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# MEHNAT IQTISODIYOTI VA INSON KAPITALI

## 2023

ILMIY ELEKTRON JURNAL MAXSUS SON

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19-20 OCTOBER

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE AND ANALYSIS OF THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE POPULATION

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**Abstract.** the article describes the theoretical aspects and methodological foundations of the population’s standard of living, as well as the statistical analysis of the population’s standard of living and the main results of the reforms implemented to improve the standard of living of the population.

**Keywords.** standard of living of the population, analysis of the standard of living of the population, labor resources, income of the population, wages, consumer savings.

## AHOLI TURMUSH DARAJASI TAHLILI VA IJTIMOYIY-IQTISODIY AHAMIYATI

**Jo‘rayeva Shahlo Uchqun qizi**

TDIU, “Inson resurslarini boshqarish” kafedrası  
Tayanch doktoranti

**Annotatsiya.** maqolada aholi turmush darajasining nazariy jihatlari va uslubiy asoslari, shuningdek, aholi turmush darajasini statistik tahlil qilish va aholi turmush darajasini oshirish bo‘yicha amalga oshirilgan islohotlarning asosiy natijalari yoritilgan.

**Kalit so‘zlar.** aholi turmush darajasi, aholi turmush darajasini tahlil qilish, mehnat resurslari, aholi daromadlari, ish haqi, iste‘mol jamg‘armalari.

## СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ И АНАЛИЗ УРОВНЯ ЖИЗНИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ

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**Аннотация.** в статье рассмотрены теоретические аспекты и методологические основы уровня жизни населения, а также статистический анализ уровня жизни населения и основные результаты реформ, реализуемых по повышению уровня жизни населения.

**Ключевые слова.** уровень жизни населения, анализ уровня жизни населения, трудовые ресурсы, доходы населения, заработная плата, потребительские сбережения.

### Introduction:

There is a noble purpose behind the reforms implemented in our country to raise the standard of living of the population, ensure employment, guaranteed quality education, qualified medical care, create equal opportunities for all, provide comprehensive support to families, children, women, the elderly, and people with disabilities. As the President of our country, Sh. Mirziyoyev, stated, “Every person living in this country should live a peaceful and happy life, have good health, and get a good education” [1]. One of the main directions of the ongoing reforms is to encourage labor and entrepreneurial activity, to ensure the economic well-being of the family for every healthy people person with their work is to increase the standard of living and quality of the population based on the creation of opportunities to ensure the formation of savings and their effective investment. Social-labor relations related to labor activity and its results have a direct impact on the formation of wages and incomes. The development of labor relations leads to the emergence of new forms of social partnership, the development of social protection, and an increase in satisfaction with work.

In recent years, measures to increase the income of the population, pay attention to education and







► **Inson taraqqiyoti**

improve the quality of health services, and provide housing have been carried out in our country on a large scale. The essence of these works is explained in detail in the President’s reports and appeals. The result of these activities is manifested today by a positive change in people’s standard of living. Nevertheless, in this regard, the opportunities in our country are more than this, in order to effectively use these opportunities, theoretically and methodically in-depth study of issues related to raising the standard of living of the population and making scientifically based proposals on this is one of the urgent problems of today.

**Literature review:**

In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev to the Senate and the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, looking at the issues of improving the standard of living of the population as the most important tasks, he said, “To build the new Uzbekistan on the basis of the principle of a “social state”, that is, first of all, equal opportunities for the realization of human potential, people creation of necessary conditions for a decent life, reduction of poverty”[2] is a proof that importance is attached to the improvement of the standard of living of the population at the level of state policy.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 28.01.2022 No. PF-60 “On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026” based on the seven priority directions of the development strategy in the direction of “Conducting a fair social policy, developing human capital”[3] analysis, we will determine the most important tasks that serve to increase the living standard of the population, including, according to the decree, to increase the level of coverage in preschool education from the current 67 percent to at least 80 percent, to bring the quality of education in the preschool education system to a new level, to provide mandatory social guaranteed for the population, measures should be taken to improve the pension system, improve the quality of medical services provided to the population, effectively use budget funds, centralize medical services and introduce the practice of medical insurance for the population.

Foreign economists A. Smith, D. Ricardo, T. Malthus, A. Maslow and other economists contributed. The standard of living in Uzbekistan and issues of its development, economist K.Kh. In the studies of Abdurahmanov [4], the standard of living of the population is defined and theoretical information on its increase is given, among other things, the standard of living of the population is defined as the provision of material and spiritual benefits necessary for their living and the level of satisfaction of people’s needs with these benefits. “The standard of living of the population means the degree to which people are provided with the necessary material and spiritual benefits, and their consumption and needs are satisfied,” says N.I. Rustamov[5]. If we define the term standard of living, the standard of living is a collective socio-economic category that reflects the level of development of physical, spiritual and social needs, the extent of their satisfaction and the opportunities created to satisfy them”, explains B.K. Goyipnazarov[6]. H.S. Mukhiddinov in his research states that the improvement of the standard of living of the population depends on the socio-economic development of the regions and highlights the impact of the development of the service sector on the improvement of the standard of living of the population[7]. Based on the information provided by the Statistical Agency of Uzbekistan, scientific and theoretical studies were conducted and conclusions were drawn on the issues of improving the standard of living and well-being of the population of our country.

**Research methodology:**

Since the topic of our research is devoted to the analysis of the living standards of the population of our country, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, scientific works of famous scientists in the economic, social, and political fields, their content and essence were studied, and indicators of the development of this field were statistically analyzed. At the same time, by using research reports and internet data from scientific and technical information sources, conclusions and suggestions were given for the further development and efficiency of small business and private entrepreneurship in our country, using methods such as analysis of this type of activity, monitoring of processes.

**Analysis and results:**





Various concepts such as “standard of living”, “welfare of the people”, “safety of life activities”, “lifestyle”, “quality of labor activities”, “quality of life” are used to express the level of well-being of the population. In Uzbekistan, the term “standard of living” is more widely used, which represents the level of satisfaction of the material, spiritual, and social needs of the population. Such a description characterizes the statistics of the standard of living more. The standard of living of the population includes concepts such as the satisfaction of material, cultural and household needs of people and the improvement of social living conditions. At the same time, the standard of living is a variable process influenced by a combination of many factors. The standard of living is determined by the composition and level of the needs for various benefits, which are constantly changing, on the other hand, by the opportunities to satisfy the needs, the situation in the market of goods and services, the income of the population, and the wages of the workers. However, both the amount of wages and the standard of living depend on the scale of efficiency of the production and service sectors, the level of scientific and technical progress, the cultural and educational level and composition of the population, national characteristics, and political power. The material needs of the population include food, clothing, cultural and household needs, and the indicators representing the provision of knowledge, skills, ability to work, rest, health and work ability of all members of the society, as well as the provision of social security and allowances. In the 70s and 80s, the concept of “lifestyle” was widely used. In this case, the qualitative indicators of life activity are represented by “lifestyle”, and the quantitative indicators are represented by “standard of living”. There are also other terms and concepts that characterize the standard of living of the population. The most detailed interpretation of the standard of living is as follows: the standard of living is a complex socio-economic category that reflects the level of development of physical, spiritual and social needs, the level of satisfaction and the opportunities created for their satisfaction. Such an interpretation makes it possible to more fully express the qualitative and quantitative indicators of the standard of living. Indicators representing the standard of living are different and are closely related to the concept of standard of living. Indicators are divided into the following categories according to individual signs: general and private, economic and socio-demographic, objective and subjective, value and natural, quantity and quality, consumption proportion and composition indicators, statistical indicators, etc.

Table 1

**Basic indicators of standard of living**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Salary fund                                       | Average and minimum wages   |
| Business income                                   | Average business income per capital   |
| Size of pension funds                             | Average and minimum amounts of pension  |
| Volume of turnover                                | Merchandise turnover per capita   |
| Volume of services performed                      | Weight of services per capita   |
| The size of the housing stock                     | Housing size per person (sq.m., room)   |
| The number of people employed in economic sectors | The proportion of employed and unemployed in the economically active population |
| Savings of the population                         | The average amount of savings   |
| Natural population increase                       | Period of life  |

Source: created by the author based on stat.uz data[8]

It can be said that the share of income from business activity in the structure of population income in our country is significant. According to the preliminary data of January-December 2022, the share of income from small business in the total income of the population was 56.9%. This indicator made a high share in 2018 of 64.2%.

Table 2

**Demographic indicators in Uzbekistan**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>The permanent population (as of January 1, 2023) is 36,024.9 thousand people</b> |  |
| compared to 2021  |  |
| Number of births  | 932,192 people, an increase of 3.0% compared to 2021 |



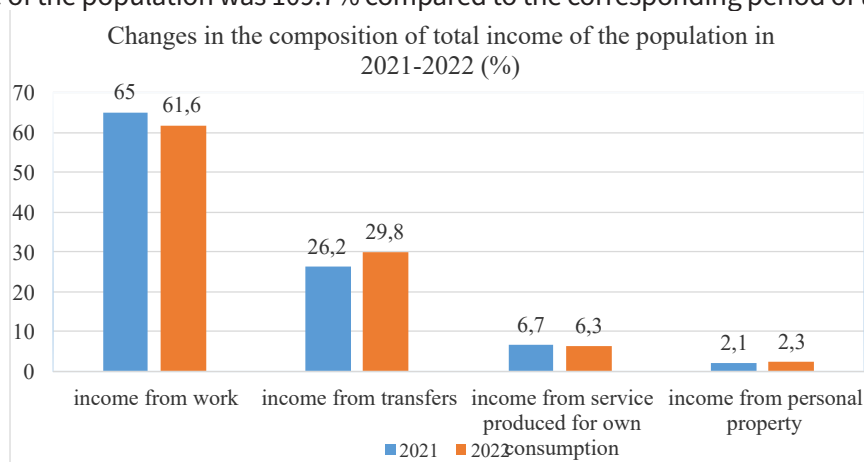
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|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Number of deaths                      | 172,075 people decreased by 1.4% compared to 2021   |
| Natural population growth             | 760,117 people, an increase of 4.0% compared to 2021  |
| Birth rate                            | 26.2 ‰ increased by 0.3 ‰ compared to 2021  |
| Mortality rate                        | 4.8 ‰ decreased by 0.2 ‰ compared to 2021   |
| Natural growth rate                   | 21.4 ‰ increased by 0.5 ‰ compared to 2021  |
| Number of registered marriages        | 296,689 people decreased by 2.8% compared to 2021   |
| Number of divorces                    | 48,734, up 23.9% from 2021  |
| Divorces worth a thousand marriages   | 164.3 ‰ Here, the number of divorces per 1,000 arranged marriages represents the coefficient of marriage strength. Compared to 2021, it increased by 35.4 ‰ |
| Number of immigrants from abroad      | 2,322 people increased by 23.8% compared to 2021  |
| The number of people who moved abroad | 8,790 people decreased by 56.4% compared to 2021  |
| Migration balance                     | 6,468 people decreased by 64.6% compared to 2021  |

Source: created by the author based on stat.uz data[9]

Analyzing the demographic indicators directly related to the standard of living of the population, it was found that the number of permanent residents (as of January 1, 2023) was 36,024,900 people and increased by 753,600 people (a total increase of 2.1% compared to 2021) can be noted.

If we pay attention to statistical analysis, according to the end of 2022, the total income of the population in our country will be 634.8 trillion. soums and the nominal growth rate was 122.3%. At the same time, due to the change in consumer prices (the effect of price change factors), the real growth rate of the total income of the population was 109.7% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.



**Figure 1. Composition of total income of the population[10]**

According to preliminary data, as of January-December 2022, the total income per capita is 17.8 million. soums, the nominal growth rate of total income per capita was 119.8%. Due to changes in consumer prices, the real growth rate of total income per capita was 107.5% compared to the same period last year.

When this indicator is studied by region, the total income per capita is in Tashkent city (37518.0 thousand soums), Navoi (27420.4 thousand soums), Bukhara (21382.0 thousand soums), Khorezm (19643.5 thousand soums) and Tashkent (18,129.4 thousand soums) in the regions, it was observed that indicators above the average national level were recorded.

At the same time, the lowest indicators of total income per capita were recorded in the regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan (13253.4 thousand soums), Fergana (13607.9 thousand soums) and Namangan (13880.7 thousand soums).

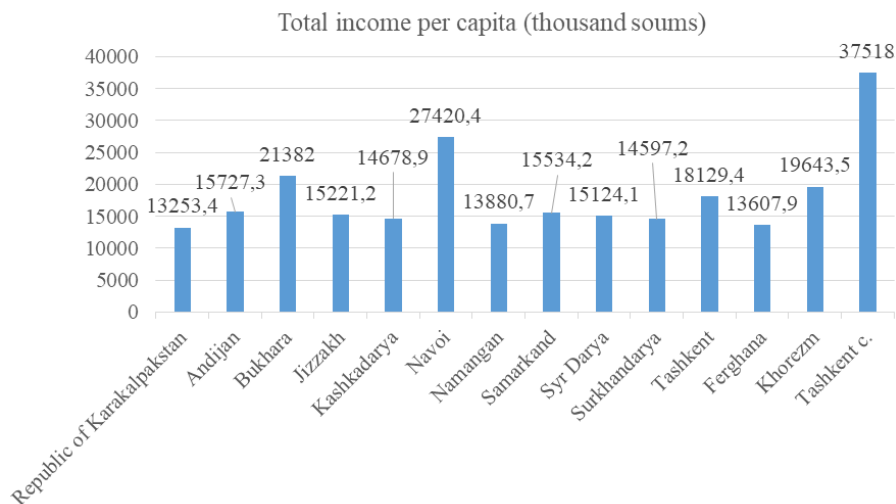


Figure 2. Gross income per capita[11]

As a result, it can be seen that during the reporting period, the real growth of total income per capita (the ratio of nominal total income to the inflation index) was 107.5%, compared to the same indicator in January-December 2021 (110.7%), which decreased by 3.2% possible.

When the state of real growth of total income per capita was studied in the cross-section of regions, the highest real growth rate of total income per capita was observed in Khorezm region (11.8%). At the same time, total per capita real income growth was lower than the average republican level. In addition, in Navoi region (- 0.9%) the trend of real growth rate of total income per capita was noted.

In addition, when analyzing the composition of the total income of the population, 61.6% (2021-65%) of the total income is income from labor (income from wage and self-employment), 29.8% (26.2% in 2021) revenues from budget transfers and other transfers, 6.3% (2021-6.7%) of revenues from self-produced services for personal consumption and 2.3% (2021-2.1%) of revenues from property corresponds to the account.

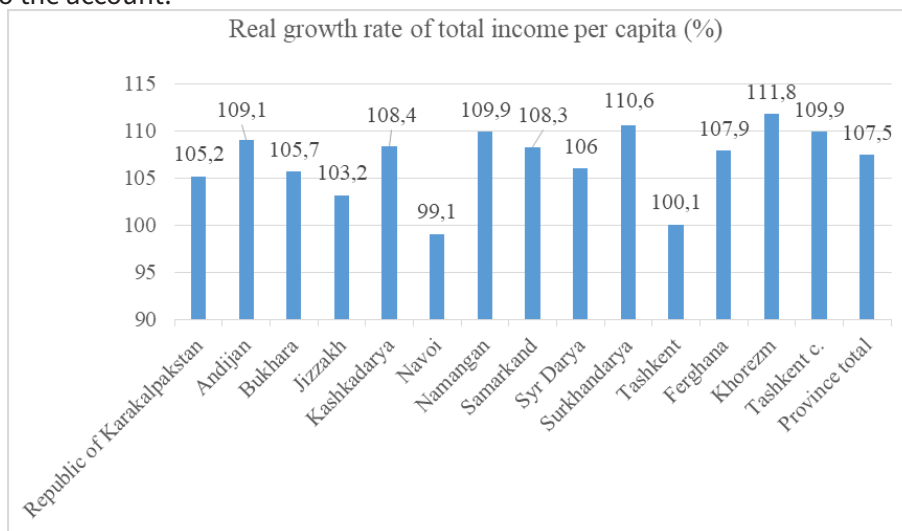


Figure 3. Real growth rate of gross income per capita[12]

When this indicator is observed across regions, the highest share of income from labor activity in total income is in Navoi (77.9%), Tashkent (73.7%) and Jizzakh (73.5%) regions, on the contrary, Samarkand, Khorezm, Surkhandarya, Fergana, In the regions of Namangan, Republic of Karakalpakstan, Kashkadarya and Andijan, the indicator below the average level of the republic was observed.

On the other hand, when the income structure of the population is analyzed in terms of industries and sectors, the share of income from small businesses in the total income is 56.9% in the republic, the highest share was observed in the Jizzakh region (67.9%), and the lowest share was observed in

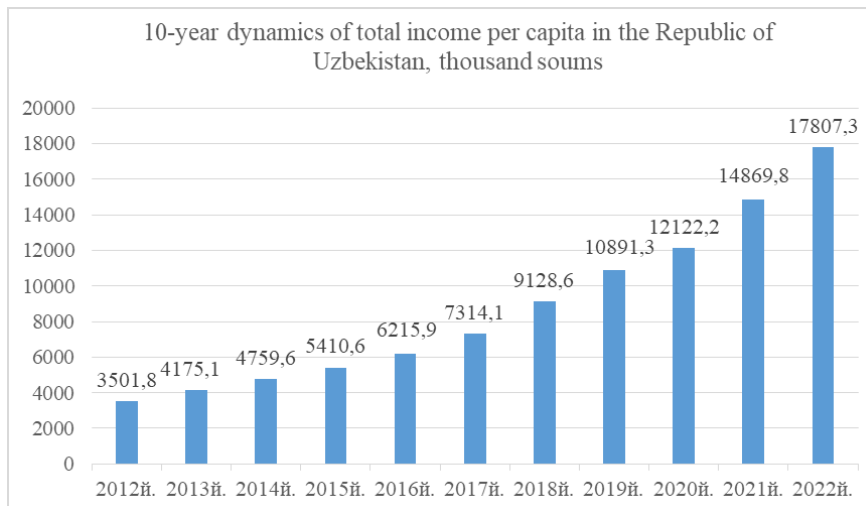




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the Republic of Karakalpakstan ( 50.9%), Navoi region (49.8%), Tashkent city (47.3%). In the rest of the regions, this indicator is Bukhara (62.9%), Namangan (60.5%), Khorezm (60.2%), Andijan (59%), Kashkadarya (59.6%), Tashkent (59, 5%), Samarkand (59.1%), Surkhandarya (59.1%), Syrdarya (58.9%), Fergana (57.3%) regions.

The total income per capita in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022 increased by 5.1 times compared to 2012.



**Figure 4. Change in total income per capita[13]**

From the results of the analysis, it can be seen that the total income per capita increased regularly every year, and this, in turn, served to improve the standard of living of the population. Of course, this is based on the rational policy of our country.

**Conclusions and suggestions:**

The standard of living of the population in our country is increasing day by day, and necessary laws and decisions are being issued to further improve it. Here are some suggestions and recommendations:

- investing enough in human capital and improving the quality of education;
- to further increase the share of GDP per capita;
- increase the level of population employment and total income per capita;
- to further increase the level of provision of housing needs of the population;
- reducing the number of divorces by working together;
- further improvement of the healthcare system;
- to further improve the spiritual environment;
- analysis of the role of economic sectors in improving the standard of living of the population, etc.

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