

KEY AND PRIORITY AREAS FOR ACHIEVING NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT, PROMOTING GREEN TRANSFORMATIONS, ADVANCING THE DIGITAL ECONOMY AND INNOVATIONS, STRENGTHENING GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

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Annotation: Sustainable development has become a universal objective for nations seeking balanced economic, social, and environmental progress. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), established by the United Nations, provide a comprehensive framework for tackling global challenges. However, national priorities vary depending on specific contexts and development stages. This article examines four key and priority areas for achieving SDGs: human capital development, promoting green transformations, advancing the digital economy and innovations, and strengthening global and regional economic cooperation.

Key words: Human capital, Environmental degradation, innovation, economic cooperation, transnational challenges, Green transformations align, productive, encompassing the skills, digital technologies accelerates progress.

1. Human Capital Development

Importance of Human Capital

Human capital, encompassing the skills, knowledge, and health of the population, is the cornerstone of sustainable development. Investments in education, healthcare, and social protection contribute to building a resilient, productive, and innovative workforce.

Key Strategies

1. Education for the Future:

- Emphasis on STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education to prepare for the digital economy.

- Promotion of lifelong learning and vocational training programs to enhance adaptability in a rapidly changing job market.

2. Healthcare Access and Quality:

- Expanding universal healthcare coverage to ensure equitable access.

- Investing in preventive care and addressing public health challenges such as pandemics and non-communicable diseases.

3. Empowering Marginalized Groups:

- Addressing gender disparities in education and workforce participation.

- Promoting inclusive policies for youth, elderly, and persons with disabilities.

Pic.1 Here is a visually designed diagram representing the key and priority areas for achieving national sustainable development goals. It illustrates the four interconnected sections: Human Capital Development, Promoting Green Transformations, Advancing the Digital Economy and Innovations, and Strengthening Global and Regional Economic Cooperation. Each section is symbolized with clear, thematic icons for easy comprehension.

2. Promoting Green Transformations

Need for Green Transformations

Environmental degradation, resource depletion, and climate change pose existential threats to development. Transitioning to a sustainable economic model requires adopting green technologies and practices.

Key Strategies

1. Renewable Energy Transition:

- Scaling up investments in solar, wind, and hydropower projects.
- Encouraging energy efficiency in industry, construction, and transportation

sectors.

2. Sustainable Agriculture and Land Use:

- Adoption of precision agriculture to optimize resource use and reduce waste.
- Implementing policies for reforestation and biodiversity conservation.

3. Circular Economy Principles:

- Encouraging waste reduction, recycling, and reuse across industries.
- Incentivizing eco-friendly product design and sustainable production

practices.

4. Climate Resilience:

- Strengthening infrastructure to withstand climate impacts.
- Developing early warning systems for disaster risk reduction.

3. Advancing the Digital Economy and Innovations

Role of the Digital Economy

The digital economy is a driving force for productivity, innovation, and economic diversification. Integration of digital technologies accelerates progress across industries while fostering social inclusion and transparency.

Key Strategies

1. Digital Infrastructure Development:

- Expanding broadband access and mobile connectivity in rural and underserved areas.

- Investing in 5G networks to enable advanced digital services.

2. Fostering Innovation Ecosystems:

- Supporting startups and small businesses through innovation hubs and incubators.

- Strengthening intellectual property protection to incentivize R&D.

3. E-Governance and Smart Solutions:

- Implementing digital platforms for public services to increase accessibility and efficiency.

- Utilizing big data and AI for policy-making and public service delivery.

4. Digital Literacy and Workforce Upskilling:

- Promoting digital skills training at all education levels.

- Reskilling programs to prepare workers for the automation era.

4. Strengthening Global and Regional Economic Cooperation

Global and Regional Context

Economic cooperation enhances trade, investment, and collective action to address transnational challenges such as climate change and pandemics. Strengthening such partnerships is vital for achieving the SDGs.

Key Strategies

1. Trade and Investment Facilitation:

- Reducing trade barriers and fostering open markets.

- Encouraging foreign direct investment (FDI) in green technologies and innovation sectors.

2. Regional Integration:

- Promoting shared infrastructure projects, such as transport and energy grids.

- Enhancing regional policy harmonization to streamline cross-border activities.

3. International Collaboration on SDGs:

- Partnering with global institutions for knowledge-sharing and funding.

- Participating in global climate initiatives and adhering to international agreements like the Paris Accord.

4. South-South Cooperation:

- Encouraging collaboration among developing nations to exchange best practices and technologies.

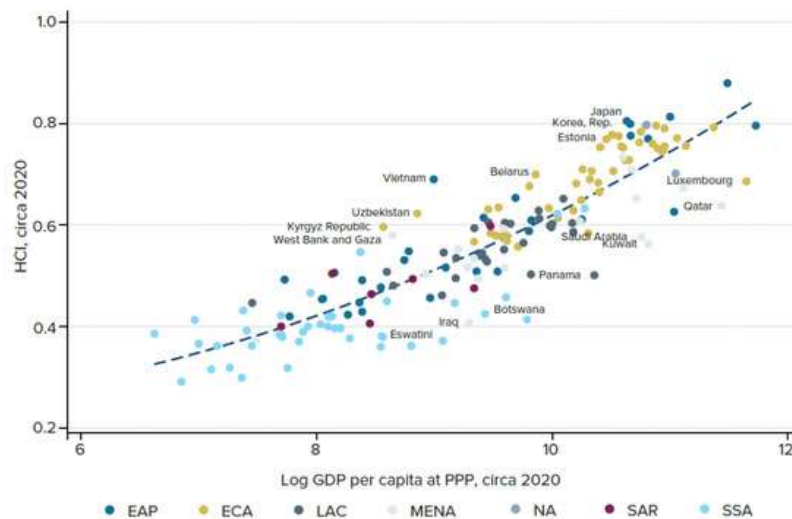
Synergies Between Priority Areas

The four key areas are interconnected, with progress in one often driving improvements in others. For instance:

- Advancing the digital economy enhances human capital development through access to online education and telemedicine.
- Green transformations align with digital innovations, such as smart grids and IoT-based resource management.
- Economic cooperation provides the resources and knowledge-sharing necessary for sustainable growth.

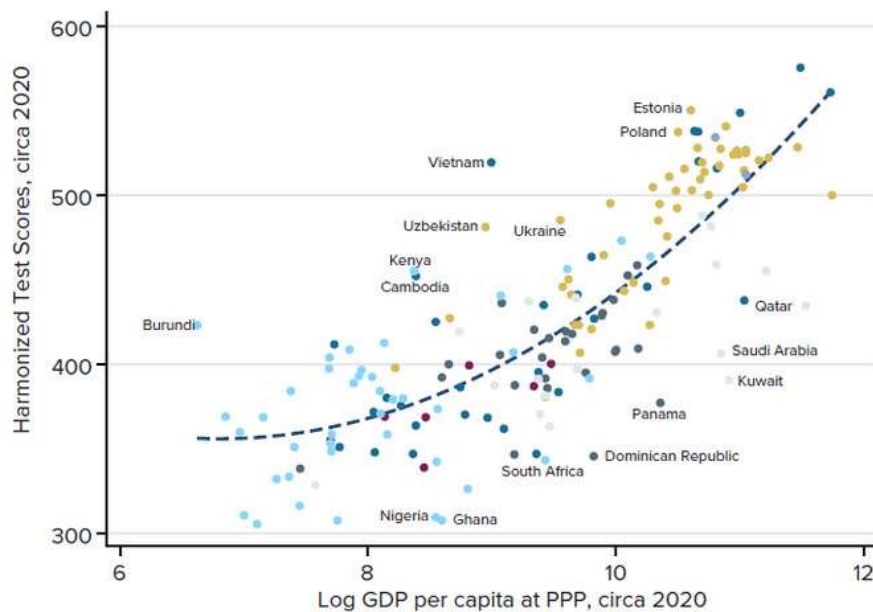
The World Bank has announced the human capital index of the countries of the world for 2020. For the first time, this rating, which includes 174 countries where 98 percent of the world's population lives, includes information on the health and education sector in Uzbekistan, the press service of the State Inspection of Quality of Education reported.

Figure 1.1: The Human Capital Index 2020



It is noted that the human capital index measures the extent to which a child will become an effective worker in the future. The value of the index is in the range from 0 to 1, and the value approaching 1 shows how mature today's children will be in the future.

The COVID-19 pandemic is threatening the gains made in health and education over the past decade, according to a new analysis by the World Bank Group. This can have a particularly strong impact on the poorest countries. The analysis shows that before the start of the pandemic, most countries achieved stable growth in the formation of human capital in children. This indicator has the highest result in low-income countries.



Due to the pandemic, the majority of children (more than 1 billion) are out of school, and the loss of an average of six months of education is a significant economic loss.

Uzbekistan, which participated in these studies for the first time, showed a result of 62 percent. That is, Uzbekistan ranks second among the CIS countries after Belarus (70%), Russia (68%) and Kazakhstan (63%).

Conclusion

Achieving national sustainable development goals requires a strategic focus on human capital development, promoting green transformations, advancing the digital economy, and strengthening economic cooperation. By integrating these priorities into cohesive policies and frameworks, nations can build resilient, inclusive, and sustainable economies. Policymakers must adopt a long-term vision, foster innovation, and ensure that no one is left behind in this transformative journey.

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