

**INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE STATE BUDGET FUNDS WHICH ARE
SPENT TO INCREASE THE INCOME OF THE POPULATION IN THE REGIONS**

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Abstract: Private entrepreneurship and business activities are of great importance in the country's achievement of economic freedom and development. But their operation and implementation is carried out directly through mathematical models. In this article, the role and importance of small business and private entrepreneurship and the methods of econometric analysis are mentioned. In addition, the percentage of small business and entrepreneurship in years is given by indicators and figures in their fields.

Key words: Poverty, rural areas, poverty level, employment, poor population, urbanization.

The economic development of our country is directly related to its economic independence, the standard of living of the people, and the level of employment of labor resources with the development of small business and private entrepreneurship. As a result of the further liberalization, simplification and cheapening of all processes related to doing business in our republic, the measures taken to support small business and private business subjects and the administrative documents being adopted, the role of small business in the economy of our country is getting stronger and stronger. is going. As a result of the great attention and support of the state to the field of small business and private entrepreneurship, its share in the country's gross domestic product is increasing year by year. In particular, in January-March 2021, the share of small entrepreneurship in GDP was 45%1, and the share of small entrepreneurship (business) subjects in the main sectors of the economy was 95.9% in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 73.6% in construction. %, 41.1% in services and 21.5% in industry.

Every year, a number of reforms are implemented in our country to ensure the employment of the population, as well as the mechanisms of employment for vacant and quota jobs are being improved, and effective measures are taken to develop effective forms of self-employment. is going In its place, a number of regulatory and legal measures aimed at encouraging the population's work activity and entrepreneurial initiatives, ensuring the employment of the socially vulnerable sections of the population, increasing the access to public services, quality and speed of employment documents are being accepted. Currently, there is still a high level of tension in the labor market in the regions, the establishment of permanent jobs, the provision of employment for young people, women, members of low-income families, especially in rural areas, as well as foreign labor There are some problems with the regulation of migration processes. In the field of employment, the level of credit allocation, counseling and other necessary services for the population and business entities remains low. Employment is the employment of the able-bodied population in socially useful work, related to the satisfaction of personal and social needs of citizens, and does not conflict with laws, and provides labor income. Employment refers to interpersonal relations involving the employee in specific labor cooperation based on the social division of labor. Employment is not limited to salaried work in enterprises and organizations of various forms of ownership, but also includes self-employment, self-employment, work in a private household, household employment, and child care. Employment is a relationship between two parties, usually based on a wage-earning contract where one party is the employer, a non-profit organization, cooperative or other organization is

the employee. Employment is usually regulated on the basis of regulatory and legal documents in the field of labor. According to official data, in 2019, the highest share of employed women in the total number of jobs in our Republic was in Tashkent city (46.7%), Navoi (45.6%), Bukhara (45%) and Fergana (44.2%) regions. if correct, the highest percentage of employed men is Surkhandarya (65.1%), Kashkadarya (61.9%), Samarkand (61.2%), Jizzakh (60.4%) and Sirdarya (60 .0 %) are accounted for by the regions. On the contrary, the lowest percentage of employed women was in Surkhandarya (34.9%), Kashkadarya (38.1%), Samarkand (38.8%) and Jizzakh (39.6%) regions. the lowest percentage of men corresponds to Tashkent city (53.3%), Navoi (54.4%), Bukhara (55%), and Fergana (55.8%) regions.

Population income - the amount of money and in-kind (in the form of products) and provided free services belonging to all residents; population's contribution to national income. The source of total income of the population consists of wages, pensions, scholarships, allowances, rewards, profits, dividends, loan and lottery winnings, interest paid by banks, rents and leases from real estate, insurance coverage, and others. In market conditions, the largest part of the population's income is in the form of money. Residents of the village also receive income from their homestead, and it is part of natural income. Also, free products and services are provided to the population in need of assistance (free food, clothing, medicine, transport and communal services, etc.); these are natural incomes. Population incomes are divided into nominal and real incomes. Nominal income is the income received by the population in the form of a certain amount of money, and its purchasing power may decrease under the influence of inflation. Real income shows how much consumer goods and services can actually be purchased with monetary income. Real income per capita is a generalized and comprehensive indicator of the standard of living of the population. In the economy, the income in the hands of the population after deducting all mandatory and voluntary payments (taxes, loan money, contributions) from the gross monetary income is also important. Taxes have a strong impact on the amount of income that reaches the hands of the population. In developed countries, wages make up 2/3 of income. If the country has a lot of private property priority, rent, population savings, the interest paid by the bank will be significant. In the conditions of the market economy, the population's income is formed from income from work, entrepreneurship, property and transfers (allowances and assistance money given to the poor from the budget). Transfers are non-market income, the rest are market income. In the conditions of the transition to the market economy, new types of income typical of the market system (entrepreneurship, property income, etc.) are increasing in the incomes of the population in Uzbekistan.

Today, the world population is 7.8 billion people. Providing food products to the rapidly growing population is becoming an urgent issue in the countries of the world. The number of people living in hunger in the world has reached 864 million people. It can be seen that as the population increases, a number of problems arise in providing food products and increasing their income. A number of measures to increase the income of rural residents are being implemented in all countries of the world. At the same time, practical works are being carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan to increase the income of the population and reduce the level of poverty. Therefore, in the "New Development Strategy of Uzbekistan" for 2022-2026 put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev, it was stated that the income of agricultural workers should be doubled. In the first years of independence in our republic, the indicators of the population's income were at a low level. One of the main reasons for this is the views left over from the former Soviet system and the planned market economy system.

Unemployed - persons who are officially registered as unemployed in accordance with the law, as well as those who do not have a paid job or income-generating activity, are independently looking for work and are ready to get a job if such a job is offered. temporarily unemployed persons of working age². Unemployment is one of the major socio-economic problems that directly affects human interests. For many people, losing a job causes a decrease in the quality of family life, a disturbance in their personal life, and it has a serious psychological impact on a person. In actual economic life, unemployment is manifested in the form of an excess of the supply of labor force over the demand for it. The reason for unemployment is different: Labor productivity increases with the development of technology. In the economy, the balance of total supply and demand is disturbed, the decrease in the market demand for goods reduces the demand for labor force, as a result, part of the labor force becomes redundant. With the development of the economy, the demand for skilled labor will increase, and the unskilled will no longer be needed; when the population grows faster than the number of workers, a part of it becomes redundant and becomes unemployed. Looking at the official data of the Republican State Statistics Committee, the unemployment rate in 2019 increased by 3.8% compared to 2016, by 3.2% compared to 2017, and by 0.3% compared to 2018. decreased to Statistical data show that the economic growth in Uzbekistan has not been accompanied by an increase in the number of stable jobs and employment. Including, in the above tables, we studied the level of employment, unemployment and economic activity of women, men, in the formal and informal sectors. Research shows that the low level of employment among women is related to the low level of economic activity of women. Employment in the informal sector is much higher than employment in the formal sector. The high level of foreign labor migration has a serious impact on the labor market in Uzbekistan.

Conclusion: As stated in the introduction of the article, the main goal of the research is to develop practical suggestions for reducing the level of poverty by increasing the income of the population of rural areas of Uzbekistan. For this purpose, the questionnaire received from the public by other researchers related to the field was also used. As a result, ensuring employment of the population in rural areas became important. For this purpose, it is necessary to deliver infrastructures to peripheral regions, i.e., non-urbanized regions, and to build production facilities, i.e., factories and enterprises there. It was shown that it is necessary to increase the share of income from labor in the population income of rural areas. Also, introduction of subsidies and low-interest loans to the residents of rural areas to start their own business activities, and to provide them with sufficient instructions from experts to start their own business and business activities. necessity was studied.

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