



THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE POPULATION AND PROMISING OPPORTUNITIES TO INCREASE IT IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: *In Uzbekistan, the term “standard of living”, which represents indicators of the material, spiritual and social needs of the population, is more widely used. is a complex socio-economic category.*

Key words: *population, population, poverty, standard of living, need, value, income, consumption, accumulation, development*

Regardless of what kind of political and social actions each country implements, their ultimate goal is to improve the interests of the people, improve the standard of living of the population, and take a place in the ranks of the leading countries.

The United Nations made a significant contribution to the development of the concept of “standard of living” and the system of socio-economic indicators. In 1960, a UN working group prepared a report on the principles of determining and measuring the standard of living on a global scale. This was the first step towards creating a comprehensive system. The last version of the UN standard of living indicators in the field of international statistics was developed in 1978 and covers 12 main areas.

Even today, this international organization is carrying out a number of activities in order to improve the living standards of the world's population and help countries suffering from poverty. In particular, the “Millennium Development Program” adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2000 and the “Sustainable Development Goals Program until 2030” approved in 2015 directly provide economic and social support to the population of the countries of the world, as well as preventing environmental degradation, is one of the important measures aimed at protecting the health of the population.

In Uzbekistan, the term “standard of living” is more widely used, which represents indicators of the material, spiritual and social needs of the population. If we give it a full scientific definition, it is a complex socio-economic category that reflects the level of development of physical, spiritual and social needs, the extent of their satisfaction and the opportunities created for their satisfaction.

It is known that we are all used to evaluate the standard of living of the population by the increase or decrease in the amount of income and consumption per capita. In fact, it is a much broader concept. But so far, there is no effective way to bring these concepts to a single indicator that comprehensively characterizes the quality of life of the population.



According to the recommendations of the United Nations, birth, death, life expectancy, availability of sanitary and hygienic conditions, food consumption, housing, education and cultural opportunities, work such directions as conditions and level of employment, balance of income and expenses, consumer prices, availability of means of transportation, recreation and leisure, social security, guarantee of human rights and freedoms are part of the indicators representing the standard of living .

However, since it is not possible to evaluate all of these indicators in terms of value, the standard of living is evaluated by covering several of these parameters. The most important of them is the volume of income per capita, and this indicator makes it possible to evaluate the standard of living of the country's population, as well as to use it in international comparisons.

It should be noted that the improvement of the standard of living of the population, the level of efficiency of the direct production and service sectors, scientific and technical development, the cultural and educational level and structure of the population, national characteristics, are certainly measures taken by the government. - will depend on the results of actions and practical actions.

According to Article 3 of the Law "On State Statistics", the State Statistics Committee collects, processes and distributes statistical data on socio-economic events and processes and their results. performs the functions of cloaking, storage, summarization, analysis, and publication. It also stipulates that the committee has the right to collect statistical data on the population's standard of living from legal entities and individuals in the prescribed manner through statistical report forms or various observations.

From this point of view, according to the annual statistical work program, based on the data of the selected observations conducted in the relevant ministries and agencies and households, the total and per capita incomes, expenses, education level, health of the population reflecting the standard of living of the population. a number of indicators such as the use of healthcare services, consumption of food products, availability of durable goods, and housing conditions are being formed.

The share of income from production in the total income of the population was 71.5%, of which 69.3% was received from labor activities, 2.1% was received from personal services produced for personal consumption.

The concept of "standard of living of the population" is very complex and multifaceted, and it is difficult to choose an indicator to describe it, therefore, a number of statistical indicators describing various aspects of this term are calculated. Today, the interests of different groups of the population are taken into account, an effective system of employment and a system of payment of wages, measures for social protection of the population are provided to every person with a decent life. In recent years, as a result of the measures implemented by our government to further increase the incomes and living standards of the population, and to provide social support to



the citizens, it is clear that per capita incomes, salaries and pensions have consistently increased. is appearing.

At the same time as the income of the population increases, the conditions for effective use of these incomes are being created in our country due to the localization of consumer goods and the increase of their production volume, expansion of the types of services to the population.

In assessing the standard of living of the population, in addition to per capita income, structural changes in expenses, consumption of basic food products and provision of durable goods, housing conditions, prosperous and modern housing of the population - the provision of places, the development and beautification of the environment in which the population lives, the presence of the necessary infrastructure and its effectiveness, education based on modern requirements, and satisfaction with the health care system are used.

Taking into account the current conditions, the following new system of indicators adapted to the conditions of the market economy is proposed:

- 1) summary indicators;
- 2) incomes of the population;
- 3) population consumption and expenses;
- 4) savings of the population;
- 5) accumulated assets and residences;
- 6) social stratification of the population;
- 7) low-income classes of the population.

Absolute and relative poverty indicators are also used to express the standard of living. Absolute poverty is the absence of income at all or the lack of income necessary to meet the minimum living needs of a person (family). Absolute poverty is more common among the poor, the homeless, and the like.

Relative poverty in Uzbekistan is determined by the amount of income less than the subsistence minimum. In world practice, this indicator is applied to incomes that are less than 40-60% of the average income for the country.

From these data, it can be concluded that today there is still a need for household appliances, such as electric vacuum cleaners, washing machines, computers and air conditioners, among the goods needed in the daily life of the population. In turn, these data indicate that there is a large consumer market in our republic for enterprises that produce such goods and for entities that import goods from foreign countries.

Today, cooperation with a number of foreign organizations is being carried out in order to improve the sample monitoring of households and increase the quality of data. In particular, in cooperation with representatives of the World Bank, improving the methodology, adapting the questionnaires to international standards, introducing modern information and communication technologies in the field, that is, abandoning the paper questionnaires used in the observation process until 2020, and starting from 2021, a full house it is planned to carry out monitoring in farms using tablets.



According to this modern system, which is widely used in developed countries, observation questionnaires are installed on tablets and interviews are conducted using them. Answers given by the respondent to the interview questions are recorded on this tablet and transferred to a single database online. This, in turn, allows monitoring of observations, quality control.

Together with the qualified experts of the World Bank, a national strategy project was developed for the improvement of the statistical system in 2020-2025. This project prepares the ground for a fundamental improvement of our system.

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