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## Issues of Increasing Population Level and Welfare

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the ongoing positive work in our country to improve the standard of living and welfare of the population and the scientific and theoretical views of our economists in the interpretation of the authors, as well as conclusions and recommendations.

**Keywords:** standard of living, well-being, quality of life, lifestyle, agriculture, service, poverty, low income.

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In our country, there was a need to create a concept of improving the well-being of the population in accordance with the new socio-economic conditions. In its formation, some rules of the "Quality of Life" concept, which has been widely used in global practice in recent years, can be used. Because this concept forms the conditions that define a person's physical, mental and social well-being. Here it is not only about objective factors that evaluate the quality of life (food, housing, employment, level of education), but concepts such as "well-being", "happiness", "satisfaction", "pleasure" are subjective feelings of a person. is also being discussed. For example, the level of health, family relationships, work, financial situation, creativity, etc. are important components of satisfaction.

V. Bobkov, A. Pochinok and other economists defined the concept of "well-being" as follows: well-being is the provision of the population with material, social, cultural and spiritual resources necessary for life, that is, elements, services and conditions that satisfy human needs.

The standard of living of the population is considered the most important criterion for evaluating the effectiveness of the country's socio-economic policy, and its implementation is the main goal of society's development. First of all, the standard of living is characterized by the combination and interdependence of two components: the provision of material and non-material resources of the population and their level of consumption.

I. Hasanov, A. Eminov think about the level of increasing the income of rural families in the conditions of the market economy.

- determination of consumer requirements, assessment of their development opportunities and determination of the form, method and order of satisfaction;
- increase the income structure of the population and determine the prospects for change;
- predicting the growth of consumption and improving its composition;
- changing the structure of consumer demand;
- determining the ways and terms of solving the housing problem;

➤ development of services, education, culture, healthcare, as well as transport and communication.

A. Kadirov "In order to ensure social equality, a number of social events are being implemented in our republic. In particular, minimum wages and other payments were usually increased in advance, linked to changes in prices, which ensured that the population remained solvent and did not allow the standard of living to fall sharply. In this way, by increasing the minimum wage, an increase in the average wage and monetary income of the population was achieved," he says. A. Akobirova reminds that one of the main indicators of raising the standard of living of the population in the conditions of the market economy is an adequate salary.

R.Karlibaeva, I.Danabaev express the opinion that the priority directions of development of rural infrastructure should not only aim to raise the standard of living in villages, but also to develop all sectors and industries in the same direction.

In this regard, N. Mahmudov writes, "By taking a broader approach to the issue of socio-economic modeling of rural development and welfare, ensuring rural development and welfare is carried out on the basis of activities that are directly related to each other and have their own characteristics." According to him, the well-being of the life of the villagers depends on the effective organization and management of the production process there. The production process, in turn, is inextricably linked with the activities of the supply and service sectors with specific quantitative units.

Thus, the concept of "Quality of life" includes human interactions with the environment. They represent the extent to which needs are met and the extent to which existing capabilities are in line with expected capabilities. In addition, the implementation of the rules of the concept serves as the main foundation for the further improvement of the living conditions and well-being of the villagers. For this, it will be necessary to study the conditions of the villages, to evaluate their interaction with the environment, to use the available opportunities, to meet their needs and to adapt to the expected opportunities.

Quality of life means, in a broad sense, the satisfaction of the population with their life in terms of various needs and interests. This concept includes characteristics and indicators of the standard of living, work and recreation, housing conditions, social security and guarantees, maintenance of legal order, natural and climatic conditions, indicators of environmental protection, availability of free time and opportunities for its rational use, and finally, peace. , embraces calm, domestic comfort and stability.

Quality of life is a category that includes objective and sociological components that go beyond the economy, i.e. satisfaction of needs and interests, satisfaction of people with life.

The transition period as a long-term process conditionally includes intermediate processes such as deepening of economic reforms and liberalization of the economy, democratization of society, and modernization of the country.

It is necessary to pay attention to three changes that have become the most important characteristic of the period of transition to the market economy. These are the "loss of the state" of the task of individual disposal of resources, the budget crisis and transformational decline, the formation of a multi-level economy at the expense of large and small economic entities in the form of new ownership.

Of course, the democratization of social life in the conditions of the market economy gradually opens a wide path for entrepreneurs. The return of property to the producers, the full transition to the market economy will lead to an increase in the standard of living of the population.

The system of international statistical indicators is also used in the detailed study of the living conditions, well-being and living standards of the population. International statistics of living standards have been developed since the second half of the 20th century. In 1960, the UN working group created a system of indicators of the standard of living in the report on the principles of determining and evaluating the standard of living of the population. The last version of the system of indicators reflecting the standard of living of the population was developed by UN International Statistics in 1978. It includes indicators belonging to 12 groups:

1. Birth, death and other demographic description of people.
2. Sanitary and hygienic conditions.
3. Food consumption.
4. Housing conditions.
5. Information and culture.
6. Labor and employment conditions.
7. Income and expenses.
8. Cost of living and consumer prices.
9. Vehicles.
10. Organization of recreation.
11. Social security.
12. Human freedom.

These indicators protect the interests of the general population, improve housing conditions, labor and employment levels, sanitation and hygiene conditions, social support, organize recreation, and increase the well-being of the population.

Scientists define the concept of standard of living in different ways.

By following an active social policy in Uzbekistan, the population is provided with free services, social assistance is provided to its needy groups. If we consider the trends of living well-being in the regions of our country, especially in rural areas, which are not related to the level of income, education, healthcare, provision of communal services, provision of clean drinking water and heat are among the service sectors. Inequalities in access to these services persist.

Although incomes have started to increase during the transition to market relations, the quality of services provided to the population in rural areas is still insufficient. After all, several factors influence the improvement of the living conditions of rural residents. It is observed that these factors are interconnected, that there is a certain relationship between them, that the development of one affects the change of the other. For example, the higher the production, the higher the welfare. However, the growth rate of welfare is not the same as the growth rate of the economy. Because it depends on how much of the income is spent on consumption.

It depends on the amount of savings. The distribution of income is also important. Distribution is influenced by the social commitment of its participants. If the social functions of the state are strengthened, its consumption in the gross income will be greater. As companies take on greater liabilities, their share of profits also increases. Finally, if the majority of social needs are met at the expense of the population's income, its contribution to income increases. In the market system, the main part of gross income goes to households.

Such distribution of income refers to its remaining part after accumulation.

Since the level of economic and social well-being characterizes the quality of life, the World Bank considers their indicators in the human well-being index. Since it is a measure of quality of life, its generalized indicator does not always correspond to the level of economic well-being. If economic well-being is directly related to the level of production, social well-being is also related to the accumulated national wealth, for example, intellectual potential, the size of non-productive funds. All aspects of welfare are summed up in the national welfare fund. It is a sum of consumer funds and non-productive investments aimed at improving people's livelihood.

In our opinion, in order to improve the standard of living and conditions of the population, it is necessary to take a serious approach to the issue of modeling in order to determine the level of consumption of the population in many ways, to assess the possibilities of their development, and to develop the perspectives of determining the forms and methods of meeting their needs.

In assessing the living conditions and well-being of the population, its consumption costs are also of incomparable importance. The analysis of the state of these expenditures showed that a number of problems closely related to their prospective evaluation should be solved. The following sources of information were used to provide a preliminary prospective assessment:

- a) the dynamics of money expenses and incomes of rural residents of the region;
- b) the budget of rural residents of the region;
- c) regional consumption budget.

During the analysis of interdependence, a system of preliminary assessment of material benefits and services received by the villagers is derived.

Based on the above, it is necessary to solve a number of problems in order to widely use econometric modeling, taking into account the climate, customs and conditions of the market economy of each region in order to improve the living conditions, lifestyle and standard of living of the population in the modernization of the country:

- elimination of differences in the field of service between the village and the city;
- modeling of the priority development of market infrastructure entities serving in the regions;
- improvement of the competitive environment between market infrastructure entities providing services in the regions;
- priority development of excellent technological processes that produce competitive products by introducing modern advanced technologies in the regions;
- modeling of the fuller involvement of production funds and labor forces in economic circulation, that is, management of the correct use of limited resources of society.

It is clear to all of us that in the course of today's economic reforms in our country, great attention is paid to the urbanization of villages, that is, to the improvement of the living conditions and well-being of the villagers. Remarkable work is being done, especially in terms of development of service sectors and deepening of economic reforms in this area. Therefore, due to the large production volume and technologically large enterprises processing agricultural products were transformed into joint-stock companies.

Quantitative indicators of material security of the population (per capita national product and income, consumption of food products, basic non-manufactured goods, services, housing, etc.) occupied a high place in the past. Life expectancy, mortality, including infant mortality,

unemployment, income inequality, educational attainment, environmental conditions, and other such indicators are now prioritized. A number of service industries serve to develop them, especially in rural areas, by introducing modern advanced technologies, forming a competitive service environment, improving living conditions and increasing the well-being of the population.

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