

**THEORETICAL AND SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF  
THE POPULATION'S WELL-BEING**

**Ismatov Sharofiddin Asatullayevich**

Teacher of Termiz University of Economics and Service

**Annotation:** In this article, an attempt was made to explain the theoretical and scientific foundations of the development of the well-being of the population.

**Key words:** Village, community, country, republic, Uzbekistan, production, enterprise, farm, farmer, economy, homestead, human, resource, region, place.

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. Sometimes different terms mean the same thing, and in other cases, the difference between them acquires a certain character, the meaning is significantly different. At the same time, it is necessary to note the interdependence of these concepts. In the 70s and 80s, the concept of "lifestyle" was widely used. Here, quality indicators of life activities are represented by "lifestyle", and quantitative indicators are represented by "standard of living". At the same time, there are 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 extent of their 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. The standard of living is determined by the composition and level of needs for various benefits, which change regularly, on the other hand, by the opportunities to satisfy needs, the situation in the market of goods and services, the income of the population, and the wages of workers. But both the amount of wages and the standard of living depend on the level of efficiency of the production and service sectors, the level of scientific and technical development, the cultural and educational level and composition of the population, national characteristics, and political power. The standard of living is determined by a system of indicators that give an idea of a certain aspect of a person's life. In order to get detailed information about the standard of living, it is necessary to study in depth the income and needs of the population, the level and composition of consumption, the level of provision of housing, property, cultural and household goods, etc.

Indicators representing the standard of living are different and are closely related to the concept of standard of living. Indicators of the standard of living are divided into general and private types. General indicators include 1) national income; 2) the consumption fund; 3) the share of the consumption fund of national wealth per capita is entered. These indicators represent the general level of socio-economic development of the society. Economic indicators represent the economic aspects of human and social life, the economic possibilities of meeting needs. Indicators reflecting the level of nominal and real incomes, employment, etc., are included among economic indicators. These indicators are inextricably linked with the reproduction of the labor force and the population, and reveal its economic basis. This is especially evident in the weight of population incomes and their differentiation. Socio-demographic indicators represent the population's age, gender, professional-qualification structure, physical reproduction of the labor force. They are reflected in social indicators and are closely related to the development of the social sphere and economy in general. These factors

create an idea about the natural basis of demography, i.e. the change in the number of the population, some of its groups, and the life expectancy. The division of indicators into objective and subjective types is explained by the need to justify changes in a person's life. While objective indicators have an objective economic, technical, etc. base, subjective indicators take into account the satisfaction of population groups or individuals with work, family relationships, income, work, lifestyle, etc. is taken. Value and natural indicators. Value indicators include all income indicators and other indicators in the form of money, including the volume of goods circulation, services, transportation, savings and investments, etc. Quantitative and qualitative indicators are important in expressing the standard of living. Quantity indicators determine the volume of consumption of certain material goods and services. Quality indicators allow to qualitatively assess the well-being of the population. They include the level of provision of material goods, service consumption, food, information, skills, long-term social and household goods. 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 (gross domestic product, consumption fund, cost of living index, etc.);
- 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.

There are interdependent relationships in the economy, without solving them, it is impossible to improve the prosperity of the country. These include:

decrease in income of the population;  
the emergence of unemployment;  
inflation etc.

Today, most of the enterprises in Uzbekistan have been taken out of state control. But the main sources of income are in the hands of the state. The importance of the public sector will increase for the implementation of complex and costly activities. There is a need to set up the tax system correctly, to levy higher taxes on enterprises with high incomes, and to support less developing industries. According to Uzbekistan's model of transition to a market economy, the history of prices of goods and services in the domestic market was not immediately liberalized, as in other Commonwealth countries. It was done step by step. The initial stage includes the period from the second half of 1991 to July 1994, that is, before the introduction of the national currency, when liberal policies were implemented in the field of income formation on the basis of soft monetary and budgetary policies. In the second stage - during the years 1994-1996, when stricter monetary and budgetary policies began to be applied, the income policy also underwent changes. While giving a positive assessment to the principle that the population's income from working in the field of entrepreneurship and private labor activity is increasing, it is also necessary to note the principle that the role of salary as an incentive is decreasing. This encourages people to avoid taxation and look for second and third sources of income. In

addition, the unproductive level of wages does not encourage the work of producers, creative work and leads to a further decrease in its quality. The low average salary in education and health care is of particular concern, as this is the reason for the low quality of teaching in educational institutions and treatment in public hospitals. Population income is the sum of money and natural funds received or produced by the population or its family members during a certain period. In human life, the level and structure of the population's needs and demands directly depends on the amount of income. Incomes of the population - all incomes from agricultural products: farming, livestock, poultry products, gardens, plots of vegetable and fruit crops, personal estates, and products prepared for personal and family needs from the gifts of nature. . Part of the income is used to ensure material well-being, and the other part is used for the use of services. The composition of needs is affected not only by the increase in monetary income, but also by the change in the composition of the population, the growth of its scientific and cultural level. In the conditions of the market economy, a new source of income appears - income from business or business income. These incomes are a reward for the function performed by the entrepreneur: channeling work, capital, natural resources for the production of goods and services; managing the company, making decisions on introducing innovations, spending money with risk. These incomes are formed by the profit that remains after paying the interest for the loan by the entrepreneur. This variable amount depends on the result of management. Profits can be legal or illegal, depending on the efficiency of the economy or not. An important source of income of the population is social consumption funds, which is a method of distribution of consumption through the collective form. According to various estimates, this source of income accounts for 1/5 to 1/3 of the total income per capita.

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