

## MAIN INDICATORS OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE POPULATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract:** The article analyzes the socio-philosophical aspects of the quality of life indicators of the population, and the social and economic indicators of fundamental changes in the quality of life indicators of the population in Uzbekistan over the past 7-8 years are scientifically and theoretically analyzed. Also, scientific conclusions, proposals and recommendations are put forward based on a comparative analysis of foreign sources and literature.

**Keywords:** Quality of life, "quality of life" criteria, "quality of life" standard, population income indicators, level of quality of life of the population, human capital.

**Introduction.** Quality of life is a systematic concept determined by the unity of its components: the person himself as a biological and spiritual being, his life activity and the conditions in which it occurs. It follows that the nomenclature of quality of life indicators includes objective characteristics of a person (or society), his life activities and living conditions, as well as subjective assessment characteristics that reflect the subject's attitude to the reality of life.

In terms of understanding the essence of the quality of life of the population in Uzbekistan, it is most reasonable to interpret it as a process aimed at the preservation and development of human life by the state and society within the ever-expanding limits of natural conditions through creative activity and struggle. In this regard, the elimination of natural, personal and social contradictions and difficulties in the country where we live is the priority task of the reform process today.

Analyzing the current situation of the population of Uzbekistan from a fundamental point of view, it is natural that every citizen living in our country has objective and subjective opinions regarding the concreteness of their living position. Because the number of the population, which is close to 38 million, needs to be improved not in terms of quantity, but in terms of quality.

The attitude of people living in the regions (province, district) of our country towards the state and society is not the same. In addition, views related to ethnic characteristics, traditions and national mentality in the regions of our republic cannot be measured and evaluated by the criteria (standard) indicators of "quality of life" using the same approach.

In addition, human life means, on the one hand, the genetically determined preservation, development and reproduction of a person, and on the other hand, the process that implements external objects and purposeful changes created by the person himself. This process occurs in the natural and social environment through complex, including competitive interaction with various objects and entities that "live" in these environments.

Although there is a system of evaluating the quality of life of the population in Uzbekistan based on certain standards, today's global changes require us to understand the roots of our worldview through a sense of responsibility for the development of the homeland, the

state, the people, and the nation. Uzbekistan is familiar with the advanced experiences of the world in order to bring the members of its society to a high level of economic stability. In this regard, while Norway, Australia, Iceland, Canada, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden, France, Switzerland and Japan (the first ten) are leading the human development index, Uzbekistan also has the "quality of life of the population" phenomenal reforms are being implemented under the leadership of President Sh.M. Mirziyoev to bring the new development trends into practice.

**Literature analysis and methodology.** The essence and forms of the relationship and interdependence of human capital and quality of life are widely studied in scientific literature, mainly as one of the insufficiently studied and controversial issues of domestic economic theory. The Western experience in this area of research is longer and, undoubtedly, it seems important and interesting to study.

The interaction of human capital and quality of life was studied by A. Smith, D. Ricardo, I. Schumpeter, K. Marx, D. Galbraith. A modern analysis was carried out in their scientific works and scientific views. Criteria for measuring the quality of life were developed. The relationship between human capital and quality of life, its methodological and theoretical conditions are expressed in a very limited number of scientific literature.

There are two types of indicators in determining the "quality of life": objective and subjective. In this regard, we considered the following to be the most important:

- objective indicators of the quality of life: natural and social.

- subjective indicators of the quality of life: cognitive (assessment of satisfaction with life in general and satisfaction with various areas of life) and emotional indicators [1; 32 p.].

In addition to these indicators, there are a number of indicators that can be grouped according to a number of characteristics.

Depending on the hierarchical level: - macro indicators: gross domestic product, GNP or production per capita;

- nominal and real incomes of the population;

- demographic indicators;

- duration of the working week; free time; inflation rate, etc.

Micro indicators characterizing the satisfaction of basic needs at the individual or family level.

Depending on the nature of the reflection of the essence of the category "standard of living": - directly characterizing the standard of living, for example, the level of consumption of basic food products, etc.

- indirectly, determining the standard of living, for example, reflecting demographic indicators.

Depending on the nature of the calculation: - level (absolute values); - structural (components of level indicators); - dynamic (relative, characterizing changes in level indicators).

Depending on the group of needs, satisfaction is characterized by one or another indicator. Three main groups of needs can be distinguished:

- physical needs;

- spiritual (intellectual) needs;

- social needs [2; Electronic resource].

The quality of life may depend on the state of health, social relations, psychological and social state, freedom of activity and choice, stress and excessive anxiety, organization of free

time, level of education, use of cultural heritage, social, psychological and professional abilities [3; Electronic resource].

Some objective components of the quality of life may be more. The power of experience, cultural capital, value preferences related to the human mind can be the main indicator as a unit of measurement of quality of life indicators. Subjective assessment is important because it can vary by region, social and demographic groups and allows you to create a three-dimensional picture of society. They are projected onto the entire system of relationships, including the relationships of individuals, social groups, regions, as well as individuals, social institutions and the main institution - the state, which is a participant in this system of relationships [4; . 1338-1341 p.].

An important advantage of the quality of life indicator is the ability to analyze the dynamics of changes for separate periods of time during which observations are made. In addition, it is very important that it is possible to analyze individual components of the quality of life, which, when combined, can be smoothed out and excluded [5; Electronic resource].

Therefore, the quality of life is determined, first of all, by the first factor, the internal capabilities inherent in a particular person (or society) to carry out life processes - vital potential. The second factor of the quality of life is the procedural and production characteristics of life activities in relation to the needs, interests, values and goals of people. The third factor of the quality of life is external capabilities, i.e. the characteristics of the environment, objects and subjects. They should be such that the vital functions of the first direction can be performed unconditionally, and the functions of the second direction should be such that the probability of achieving the goals is high for people who want to do this and are ready to make the necessary efforts for this.

The definition of the concept of "quality of life", which served as the basis for developing the above nomenclature of indicators, follows: the quality of life of a person (individual or society) is an evaluative category of human life; In general, indicators of the quality of life are carried out in relation to some objective or subjective standards of life potential, life activity and living conditions (tools, resources and environment), which characterize the parameters of all components of his life.

Thus, the quality of life of the population is determined by the correspondence of the life potential of society, its social groups, individual citizens and the characteristics of the processes, means, conditions and results of their life activity to socially positive needs and values. The quality of life is manifested in the subjective satisfaction of people with themselves and their lives, as well as in the objective characteristics inherent in human life as a biological, mental (spiritual) and social phenomenon.

**Discussion, results and methodological analysis.** Although there is no single definition of this concept in the economic literature on the quality of life of the population, it can still be defined as providing the country's population with the material benefits necessary for life. Since there is no single general indicator characterizing the "standard of living of the population", a number of statistical indicators reflecting various aspects of this category are calculated for its analysis and grouped into the following main blocks [6]:

- indicators of population income;
- indicators of expenditure and consumption of material benefits and services by the population;

- savings;
- indicators of providing the population with accumulated property and housing;
- indicators of income stratification of the population, the level and boundaries of poverty;

- socio-demographic characteristics;
- general assessment of the standard of living of the population. For statistical analysis and assessment of the standard of living of the population, various indicators are used, such as gross and domestic product, national income and real income per capita, housing supply, trade turnover, etc. There are also smaller indicators, but they affect the indicators of the standard of living of the population, for example, birth and death rates, average life expectancy of the country's population, etc. The quality of life of the population directly depends on its level. As the standard of living of the population increases, the income of the population increases. Therefore, the provision of material goods to the population also increases, and the quality of life also increases. "Quality of life" in a broad sense means the satisfaction of the population with their lives in terms of various needs and interests. This concept includes the characteristics and indicators of the standard of living as an economic category, working and leisure conditions, housing conditions, social security and guarantees, law enforcement and respect for individual rights, natural and climatic conditions, environmental protection indicators, free access. Time and the ability to use it well, and finally, a subjective sense of peace, comfort and stability [7].

In our opinion, the level of the quality of life of the population is a socio-economic concept that includes the relations of people's lives related to production and consumption. There should be different approaches to studying the level of the quality of life of the population, and we believe that it is necessary to study how to increase the level of the quality of life of the population through the development of individual sectors of the economy.

The level of the quality of life and income of the population are related to the efficiency of the production and service sectors, the level of scientific and technological progress, the cultural and educational level of the population, national characteristics, political power, etc. Since the 50s and 60s of the last century, the improvement of the quality of life of the population has been assessed through the gross domestic product per capita and other indicators. Since the second half of the 1980s, the human potential development index has been calculated to assess the increase in the standard of living of the population, which includes not only the distribution of material wealth in society, but also the opportunities for the comprehensive development of people. The human potential development index studies three opportunities - life expectancy and health, education and knowledge, and the level of income sufficient to ensure the livelihood of the population. Along with the increase in the population in Uzbekistan, the opportunities for improving the standard of living are also increasing. The increasing number of employed people in the population, the constant growth of real incomes of the population, the improvement of people's access to education, healthcare, and housing indicate that reforms aimed at improving the standard of living of the population are being effectively implemented in our country. Increasing the real income and purchasing power of the population, further reducing the number of low-income families and the level of income inequality among the population are the cornerstones of our current reforms.

A number of tasks, such as consistently increasing the salaries, pensions, scholarships and social benefits of employees of existing budgetary institutions in the population by an

amount higher than the inflation rate, creating new jobs and ensuring employment of the population, primarily graduates of secondary specialized and higher educational institutions, ensuring the balance of the labor market and the development of its infrastructure, reducing the unemployment rate, creating conditions for the full implementation of labor and entrepreneurial activity of the able-bodied population, improving the quality of the workforce, expanding the system of training, retraining and advanced training of people in need of work, are important and sustainable responsibilities for a state that wants to develop its development into a new era, with new social relations.

In conclusion, it is important to note that today the stability of societies and states is not about enriching the state, but about feeding people, creating the necessary conditions for the needs of the population, and developing the necessary resources for the individual, man.

Improving the standard of living of the population is a guarantee of the stability of the state and society. In this case, the liberalization of human capital, the unity of faith, the reform of education and upbringing, and the implementation of a system of values in which material values do not prevail over human values should be implemented in practice.

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