kazakhstan by the World Bank group was received on August 3, 1993 in the amount of 38 mln. USD. The commitment of the WB Group in Kazakhstan include contribution in education, finances, entrepreneurship, transports, irrigation, pension reform and health sector. The following are the main directions of the cooperation between the WB and Kazakhstan - 1) Agriculture: Second irrigation drainage improvement (102,9); Ust-

Kamenogorsk environment remediation (24,29); Forest protection and reforestation (5); Forest protection and reforestation(30); Agricultural competitiveness (24); Agricultural post-privatization assistance-2(APL Phase 2) 35; Drylands management GEF project (5,27); Nura river clean up (40,39); Syrdarya control Northern Aral Sea Phase-I (64,5); Agricultural post-privatization assistance (APL Phase 1) (15); Irrigation and drainage (80). 2) Social: Education modernization (67); Social medical insurance, access, quality efficiency and financial protection improvement (80); Youth Corps Program (21,76); Justice sector institutional strengthening (36); Technical vocational education modernization (29,23); Health sector technology transfer institutional reform (117,7); Atyrau pilot water supply and sanitation(16,5); Health restructuring (42,5); Pension reform adjustment loan (300); Social protection (41,1); Skills and jobs (100); Pilot water supply (7). 3) Economic: Center-West regional development corridor (977,86); Kazakhstan: South Eastern Europe and Central Asia (5.0); Programmatic policy of financial policy of Kazakhstan (1000); Competitiveness of medium and small Enterprises (40); Kazakhstan: Incentives for productive innovation (88,0); Extension of capacity for reform of registration in public sector (0.2); Energy efficiency (21,76); «East-West» roads Western Europe-Western China international transit corridor (CAREC-1b): (1068); Capacity building public sector accounting reform (0,19); KAZSTAT: Strengthening national statistical system (20); Alma transmission lines (78); Development policy lending (1000); Tax administration reform (17,0); South-West roads: Western Europe Western China international transit corridor (CAREC 1B&6B): (2125); Technology commercialization (13,4); Customs development (18,5); Kazakhstan-extraction industry(0,07); North-South electricity transmission (100); Electricity transmission rehabilitation (140); Road transport restructuring (100); Public sector resource management adjustment loan (230); Real estate registration pilot project (10); Treasury modernization (15,8); Uzen oilfield rehabilitation (109); Financial sector adjustment loan (180); Structural adjustment loan(180); Finance and enterprise development (62); Petroleum technical assistance (15,7), Urban transport (40), Rehabilitation (180).

## **CONCLUSIONS**

Above-mentioned projects show that the WB is the most prevalent development assistant in Kazakhstan. All these efforts are intended to make the Central Asia hub for development policies generating the high levels of human capital [10]. All these countries are benefitting the energy and water saving projects supports by the WB and its partners: governments, ADB, SDC and other institutions which in the end should help to reach the sustainable levels of human development.

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