

**MEASURES TO INCREASE THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE POPULATION IN
THE STATE'S SOCIAL POLICY**

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Many factors influence the economic development of a country and the social sphere. In particular, its level largely depends on the role of the state or market system in the economy. Therefore, the development of the national economy is achieved mainly through the following methods:

- 1) the use of market methods of organizing the economy;
- 2) centralized management of the economy solely by the state;
- 3) state intervention in the process of reproduction and labor and the combination of market methods.

Many studies of foreign and domestic scientists are devoted to the problems of managing the processes of socio-economic development of the regional system. In particular, Russian researchers V.K. Krutikov, Y.V. Zaysev, T.V. Dorozhkina, O.I. Kostina, O.V. The work of the Fedorovs examines the elements and characteristics of the regional socio-economic system, programmatic methods of regional management, foreign and local practices of regional management, modern management innovations, including socio-psychological aspects. The article by A.V. Pogonin identifies the main factors of regional development, taking into account the key role of cities and clusters. It considered issues related to determining the place of cities in the hierarchy of territories. The authorship model of the cluster was proposed. The article by D.A. Kondratyev defined the classification of socio-economic processes.

The concept and essence of the socio-economic development of the formation of a rural municipality are discussed. The research of M.A. Nikolaev, M.Y. Makhotaeva is devoted to the presentation of issues of regional economy and management. In particular, the authors present the conceptual apparatus, as well as the main theoretical approaches to the study of processes in territorial systems at various levels. The monograph, edited by Professor M.Y. Sheresheva, examines the theoretical aspects of studying the interaction of municipalities in the network, and discusses practical methods and approaches to its modeling. The monographs of M.A. Anishenko, O.K. Volivak and other authors present theoretical approaches and understandings, analytical reviews, and practical solutions in certain areas of science and education. The article by Uzbek researcher H.S. Asadov analyzes the dynamics of economic growth in the regions of our country, their stratification, changes in the structure of the regional economy, and existing imbalances. Along with this, the goals and objectives of managing socio-economic processes are proposed, in which the level of "demand and consumption" is the main criterion. In the scientific works of I.I. Geisin and others, the preservation of the natural environment and labor productivity, material wealth were proposed as criteria for assessing the development of the region, determining the "quality of the population". From a methodological point of view, great

attention should be paid to the requirements for building a management system for the agro-industrial complex at the present stage. A three-stage approach to modeling the management of socio-economic development in the countryside was also proposed. At the same time, it is necessary to develop methods for digitizing models for managing the socio-economic development of rural areas. There are different views on the criteria for assessing the socio-economic development of a region. Researchers have proposed the “level of demand and consumption” indicator as a criterion for its assessment. Some studies have proposed the “population quality” indicator of regional development. This involves calculating the quality index of the population.

The population quality indicator is calculated as the ratio of the number of people with physiological defects in natural growth to the number of population growth in the current year. In the current conditions, social policy is considered a powerful tool for the rapid development of the economy and the formation of new labor-employment relations in the countryside. Solving social problems of labor, life, culture, and satisfaction of the interests and needs of people should be considered the main activity of all state and economic bodies, including public organizations. The main directions of developing a program for the socio-economic development of the regions are as follows:

1. First, it is necessary to assess the current demographic situation, population growth trends, and forecast the size of the population, labor resources, and their age and age composition. On this basis, it is necessary to identify the most important directions of demographic policy in relation to the demographic situation in the region and the utilization of labor resources in the region as a whole.
2. The most important indicator of the standard of living of the population is the per capita consumption of food and other goods. Therefore, forecasting the population's demand for food products and their prices allows us to determine, firstly, the necessary level of income of the population, and secondly, the volumes of labor allocated for consumption by the rural and urban population. The program should include a special section for forecasting food supply, taking into account population growth and the need for per capita employment. In this regard, a forecast is provided for the development of agriculture in the private and individual sectors. In this regard, the ecological situation in the agriculture of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the formation of land, water and labor resources, the introduction of technologies, the specialization of farms and a number of other socio-economic factors should be taken into account.
3. The program should pay great attention to the development of the social infrastructure of the village. It is necessary to forecast the needs of the village in housing, health care facilities, kindergartens and schools, taking into account population growth. All this will allow us to work out the relevant sections of the program for the social reconstruction of the village and set the goals for achieving them.
4. The social development of the village cannot be considered in isolation from the economic conditions of the functioning and development of agriculture and other branches of material production. The purposeful definition of socio-economic development programs, the adoption of basic management decisions, make it possible to monitor the process and, if necessary, make timely adjustments to the programs. All this prevents the possibility of subjectivity in managing and planning to increase the living standards of the population. In this regard, it is necessary to develop criteria for assessing the socio-economic development of the regions in which the

programs are being developed. The dynamics of changes in the quality coefficient and average intelligence coefficient of the population over time indicate the direction of development of this increase and allow for timely analysis of the reasons and the adoption of the necessary decisions, that is, to manage population growth.

The essence of the proposed criterion is reflected in the global development model: the number and quality of the population should be maintained at a level at which the production of necessary material goods does not lead to a deterioration in the indicators of the natural environment of people. To implement such a model, the authors proposed the creation of global monitoring systems - population, natural (ecological, weather, etc.) environment, and production systems. Such systems should be part of local or regional systems, since these systems are interconnected in the exchange of goods and their recycling.

From this, a model of local (territorial) development is built, based on the concept of recycling. Its main condition is considered to be "preservation of the natural environment and ensuring the necessary quality of life in this area". To ensure the sustainable development of regions, human activity should not exert such a burden on the natural environment that society does not go beyond the limits of its use. All this requires finding optimal ways to use natural resources in such a way that the value of natural resources that the current generation passes on to future generations is not wasted.

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