

## PROBLEMATIC ASPECTS OF RATING ASSESSMENT OF HUMAN POTENTIAL

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Human potential is one of the most important categories of economic development. Since its content is multifaceted and multidimensional, one of the most balanced approaches to its assessment is the use of an integral indicator, which will allow us to reasonably take into account the impact of a combination of factors.

The purpose of this research is to study the theoretical features of the formation and accumulation of human potential

**Material and methods.** For the purposes of scientific research, the world trends in the study of human potential were studied on the basis of scientific publications, including domestic and foreign, as well as regulatory support. The work uses various methods of scientific research, including induction and deduction, analysis and synthesis, comparison, analogy and others.

**Findings and their discussion.** Having analyzed the theoretical aspects of the category "human potential" and systematized the system of potentials of economic systems, first of all, it is necessary to identify the general trend of human potential formation (to consider a certain set of available resources (means) in the national economy, which, if necessary, can be involved in the production process). At the macro level, we can say that the potential allows us to measure certain areas of government activity.

The basis for the formation and change of human potential are certain factors that have a direct impact on it: the effectiveness of the educational system, spiritual education, the health care system, economic and investment processes, i.e. the degree and level of qualitative characteristics of various spheres of life that play a major role in reaching the peak of human potential.

The significant role in the assessment of human potential and its components is assigned to the rating methods of cross-country comparison (human development index, human capital index, education level index, health level index, global innovation index, etc.). However, they have a number of drawbacks:

- they do not reflect the completeness and reliability of indicators, including qualitative and structural characteristics of educational and socio-economic systems;
- they mostly use gross income as the only indicator of economic development;
- they are not possible to calculate in conditions of limited statistical data;
- they do not always take into account the value of individual indicators in the aggregate, etc.

Thus, the use of existing methods for assessing the level of human development does not provide reliable and complete information. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a comprehensive methodological support for the rating assessment of human potential in order to determine its management algorithms [1].

The development of human potential is a priority strategic task, determining the degree of development of both the state and its individual regions. Therefore, the problem of the formation of human potential, its preservation and enhancement is included in the category of the main tasks of the state socio-economic policy [2]. The targets of state regulation of the economy for the formation of regional human potential are laid down in the Constitution, as well as the program of socio-economic development of the Republic of Belarus for 2021-2025. The current state of human potential requires the introduction and integration of effective organizational and economic mechanisms for its expansion at all levels (macro, meso and micro levels), as well as interaction at all stages of its management process within the socio-economic policy of the regions.

**Conclusion.** Therefore, it is necessary to develop methodological support for the rating assessment of the development and return of human potential in order to determine its management algorithms, build a step-by-step practice-oriented mechanism for its management at the regional level, predict the processes of qualitative and quantitative accumulation of human potential, and therefore be based on the calculation of demographic, educational and research indices. a component of the human potential of regions.

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### **PROBLEMS OF LEGAL SUPPORT OF BILINGUALISM IN CANADA: HISTORY AND MODERNITY**

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The bilingualism of Canada is one of the basic cornerstones of the Canadian state, defining its identity and geopolitical specific position in the global space. Today, English is the mother tongue of about 57% of Canadians, and French is the mother tongue of 21%. At the same time, not everyone speaks two official languages at once. About 15% of the country's residents do not speak English, and about 70% speak French. The remaining 22% of the population do not speak French or English at all – almost 6,5 million people use the language of immigrants: Chinese, Hindi, Ukrainian, Eskimo, Cree, etc.

The purpose of the study is to characterize the current problems of modern Canadian language policy and the peculiarities of its legal regulation.

**Material and methods.** The main material of the work was the constitutional legislation of Canada. The formal legal method and specific legal analysis were used in the analysis of the NPA.