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## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AND LIVING STANDARDS OF THE POPULATION**

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### **Abstract**

The growth of GDP per capita in the region is associated with the development of the manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors in the region. The development of entrepreneurship can create a class of small owners, which is the main driving force of the market economy, create the opportunity to saturate the domestic market with consumer goods and services, and increase the income of each family.

"Another important task is to support and stimulate small businesses and private entrepreneurship, further increase the role of this sector in increasing the economic power of the country, strengthening peace and stability, and harmony in society. It is not for nothing that they say that an entrepreneur works for the benefit of not only himself and his family, but also the entire nation and the state. I will not tire of repeating a simple, but at the same time important idea - if the people are rich, then the state will be rich and strong." [1]

Regions with low incomes are Jizzakh, Surkhandarya, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, relatively low income Kashkadarya, Sirdarya, Tashkent, high income Andijan, Fergana, Tashkent, Navoi regions [3].

Today there is no generally accepted definition of entrepreneurship. American scientist R. Hisrich says: "Entrepreneurship is the process of creating something new, and an entrepreneur is a person who is satisfied with his or her money and achievements in exchange for all the financial, psychological and social risks that he or she spends" [2]. Infrastructure impacts that arise as a set of structures that provide conditions for the effective and sustainable development of small businesses are distributed, grow and multiply, exchanged and consumed throughout the chain of operations and reproduction of small businesses. As a result, the employment of able-bodied labor resources will be partially resolved. There is an opportunity to develop the ability of a person in business. At the same time, the income of the



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population will increase. This, in turn, can improve the standard of living of the population. Current economic and social policies, family structure, productivity and changes in rural life have a direct impact on the total income and composition of the family. Thus, the main indicator of the financial condition of the population is the income and expenses of the family.

Gross income includes wages paid to workers, the value of scholarships and social benefits for various groups of the population who are permanently and temporarily absent from work, income from gardening and gardening partnerships, and the amount of material assistance provided by organizations.

The concept of social protection (whether we like it or not) is related to the concept of social inequality. Social inequality means the uneven distribution of scarce resources (money, education, power, privileges, etc.) in society.

In our opinion, at the macro level (national and regional levels), we must maintain certain optimal ratios of social protection, social security and social protection that we have determined, and that this ratio must be constantly adjusted (e.g. the limits of social security, financial size, the volume of social security, etc.).

Progress depends on the size of the population, the size of the working population and its location in the region. Demographic processes, that is, population growth, characteristics and rates of growth, changes in birth rates, mortality, marriage, generation, long or short life, physical maturity and family structure, are inextricably linked with the development of society.

At the same time, covering all sectors of the national economy, each sector requires training not only in professional, but also in cultural and labor qualities that meet the needs of the economy.

The above factors affect the development of human capital and its competitiveness. As a result, there is a differentiation of personnel depending on quality requirements. This differentiation is aggravated by regional differences, since different regions of the country differ in the level of production, economic development, demographic and environmental conditions.

Successful solution of employment problems means providing an opportunity for every citizen who wants to work freely to choose their activity and work. The



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creation of such an environment, in turn, will provide the basis for increasing the income and well-being of citizens and, ultimately, families.

The main reasons for the strengthening of social stratification in the early stages of economic reforms in Uzbekistan are:

- high inflation caused by the redistribution of income between those who live off a stable income (wages, pensions and retirement benefits), those who can engage in commercial activities and those who live on additional income;
- the beginning of demonopolization in the economy. As a result, there was a transition from monopolized sectors of the economy to non-monopolistic sectors;
- Lack of transparency in regulatory documents.

Before allocating funds to a specific family as social assistance, mahalla representatives carefully study all the income of the family in need of financial support. That is, according to the applications of citizens, the family income, their property status and financial well-being, as well as their family income determine how many family members are involved in generating income, that is, how many of them work and how many of their family members are at their disposal.

It is important to note that in addition to family income, two other important data are obtained during the selection process. At this point, it would be appropriate to comment on the concept of "drug addiction". Addiction is usually divided into two types, namely: (a) family "addiction" and (b) "addiction" at the national level. Dependence on the family means family members who are dependent on the family income, who do not contribute additional income to the family fund or who partially receive income.

Migration at the state level refers to groups of family members who are fully subsidized by state social consumption funds. Therefore, the main way to reduce poverty and increase family income is to increase the share of income from entrepreneurship.

The highest wages are in industrially developed regions. Dividing the regions into groups by income, the most industrially developed regions form the group with the highest incomes. It follows that the employment of labor resources, the creation of new jobs, the development of industry, the expansion of the network of small industrial enterprises, especially in non-industrial regions, the creation of all



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economic and legal conditions for their development, the development of small and medium businesses. When addressing issues of coordinating employment and social protection of the population, it is advisable to take into account the existing public relations in the country and effectively use the capabilities of this structure, which is a specific social institution based on the lifestyle and mentality of the population.

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