O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA’LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI

SAMARQAND IQTISODIYOT VA SERVIS INSTITUTI

“REAL IQTISODIYOT” KAFEDRASI

“Xizmatlar sohasida tarkibiy o‘zgarishlarni amalga oshirishning zamonaviy texnologiyalari”

xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman

MATERIALLARI TO‘PLAMI

2025-yil 25-mart

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To‘plovchi va nashrga tayyorlovchi:
Z.S.Artikov – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori, dotsent.

Nashr uchun mas’ullar:
D.X.Aslanova – iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, professor;
G.M.Shadiyeva – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;
B.A.Abdukarimov – iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;
T.S.Sharipov – iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;
Sh.O.Quvandiqov – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;
Sh.A.Sultonov – iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;
R.J.Qurbonova – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori, dotsent;
U.N.Nurmorodov – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori, dotsent;
Z.I.Abdullayeva – iqtisod fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori, dotsent v.b.;
B.O.Do‘stmatov – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori, dotsent;
A.P.Xazratov – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori, dotsent;
L.U.Maxmudov – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori, dotsent;
Z.K.Raximov – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori, dotsent v.b.;

Sahifalovchilar:
M.E.Erdonov – SamISI “Real iqtisodiyot” kafedrasi assistenti
Sh.N.Mirzayeva – SamISI “Real iqtisodiyot” kafedrasi assistenti
S.B.Iskandarov – SamISI “Real iqtisodiyot” kafedrasi assistenti
A.I.Asrorov – SamISI “Real iqtisodiyot” kafedrasi assistenti
V.A.Fozilov – SamISI “Real iqtisodiyot” kafedrasi assistenti

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STANDARD OF LIVING AND THE PROBLEM OF POVERTY

Dildora Djuraeva, SamIES, independent researcher

Abstract: The study clarified the concepts of living standards and poverty. The results of the study are oriented to their practical use in the field of research on living standards and the problem of poverty in the regional context. The prospects for further research are conditioned by the need to actualize scientific and practical recommendations to reduce population poverty and increase living standards in local regions.

Key words: standard of living, poverty, income, cost of living, population, study of poverty

Annotatsiya: Tadqiqotda turmush darajasi va qashshoqlik tushunchalari aniqlandi. Tadqiqot natijalari mintaqaviy kontekstda turmush darajasi va qashshoqlik muammosini o'rganish sohasida ulardan amaliy foydalanishga yo'naltirilgan. Keyingi tadqiqotlar istiqbollari aholining qashshoqligini kamaytirish va mahalliy hududlarda turmush darajasini oshirish bo'yicha ilmiy va amaliy tavsiyalarni amalga oshirish zarurati bilan bog'liq.

Kalit so'zlar: turmush darajasi, qashshoqlik, daromad, turmush qiymati, aholi, qashshoqlikni o'rganish

Аннотация: В данной статье уточнены понятия уровня жизни и бедности. Результаты исследования ориентированы на их практическое использование в области исследования уровня жизни и проблемы бедности в региональном контексте. Перспективы дальнейших исследований обусловлены необходимостью актуализации

научных и практических рекомендаций по снижению бедности населения и повышению уровня жизни в локальных регионах.

Ключевые слова: уровень жизни, бедность, доход, стоимость жизни, население, изучение бедности

The methodological foundations for studying the standard of living as a socio-economic category were laid by A. Smith, D. Ricardo from the standpoint of the labor theory of value. The basis of A. Smith's scientific views was human behavior as the basis of the whole society; in his main work, "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," the author, studying the cost aspect of the problem of wealth formation, wrote that "a man is rich or poor according to the amount of labor that he can command or that he can buy.

In modern theory and practice, the second approach to studying the standard of living has become widespread due to easier access to statistical data. Thus, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the standard of living is defined as “a standard adequate to maintain the health and well-being of the individual and his family, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

The central place in studies of the standard of living of the population is occupied by the problem of poverty. In foreign and domestic studies, several approaches to the study of poverty have been developed.

Today, poverty is perceived as a social problem and is one of the main concepts of modern concepts of the human dimension. Thus, in the refraction of the human dimension, the problem of poverty in the modern concept of quality of life is considered in the framework of increasing well-being through the expansion of human capabilities in self-development [1, pp. 69–70] (Gubarev, Dzyuba, Kulikova, Fayzullin, 2019, pp. 69–70).

In the concept of risk society, poverty is a factor that limits the ability of the poor population to cope with social risks and represents the “guarantee” of a low level of information literacy, as well as a lack of opportunities to access quality goods and services [2, p. 27] (Tomskikh, 2016, p. 27). It should be noted that the category of "poverty" received official recognition in Uzbekistan only recently, when the country embarked on the path of radical economic transformations, and a number of research papers began to study poverty and the factors that determine it.

On the one hand, the problem of poverty, which has been studied only by foreign scientists and specialists.

It should be noted that the category of "poverty" has received official recognition in Uzbekistan quite recently, when the country embarked on the path of radical economic transformations, and a number of research papers began to study poverty and the factors that determine it.

On the other hand, these are studies in the field of employment and the labor market, concerning unequal access to productive employment, discrimination in the labor market, etc.

Many domestic and foreign scientists are engaged in the issues of employment development and its types.

Within the concept of absolute poverty, the poverty line is the level of disposable income or consumption below which a person or household is classified as low-income (poor). Thus, the World Bank uses the median value of national poverty lines to assess the level of poverty: $3.20 per person (in low-income countries) and $5.50 per person (in high-income countries). In addition, the World Bank uses a multidimensional measure of poverty, which includes indicators of consumption or income, educational attainment, enrolment in education, availability of drinking water, sanitation and electricity, compared with three dimensions of well-being - monetary standard of living, education and basic consumer services. In the United States, the poverty line is based on the minimum monetary income.

“The Poverty the reshold”, which is necessary to provide a household with food, housing and basic necessities, and is differentiated depending on the size and age composition of the household, as well as on a territorial basis. Within the concept of relative poverty, the poverty line is the median income: in most Western European countries, the relative poverty line is 50% of the median income, in Scandinavian countries – 60%.

Taking into account the previous stage of the author’s research into the problem posed, within the framework of which it was determined that the phenomenon of poverty arises as a reaction of the territorial socio-economic system to the imperfection of the institutional conditions of its functioning [3, Korchak, 2007, p. 142, 145pp. 142, 145] and based on the conducted analysis of conceptual approaches to the study of poverty, in our further research we will proceed from the fact that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon, determined by deprivations in the life of the population and negatively characterizing its socio-economic situation.

Thus, the standard of living is one of three domains of well-being, which includes, in addition to the standard of living, the conditions and quality of life of the population. The standard of living is a complex socio-economic category reflecting the level of provision of consumer goods and services in a volume that

allows for varying their structure in order to optimally satisfy the needs of a person or household. A special place in studies of the standard of living of the population is occupied by the problem of poverty - a multidimensional phenomenon determined by deprivations in a person's life and negatively characterizing his socio-economic situation.

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AGROSERVIS YO‘NALISHLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH ORQALI ISHSIZLIKNI KAMAYTIRISHNING IQTISODIYOTDAGI O‘RNI

Qarshiyeva Maftuna Sa’dullayevna, Samarqand Iqtisodiyot va Servis Instituti,
“Innovatsion iqtisodiyot” kafedrasi asisstenti
maftunasadullayevna@sies.uz

Annotatsiya: Ushbu tadqiqotda agroservis yo‘nalishlarini rivojlantirish orqali qishloq hududlarida ishsizlikni kamaytirish va iqtisodiy o‘sishga erishish masalalari tahlil ko‘rib chqiladi. Tadqiqotda agroservis tizimining qishloq xo‘jaligidagi samaradorlikni oshirishdagi roli, mavjud muammolar va ularni bartaraf etish bo‘yicha optimal yechimlarni ishlab chiqish bo‘yicha takliflar berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Agroservis, ishsizlik, qishloq xo‘jaligi, mehnat bozori, moliyalashtirish, infratuzilma, iqtisodiy rivojlanish, bandlik, innovatsiyalar.

РОЛЬ СОКРАЩЕНИЯ БЕЗРАБОТИЦЫ ПУТЕМ РАЗВИТИЯ АГРОУСЛУГ В ЭКОНОМИКЕ

Аннотация: В исследовании анализируются вопросы снижения безработицы и достижения экономического роста в сельской местности за счет развития агроуслуг. В исследовании рассматривается роль системы агросервиса в повышении эффективности сельского хозяйства,

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