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## Issues of Socio-Economic Development of the Living Standard of the Population

**G. T. Samiyeva**

*Associate Professor of the Department of "Innovative Economy" of Kariei*

**B. I. Khaydarov**

*A master's student*

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**Annotation:** The article deals with the issues of socio-economic development of the standard of living of the population and ways to achieve it by providing employment and developing entrepreneurship.

**Key words:** standard of living of the population, socio-economic development, employment of the population, poverty, income inequality of the population, development program.

**INTRODUCTION.** Studying the content, factors, dimensions and problems of socio-economic development has been one of the main tasks of state policy. The effective solution of such important issues largely depends on people's deeper understanding of the secrets of socio-economic development, their requirements and characteristics, laws and regulations, and the purpose and essence of the economic reforms being implemented. As a result of the implementation of selected strategies for ensuring socio-economic development, modernization and diversification of the economy, our country is one of the few countries in the world to ensure stable rates of economic and social development and increase the material well-being of the population.

In particular, "Ensuring the employment of the population, training youth and unemployed citizens in skilled trades at the expense of the state, developing family entrepreneurship, reducing poverty by half until 2026 by providing targeted support to the needy population, establishing a management system in the field of social protection reform, improving the quality and scope of social services, providing the population with clean drinking water, building modern road and communication networks, improving public transport and regular interregional road, rail and air traffic implementation of large projects, solving the housing issue in general, creating comfortable living conditions for the population..." is defined in the New Development Strategy of President Sh. Mirziyoyev.

Review of literature on the subject. Many classic neoclassical economists and Nobel laureates such as D. Ricardo, R. Solow, A. Sen, A. Dittton on the relationship between population income inequality and poverty and economic growth are theoretical and empirical conducted researches in which, based on the analysis of gross domestic consumption, technological development, labor productivity, population health, tax base and other similar factors, economic growth rates in low-poverty societies theoretically proved that it will be higher. Issues related to the socio-economic development of the population's standard of living have been properly studied by a number of domestic and foreign economists, researchers and practitioners.

In particular, Russian and CIS scientists Abakumova N.N., Podovalova R.Y., Averin A.N., Agapov S.A., Romanov YE.Y. It is presented in the research works of N.M., Simbalist A.B., Bachurin A., Bobkov B.N.

In particular, among the economists and researchers from Uzbekistan K.Kh.Abdurahmonov, N.Q.Zokirova, SH.R.Kholmo'minov, R.F.Djumanova, N.M.Ibragimova, M.Z.Mukhitdinova, B.Pardayeva, K.S.Saidov, P.Z.Kashimov and others, research on poverty an attempt was made to study the issues in depth as a separate problem.

The scientific work carried out by the above-mentioned researchers served to provide a wider coverage of issues related to the standard and quality of life of the population, poverty, and also to further enrich the scientific theories of studying the social problems of the population related to socio-economic development. achieved

**RESEARCH METHODS.** The article uses the methods of monographic observation, systematic approach, analysis and synthesis.

**ANALYSIS AND RESULTS.** In the last 2 years, the number of recipients of social benefits in Uzbekistan has increased by 1.3 times, the amount of benefits has increased by 2 times. But this problem will not be completely solved by paying social allowances and financial assistance to the poor or by increasing their amount. In order to increase the standard of living of the population, it is necessary to improve its quality, to solve the main issues such as the population's health, education, provision of housing, and the use of household services.

Sh.Mirziyoyev put forward a proposal to develop a program for raising the standard of living of the population and socio-economic development together with the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program and other international organizations. Deep and comprehensive research was conducted based on international standards, and it was emphasized that, first of all, it is necessary to create a new methodology covering the concept of "poverty", its definition criteria and evaluation methods.

As a result of consistent socio-economic reforms, the share of income from business activities in population income is increasing. In the following years, the indicator in this regard increased from 10.6 percent to 58.6 percent. This is one of the highest indicators in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States. - is a proof of the importance of not only economic, but also social development of our country today. The purpose of the theoretical study of socio-economic development is to get acquainted with the problems of economic development and their solutions, to study the theories of economic growth. The intensification of these problems, the increase in demand for prevention determines the relevance of the chosen topic.

The concept of standard of living of the population can be defined as the level of provision of material and spiritual benefits necessary for their living and satisfaction of people's needs with these benefits.

The system of indicators of the standard of living of the population recommended by the UN includes the following groups:

1. Birth and death rates and other demographic indicators.
2. Sanitary conditions of living.
3. Consumption of food products.
4. Accommodation conditions.
5. Information and culture.
6. Working and employment conditions.
7. Incomes and expenses of the population.
8. Cost of living and consumer prices.
9. Vehicles.
10. Organization of recreation.

11. Social security.

12. Human freedom.

In addition to these basic indicators, some more informational indicators are distinguished: GDP per capita, national income per capita, income per capita appropriate consumption volume and others.

The set of goods necessary for people's life activities includes such diverse needs as working conditions, education, health care, food and housing quality. The level of satisfaction of people's needs depends on the level of individual and family income of society members. Living standards can be measured at the national level (for the entire population) and at the stratified micro level (for a specific group of the population). The first approach makes it possible to determine the standard of living of the population in different countries according to the gross domestic product per capita and make a comparative analysis.

Comparison of the dynamics of income distribution by population groups is carried out on the basis of the consumer budget. There are several types of consumer budgets: average family budget, high income budget, minimum income budget, pensioners and other social groups budget, among them.

The lower limit of well-being can be determined by such a limit of family income that reproduction of the labor force cannot be ensured at a lower level of income. This level comes out as the minimum level of material security or subsistence level (the beginning of poverty).

In the conditions of the market economy, the average income is determined by the incomes of the so-called "middle class". Such a group's consumer basket includes a house, a car, a yard, modern home furnishings, opportunities to travel and educate their children, securities, and jewelry.

A market economy requires the existence of a high-income or "rich" stratum of the population, which includes a very small amount of the population who can afford to purchase high-quality goods and services.

**CONCLUSION.** The standard of living is inextricably linked with the way of life of people. Lifestyle is a socio-economic category that reflects the type and methods of life activity of people (society, social class, individual) in the national and world community. Lifestyle covers various aspects of human life, namely:

1. labor, social forms of its organization;
2. forms of life and free time use;
3. participation in political and social life;
4. forms of meeting material and spiritual needs;
5. norms and rules of behavior of people in everyday life

Indicators representing the standard of living are different and are closely related to the concept of standard of living.

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