

**REPRODUCTION HUMAN CAPITAL**

Xoshimova Sevara Bakhromovna
Tashkent University of Economics, Samarkand Branch,
Faculty of Economics Teacher Department of Food and Agricultural
Economics @sevar1611mail.ru

Abstract

This article shows the relationship between investment in education, human capital development, and employment, and shows the important role of human capital reproduction in economic growth and development.

Keywords: human capital, reproduction of human capital, formation, exchange, distribution.

Introduction

Human capital is defined as the knowledge, skills, and abilities that individuals acquire through education, training, and experience. The concept of human capital holds great significance in the modern-day economy, where knowledge and skills have become the key drivers of growth and development.

The reproduction of human capital is an important topic in the field of economics. It refers to the process of producing new generations with the knowledge, skills, and abilities that are necessary for them to be productive members of society. This process is critical for the long-term success of any economy, as human capital is a key driver of economic growth and development. In this article, we will explore the concept of human capital and the various factors that influence its reproduction.

Human capital refers to the knowledge, skills, and abilities that individuals possess, as well as the education and training they have acquired over the course of their lives. It is an intangible asset that is embodied in human beings and is a key determinant of productivity, wages, and employment opportunities. Human capital is recognized as an important driver of economic growth, as it enables individuals to contribute more effectively to the economy and to develop new technologies and innovations.

Methods

This research was carried out on the basis of general scientific and special methods based on the dialectical method of cognition and the objective laws of economic development. The main general scientific research methods that were used include the method of system analysis and abstraction – to study the essence of concepts such as “reproduction of human capital”, “stages of reproduction of human capital”, methods of grouping and



systematization – when classifying types of human capital, abstract logical – when forming conclusions.

Research Results

Human capital refers to the knowledge, skills, and abilities that individuals possess, as well as the education and training they have acquired over the course of their lives. It is an intangible asset that is embodied in human beings and is a key determinant of their productivity, wages, and employment opportunities. Human capital is recognized as an important driver of economic growth, as it enables individuals to contribute more effectively to the economy and to develop new technologies and innovations.

The reproduction of human capital is a complex process that involves a wide range of factors, including genetics, prenatal care, early childhood education, and access to quality health care and education throughout one's life. The reproduction of human capital can be measured in various ways, including by looking at measures such as life expectancy, educational attainment, and workforce participation rates.

One of the key factors that influences the reproduction of human capital is genetics. Genetic factors play a significant role in determining an individual's intelligence, personality, and other characteristics that are important for success in the workforce. However, it is important to note that genetics are not the only factor that affects human capital, and individuals can overcome genetic disadvantages through education and training.

Another important factor that contributes to the reproduction of human capital is prenatal care. Prenatal care refers to the medical care that a pregnant woman receives during her pregnancy. It is essential for ensuring the health and well-being of both the mother and the developing fetus. Adequate prenatal care can reduce the risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth, and can also improve the health outcomes of the child.

Early childhood education is another important factor that contributes to the reproduction of human capital. Early childhood education programs, such as preschool and kindergarten, have been shown to have a positive impact on educational attainment, cognitive development, and social skills. These programs can help to foster a love of learning and provide children with the skills they need to succeed in school and in life.

Access to quality health care and education throughout one's life is also essential for the reproduction of human capital. Quality health care can improve health outcomes and reduce the risk of chronic diseases, while access to education can help individuals to develop the skills they need to succeed in the workforce. In addition, access to continuing education and training can help individuals to develop new skills and stay current with advancements in their field.

There are also a number of social and cultural factors that can influence the reproduction of human capital. For example, social inequalities such as poverty and discrimination can limit the opportunities available to individuals, which can in turn limit their ability to develop their human capital. In addition, cultural factors such as attitudes towards education and work can also play a role in shaping individuals' human capital.



In order to ensure the long-term success of an economy, it is important to focus on the reproduction of human capital. This can be achieved through policies and programs that promote access to quality health care, education, and training. It is also important to address social and cultural factors that can limit individuals' opportunities and potential.

For any economy to grow sustainably, it needs to invest in its human capital. The reproduction of human capital is a critical aspect of this investment process. It refers to the process of creating new human capital by investing in the education and training of children and young adults.

The reproduction of human capital is a complex process that involves a multitude of factors. In general, it can be broken down into three broad stages: investment in education and training, human capital development, and employment.

Three stages of human capital reproduction



Investment in education and training is the first stage of human capital reproduction. This stage involves investing in formal education, on-the-job training, and other educational activities that help individuals acquire knowledge and skills. As individuals acquire new knowledge and skills through education and training, they start developing their human capital. As individuals develop their human capital, they become more attractive to employers, which in turn increases their chances of finding suitable employment. With higher employment rates, individuals can further invest in their human capital, leading to a virtuous cycle of growth and development.

Conclusion

The reproduction of human capital is an important topic in the field of economics. It refers to the process of producing new generations with the knowledge, skills, and abilities that are necessary for them to be productive members of society. The reproduction of human capital is influenced by a wide range of factors, including genetics, prenatal care, early



childhood education, and access to quality health care and education throughout one's life. By focusing on the reproduction of human capital, we can ensure the long-term success of our economy and promote greater prosperity for all overall, the reproduction of human capital is a crucial process for any economy that wants to remain competitive in the global market. By investing in education and training, economies can create a skilled workforce that can boost productivity and drive growth.

References

1. Galiev, E. Sh. (2009). *Vosproizvodstvo chelovecheskogo kapitala v usloviakh tsiklichnosti rossiiskoi ekonomiki*. Kazan, 23. Available at: https://static.freereferats.ru/_avtoreferats/01004567637.pdf Last accessed: 10.02.21
2. Matthew, C., Weil, D. N. (2018). *The Effect of Increasing Human Capital Investment on Economic Growth and Poverty: A Simulation Exercise*. Policy Research Working Paper 8590. Washington: World Bank. doi: <http://doi.org/10.1596/1813-9450-8590>
3. Nosyk, A. N. (2016). *Liudskiy kapital innovatsiinoho rozvytku: ekonomichni osnovy vidtvorennia*. Kharkiv: Yzd-vo, 490.
4. Shakhno, A. Yu. (2019). *Liudskiy kapital v umovakh hlobalizatsii: otsiniuvannia, rozvytok ta derzhavne rehuliuivannia*. Kryvyi Rih: Cherniavskiy D. A., 360.
5. Shevchuk, O. A. (2009). *Vydy vidtvorennia liudskoho kapitalu*. *Ekonomichni visnyk NTUU «KPI»*, 6, 37–42.
6. Zakharova, A. V. (2010). *Upravlinnia investuvanniam u liudskiy kapital: metodolohiia, otsinka, planuvannia*. Donetsk: «DVNZ DonNTU», 378.
7. Nosyk, E. N. (2014). *The reproduction of human capital in the aspect of the cyclical approach*. *French Journal of Science and Education*, 2, 375–381.
8. Tiutiunnykova, S. V., Shpak, Y. A. (2020). *Rozshyrene vidtvorennia liudskoho kapitalu yak faktor staloho rozvytku*. *Biznes Inform*, 4, 471–478
9. *TSifrovaia Rossiia: novaia realnost* (2017) Available at: <http://www.tadviser.ru/images/c/c2/Digital-Russia-report.pdf> Last accessed: 03.03.21
10. *Forecast: Enterprise IT Spending by Vertical Industry Market, Worldwide, 2015–2021, 1Q17 Update* (2017). Gartner. Available at: <https://www.gartner.com/doc/3696317/forecast-enterprise-itspending-vertical>
11. *Human development Report 2019*. Available at: <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019.pdf>