



Study of Living Standards of the Population in the Terms of Regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

In this thesis, theoretical aspects of the concept, quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the standard of living of the population are considered. The socio-economic characteristics of the standard of living in the regions of Uzbekistan are analyzed.

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The sustainable economic growth of the state largely depends on the speed and level of development of the regions. Balanced socio-economic development of the regions of Uzbekistan is the basis of macroeconomic stability, which creates a dynamic development of the national economy.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirmonovich Mirziyoyev noted in his message to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020: "It is necessary to achieve the integrated development of the regions, create good living conditions for the population, and promote the process of urbanization." one.

One of the factors determining the balanced socio-economic development of the regions is the availability of a decent standard of living for people living in their territories.

In modern conditions, the population of any country is, on the one hand, a direct participant in the production process, and on the other hand, a direct consumer of its products. Therefore, the study of the

population as an economic category is extremely important for both sides.

The population is a very complex statistical population. It is heterogeneous in terms of age, gender, ethnic composition, level of education, cultural level, standard of living, and all these indicators tend to change over time.

In the economic literature there is no clear definition of the category "Living Standard of the Population", regarding the question of what list of indicators necessary for its complete statistical characterization, there is a discussion.

A very common method of determining the standard of living of the population, first of all, as a set of goods and services available to an individual, family or social group.

Since there is no single general indicator characterizing the standard of living of the population, we consider it necessary to group all statistical indicators characterizing this category into two large blocks: quantitative and qualitative indicators.

Quantitative indicators, in our opinion, include: the scale of gross domestic product per capita; the total income of the population; income from labor activity; income from own production; property income; social transfer; the volume of savings of the population, accumulated assets.

Qualitative indicators include: birth rate; birth rate; Mortality rate; indicators of natural population growth; indicators of health, education and culture; criteria for the quality and composition of consumed products, goods and services; durable goods supply index; indicators of electricity, gas and water supply; indicators of affordability and comfort level of housing, etc.

Of course, the above grouping is very arbitrary, since each quantitative indicator has a qualitative basis and each qualitative indicator has a quantitative expression.

As of October 1, 2019, the resident population of the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to 33,724.5 thousand people and has increased by 469.0 thousand people, or 1.4%, since the beginning of the year.

At the same time, the urban population is 17,034.0 thousand people (50.5% of the total population), the rural population is 16,690.5 thousand people. (corresponds to 49.5% of the total population).

The main socio-economic characteristics of the standard of living of the population by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019 are presented in the following table.

As can be seen from the table and graph, the largest gross regional product per capita falls on the Navoi region (25312.9 thousand gross per capita) and the city of Tashkent (20073.7 thousand). The smallest gross regional product per capita falls on the Namangan region (5950.0 thousand gross per capita) and Surkhandarya region (6191.2 thousand dollars, respectively).

In January-September 2019, the accumulated average monthly salary in the country amounted to VND 2,213.4 thousand and increased by 31.2% compared to the same period in 2018.

Socio-economic characteristics of the standard of living of the population by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan for January-September 2019

	Gross regional product per capita, thousand sums Average monthly	Gross regional product per capita, thousand sums Average monthly	Gross regional product per capita, thousand sums Average monthly	Gross regional product per capita, thousand sums Average monthly	Gross regional product per capita, thousand sums Average monthly
Republic Uzbekistan	10805,0	2 213,4	6995,2	3 432,5	4 048,1
Republic of Karakalpakstan	6827,7	2 088,1	5 090,0	2 033,9	2 147,1
<i>Regions:</i>					
Andijan	7435,2	2 007,0	6 760,4	2 782,1	2 265,4
Bukhara	10034,8	2 014,1	8 951,3	3 721,6	3 034,4
Jizzakh	7611,8	1 854,6	6 298,3	2 991,8	2 182,5
Kashkadarya	8127,1	1 858,8	6 198,7	2 157,3	923,7
Navoi	25312,9	2 841,3	10891,0	4 653,0	3 534,8
Namangan	5950,0	1 813,7	5 531,2	2 485,3	1 916,5
Samarkand	7138,1	1 802,5	6 412,4	2 533,2	2 280,3
Surkhandarya	6191,2	1 796,1	6 201,7	2 714,3	2 020,0
Syrdarya	9088,0	1 902,1	6 620,4	2 440,5	2 246,4
Tashkent	12517,9	2 387,7	7 003,1	4 414,2	3 323,0
Ferghana	6398,1	1 816,4	5 477,6	2 450,6	2 157,8
Khorezm	7350,7	1 880,0	7 603,2	2 567,6	2 205,5
Tashkent city	20073,7	3 194,0	12290,1	10 836,4	18 205,2

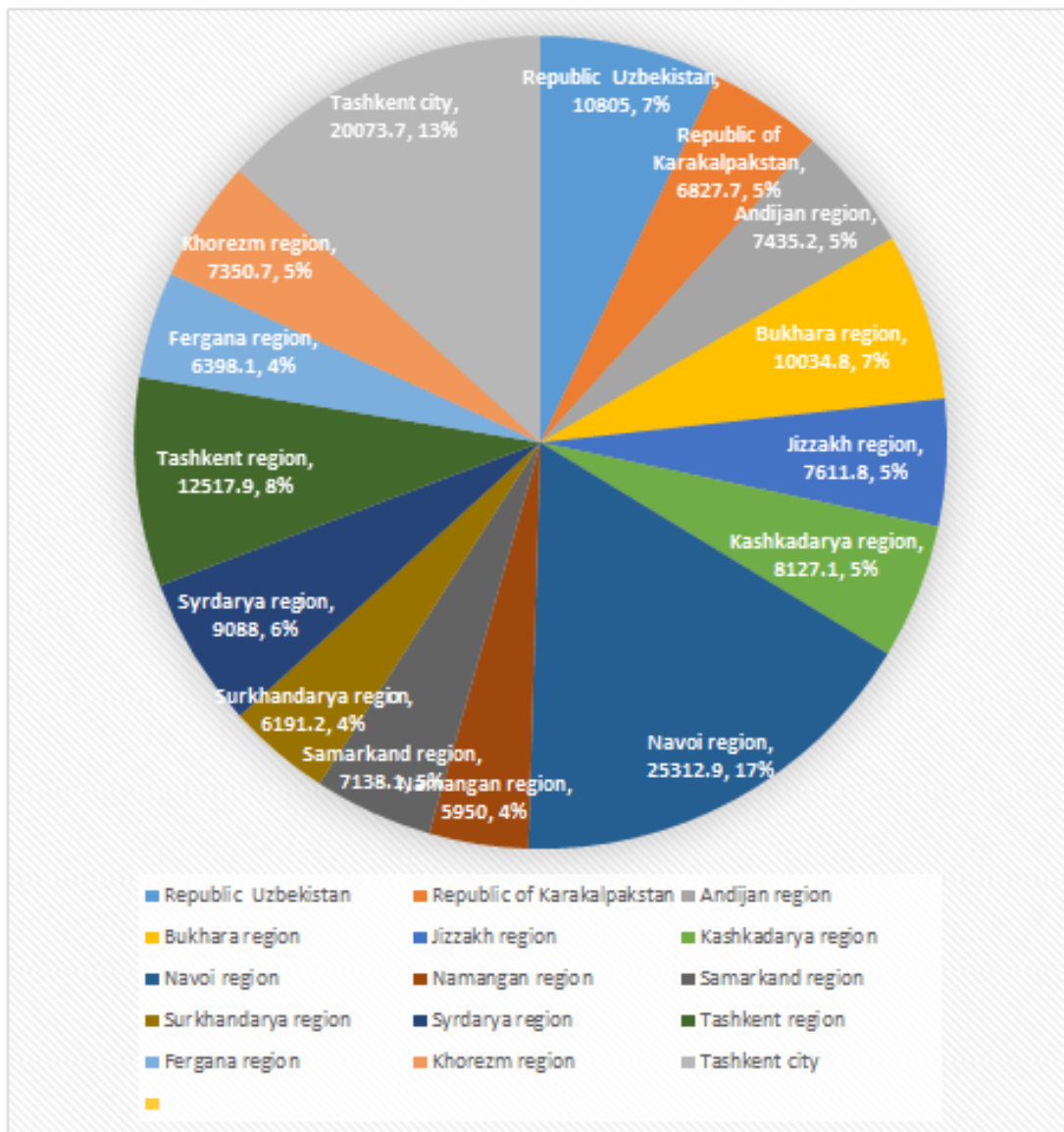
In terms of regions, the highest level of average monthly nominal wages took place in the city of Tashkent - 3194.0 thousand soums, which is 144.3% of the average national level, Navoi region - 2841.3 thousand soums or 128.4% of the average republican level.

The lowest average monthly nominal wages in the republic are observed in Surkhandarya and Samarkand regions. In the Surkhandarya region, the average monthly nominal wage was 1,796.1 thousand soums per person, and in the Samarkand region, respectively, 1,802.5 thousand soums. In these regions, the average monthly nominal wage is 18.6% and 18.9% lower than the national average, respectively.

From January to September 2019, the total disposable income of the inhabitants of the republic amounted to 234.3 trillion VND. General. It is only 6,995.2 thousand people per capita.

As can be seen from the table and graph, in the regional context, the disposable total income per capita exceeds the average national level in the city of Tashkent, 12,290.1 thousand soums per person and in the Navoi region, respectively, 10,891.0

Rice. No. 1.
GRP per capita, thousand soums

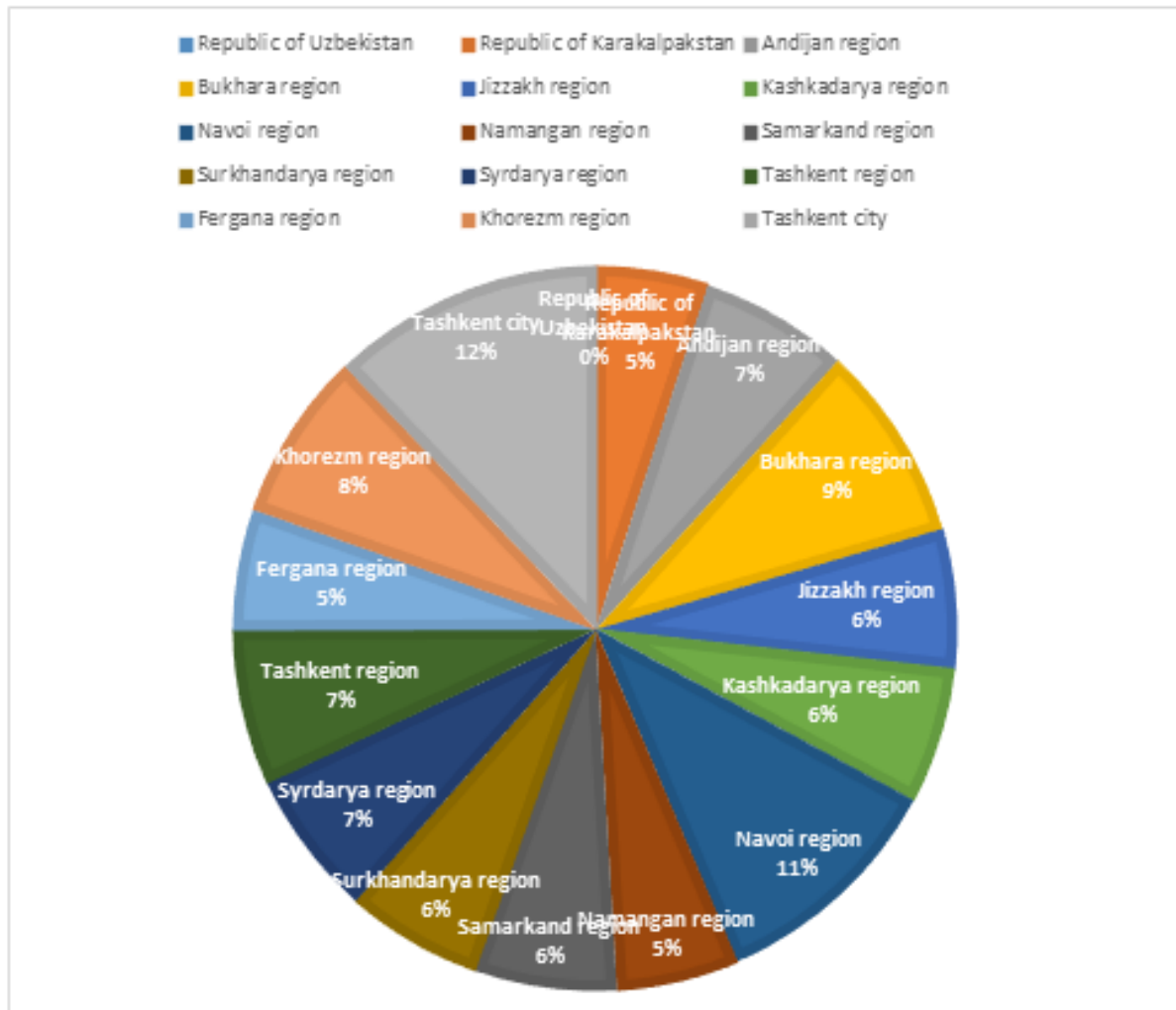


*Compiled by the author based on data: <http://www.stat.uz>.

The lowest indicator of disposable total income per capita was noted in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 5090.0 thousand soums per person, Ferghana respectively 5477.6 thousand soums and Namangan (5531.2 thousand soums) regions.

Rice. No. 2.

Disposable total income per capita, thousand soums



*Compiled by the author based on data: <http://www.stat.uz>.

In January-September 2019, the volume of retail trade turnover in the Republic of Uzbekistan as a whole amounted to 114954.0 billion soums, or 107.0% of the level of the same period in 2018.

As can be seen from the table, the largest volume of retail trade per capita falls on the city of Tashkent (10836.4 thousand soums, which is almost three times more than the national average) and Navoi region, respectively 4653.0 thousand soums. is 136.1% of the national average for this indicator.

The lowest value of this indicator was recorded in the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 2033.9 thousand soums per person and in the Kashkadarya region - 2157.3 thousand soums, respectively.

Based on the foregoing, it can be concluded that the highest standard of living of the population is typical for the city of Tashkent and the Navoi region. For all indicators mentioned above, this is much higher than the national average. In all other regions of the republic there are untapped opportunities to improve the living standards of the population.

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