

## **The Most Important Aspects of Studying the Living Standards of the Population**

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### ***Abstract***

*This article discusses issues related to the study of social protection, living standards and well-being, as well as the standard of living of the population.*

**Keywords:** *standard of living, welfare, social protection, consumption, poverty.*

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**INTRODUCTION.** Uzbekistan has created the necessary conditions to ensure a gradual increase in social protection, wages and other incomes. In turn, this will play an important role in increasing the income of the population, increasing its purchasing power, expanding production and ensuring sustainable economic development in the country. Achieving a high level of material well-being, health and safety of the population, creating political, economic and social conditions for creating guarantees for their implementation is today the main direction of state social policy. This direction will be achieved through the implementation of an appropriate socio-economic policy aimed at ensuring a decent life and free development for everyone. An increase in poverty rates is observed for the first time in twenty years, and it is associated primarily with the pandemic, the fight against which had the most negative impact on the economies of the world. Last year, an additional 120 million people fell below the poverty line.

There is a strong link between poverty and human rights. The Vienna Declaration and Program of Action of the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights states the following:

- the existence of widespread extreme poverty hinders the full and effective enjoyment of human rights;
- its immediate relief and final elimination must remain a task of paramount importance for the international community.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS.** The methods of the research are theoretical analysis and generalization of scientific and methodical literature, Internet materials, content analysis, and pedagogical supervision.

Based on this the goal of our research is the study of the causes and consequences of direct violations of basic human rights. During the research we used methods of induction and deduction, the method of system analysis, a statistical method.

**RESULTS.** The world we live in is extremely unequal. The richest man in the world reportedly earned 15 billion euros in 2010. In order to understand how shocking this “earnings” looks, let's look at the annual gross national product (GNP) of some countries. Afghanistan, with a population of 29 million, had a GNP of 10 billion euros in 2009; The GNP of Georgia with a population of 4 million was 8 billion euros. Thus, we live in a world where one billionaire earns more per year than the entire production of entire countries. Gross inequality and poverty affect not only developing regions, but rich countries as well. In Europe, the homeless still sleep on the streets, families are evicted from their apartments because they can't pay their rent, children don't get enough food, and older people struggle to keep their homes warm in the winter.

Poverty is not just destiny; it is a matter of social justice and respect for human rights. There are a number of ways to define and assess the level of poverty. Differences in definitions and measurements represent not only a different approach to the collection and analysis of statistics, but also lead to different approaches to combating poverty. As a rule, poverty is assessed as either absolute or relative poverty. In both cases, a poverty threshold or level is defined, and people below that threshold are considered poor. Absolute poverty (also called extreme poverty) is the lack of sufficient resources to meet basic necessities of life, including safe drinking water, food, or sanitation.

The poverty rate is often calculated on the basis of income: if the income of a person or family falls below a certain level, which is considered the minimum required for a reasonable standard of living, then that person or family is considered poor.

The World Bank currently defines absolute poverty as living on less than US\$1.25 (equivalent to approximately €0.9) a day. The World Bank estimated that in 2005, 1.4 billion people lived in absolute poverty. And these World Bank figures for absolute poverty are often the most quoted in the media and also used by governments and NGOs. At the same time, although the World Bank claims that absolute poverty has been declining since the 1980s, a number of researchers have criticized the Bank's estimation methodology and said that the extent of absolute poverty is underestimated.

New approaches to solving problems related to the standard of living of the population reduce the concept of poverty in the enterprise (organizations, firms), the regulation of wages and social and labor relations directly affects the assessment of employees' services.

It is also shown that knowledge of theoretical issues of income policy, methods and mechanisms of their formation at different levels and for different groups of the population has an impact on the reduction of the low-income part of the population. The standard of living of the population is a complex and multifaceted concept, characterized by the totality of the prevailing socio-economic conditions of life and human activity. The study of the standard of living of the population is relevant for all countries, especially for cross-country comparisons, regardless of the level of socio-economic development of society.

The most important aspects of studying the standard of living of the population are:

- assessment of the main qualitative characteristics of a person who is a participant in economic activity (the ability to lead a healthy lifestyle in order to achieve a high level of continuity; opportunities to receive education, sufficient funds for a decent life and the acquisition of high professional qualities);
- assessment of nominal and real incomes;
- to study the nature of the provision of the population with housing, durable consumer goods.

The standard of living of the population is a set of conditions and indicators that characterize the well-being of the population, the level of consumption of goods and services, the rate of satisfaction of the basic needs of people. In other words, the standard of living is the level of development and satisfaction of the needs of a person living in society, which is determined by the level of usefulness of consuming various goods or received for consumption.

One of the important issues in assessing the level and quality of life is the identification and compilation of a list of indicators that reveal the structure and content of the concept. To describe the welfare of the population, definitions of the level and quality of life are used, such as "standard of living", "welfare", "way of life", "quality of life", which describe the history of development. a number of concepts are used, such as provision of basic goods and services to households and households, income and consumption stratification, subsistence level, poverty rate and standard of living.

The standard of living of the population is the most important criterion for assessing the effectiveness of the country's socio-economic policy, the implementation of which is the main goal of social development. The standard of living of the population primarily serves as the main source of satisfaction of personal needs for goods and services. The inevitable inequality in income and wealth is accompanied by a corresponding stratification in terms of living standards and social stratification. The policy of regulating incomes of the population is aimed at creating a decent standard of living for all segments of the population.

The standard of living is a complex socio-economic category characterized by various indicators. An important part of the standard of living is a block of general economic indicators, including income, consumption and expenses. Consumption is the main goal of any production. The moderate survival and development of man can only be determined by his continuous consumption of material wealth, hence the fact that the production of material wealth by society must also be continuous. Modern production is a complex, branched and complex organism that determines the life and activities of the population, as well as the standard of living.

The results of a person's production activity constitute the totality of the economic wealth of society, and the part of the products of his labor necessary to satisfy material needs is called economic needs. In turn, production has a direct impact on the development of man and his needs. Material wealth is created, which determines the level of satisfaction of human needs and ways of consuming these resources, and thereby forms a certain composition of the human consumer.

The technical and technological renewal of production leads to a sharp qualitative change and renewal of the material world created by it, the world in which a person actually lives, and thereby to a change and renewal of his entire way of life, which gives rise to new needs. The inability to fully meet these needs, especially spending more than 50% of income on basic material needs, as well as the lack of savings, reflect perceptions of poverty.

Poverty is the result of the life of society. Alienation of a person from property, its products, conditions deprives him of self-consciousness and comprehensive development, leads to incomplete satisfaction of material needs.

Poverty cannot be eradicated because it stems from human nature and the laws of the market economy. But poverty can be reduced, for which the socio-economic policy pursued by the state, competition, motivational factors play a decisive role and have a direct impact.

The lowest risk of becoming poor is higher or incomplete higher education in families with high average per capita income, groups living in the center of the capital, managers, private sector workers, professions in demand on the labor market and young people at the age of 29 (easier to find a place than senior employees ). Poverty is a multilevel phenomenon that is not limited to income or consumption. If human development consists in expanding one's opportunities for a decent and healthy life, then in this sense, poverty is the absence or serious limitation of such opportunities.

Three main areas - low income, knowledge and living conditions are reflected in different aspects, and this is a special indicator or poverty index. It should be noted that the poverty index represents the consumption of income, and this is determined by the UN ratio of less than 1 or 2 dollars a day puts the rich population into the category of the poor.

With low incomes, food security limits, as per capita consumption is calculated at 2101 kcal per day, and this is not allowed for everyone.

**DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS.** Among low-income households, the following factors have a significant impact:

- living in the countryside;
- the presence in the family of three or more children under the age of 16 years;
- heads of households have specialized secondary education.

Poverty can be combated and prevented in several ways:

- economic measures aimed at improving the standard of living of an individual worker and the population as a whole (income, employment policy, investments, taxes, targeted social assistance);
- objectively protect the population from various dangers (disability, disability, illness, disability, unemployment, old age, death, loss of a breadwinner) and improve the efficiency of the system of child allowances, allowances for certain groups of the population;
- improvement of the system of social assistance (material or medical assistance, free food, protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, social services at home, in kindergartens, housing for the needy).

The total family income taken into account when calculating the average monthly gross income includes the following income received by family members:

- income in the form of wages;
- property income;
- income in the form of an individual entrepreneur;
- the amount of income from family members working abroad or doing business;
- pensions, scholarships and allowances (with the exception of family pensions or material assistance in the manner prescribed by this regulation);
- Income from running a personal subsidiary (farm) economy;
- other income established by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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