

## **INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT AS AN ENVIRONMENT FOR THE FORMATION OF SOFT SKILLS**

The concept of inclusive development focuses on involving all stakeholders in the partnership, namely government, civil society, business and everyone to bring about change in the social, economic and environmental spheres. The priorities of inclusive development are ensuring equal access to the markets, eliminating bureaucratic barriers for all social groups, ensuring employment and overcoming poverty, efficient use of resource and environmental protection.

At present, the world community has entered an era of transformation, an era of global technological revolution, which radically changes the worldview of both the individual and the population of entire countries. Today, one of the key factors shaping the future is globalization, increased competition, the introduction of new technologies, changing working conditions and forms, the transformation of joint ventures, the growing role of education and self-education. To get all the benefits and opportunities of the modern high-tech world, each state chooses its own path of development. However, common to successful states is an understanding of the importance of providing quality education for citizens which means the proper mastery of both hard and soft skills [1].

And although there are still no uniform standards in the world for determining soft skills, i.e. direct indicators that characterize knowledge, skills and abilities are in the process of formation, experts, including Nobel Laureate D. Heckman, have shown that socio-emotional skills that is, those related to soft skills are not innate, and therefore they can be acquired throughout a person's life. That is why not only the environment or family of a person is important in the formation of these skills but also whether there is equal access to quality education and learning opportunities provided at the state level. Thus, the importance of the relationship between the inclusive development of the state and the process of formation of soft skills, which significantly increase the level of human capital development, is emphasized once again. [2, 3].

Thus the countries must strive to improve the quality of human capital and its horizontal sub-themes: education and employment. The challenge is not only to provide the country's workforce with timely and relevant knowledge and skills, but also to use these skills in high-quality jobs in all age groups. It is impossible for a modern person to be successful without the need for continuous learning, without gaining new competencies and active citizenship. That is why, each country must support the citizens, provide them with equal access and opportunities for quality education which has a direct connection with inclusive development.

### **References:**

1. Balcar J. Is it better to invest in hard or soft skills? *The Economic and Labor Relations Review* 27(4), 2016. pp.453-470.

2. Harris M. Understanding Institutional Diversity in American Higher Education: ASHE Higher Education Report. Monograph. Publisher: Jossey-Bass; 1 edition (September 10, 2013) 152 pages.

3. Heckman J., Kautz T. Hard evidence on soft skills. *Labor Economics*, Vol. 19, No. 4, 2012. pp. 451-64.

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## **ECOLOGICAL FARMING AS THE FUTURE OF MODERN ECONOMIES**

Nowadays we are living with a mass food production system. After several dozen years, we have (especially in developed countries, most often called The Rich North) a lot of cheap food, but also a lot of health problems and civilization diseases. The current food system is broken. It needs to be replaced urgently for the benefit of all people and the planet. People need a return to the ecological farming they have known for many years. Plus, if they combine it with science, it can be much healthier and profitable for modern economies and people.

Ecological Farming combines modern science and innovation with respect for nature and biodiversity. It ensures healthy farming and healthy food. It protects the soil, the water and the climate. It does not contaminate the environment with chemical inputs or use genetically engineered crops. And it places people and farmers who are consumers and producers together. Just they want to have control over the quality of food rather than the corporations who control our food now and just think about their profit. It is a vision of sustainable development, equality and food sovereignty, where safe and healthy food is grown to meet basic human needs, and control over food and agriculture rests with local communities, not transnational corporations.

There are many local and national organizations that are trying to change this, but it's not that easy for a number of reasons, including quick profit, lack of knowledge, greed, corporate lobby.

One of them is the Greenpeace Organization. Greenpeace's vision for food and agriculture describes what organic farming means and how it can be summarized in seven overarching, interdependent principles based on a growing body of scientific evidence. They created the seven principles of the food system.

<b>The seven principles of the food system</b>	
<b>1.</b>	<b>Food sovereignty</b> Ecological farming supports the world in which food is controlled by producers and consumers, not corporations chain. Food sovereignty concerns the way food is produced and by whom.