

**WAYS TO INCREASE INCOME OF THE POPULATION IN THE ECONOMIC
SYSTEM AND ANALYSIS OF THE STATISTICAL APPROACH****Sufiyeva Khusniya Sokhibjonovna****TEACHER OF "SPECIAL SCIENCES" DEPARTMENT OF ANDIJAN FACULTY OF
TASHKENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTE****Abstract**

In the current conditions, studying the processes of formation of incomes and expenses of the population using statistical methods, evaluating the factors influencing them through their parameters, and making decisions about them is one of the urgent issues of the day.

During the study and implementation of this process, research works, views of local and foreign scientists, scientific articles, and local regulatory documents related to the topic were studied. Emphasizing the above points, as well as problems and solutions in the process, were described in our article.

Key words : population income , population expenses, population living level , gross national product, wages, nominal wages, real wages, household, poverty rate, selective observation.

Today, on the basis of the reforms implemented in our country, the main goal is to increase real incomes and real monthly salaries of citizens and reduce the level of poverty is one of the most important issues. It is the reduction of the difference in the distribution of the income of the population that leads to the maintenance of the security standards in social development.

In the world, international organizations, including the United Nations (UN), are conducting a number of activities in order to increase the income level of the world's population and help countries suffering from poverty. In particular, in the "Sustainable Development Goals Program until 2030" adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015, special attention is paid to increasing the income of the world's population and providing financial support to the poor . It should be mentioned here that wages have a high weight in the total income of the population, "in developed countries, the wage makes up 60-80 percent of the total income of the population . " This serves as the basis for ensuring their normal life activities.

A clear example of this is the introduction of articles on improving the living standards of the population and guaranteeing the level of income by the state in the new version of the Constitution adopted in our country on April 30, 2023.

A literature analysis was conducted on a broader definition of the standard of living of the population, and according to it, N.D. Kremlyov cited, according to which "The standard of living - in the narrow sense - is manifested by the level of consumption of the population and the satisfaction of needs (measurement of income, expenses, consumption of goods and services) will be; and in a broad sense, through the characteristics of the level of human development (the ability to meet the needs of the population and the state of health) and the living conditions of the population (the state of safety of the population's residences)"[2].

In the textbook "Course of social and economic statistics" published in 2000 under the editorship of M.G. Nazarov, "The standard of living of the population is a complex and multifaceted category that represents the sum of the real social and economic conditions of people's life activities, primarily in the field of consumption, and is an important part of social development. is a description".

In the textbook "Social Statistics" published in 2002, I.I. Eliseeva stated that "The standard of living is one of the most important categories. At the heart of the standard of living is the high level of provision of the population's consumption of necessary material goods and services, as well as the satisfaction of various (rational) consumption.

V.N.Salin published in 2019 in the study guide "Statistics level of population" "Living standard of the population - characterizes the material possibilities of satisfying the personal consumption of the population. It includes various social aspects of social life: working conditions, the level and structure of income and expenses of the population, the use of free time, the level of development of health, culture, art, etc. Social life is carried out with the help of these indicators and is the subject of statistical study of the population's standard of living and social development.

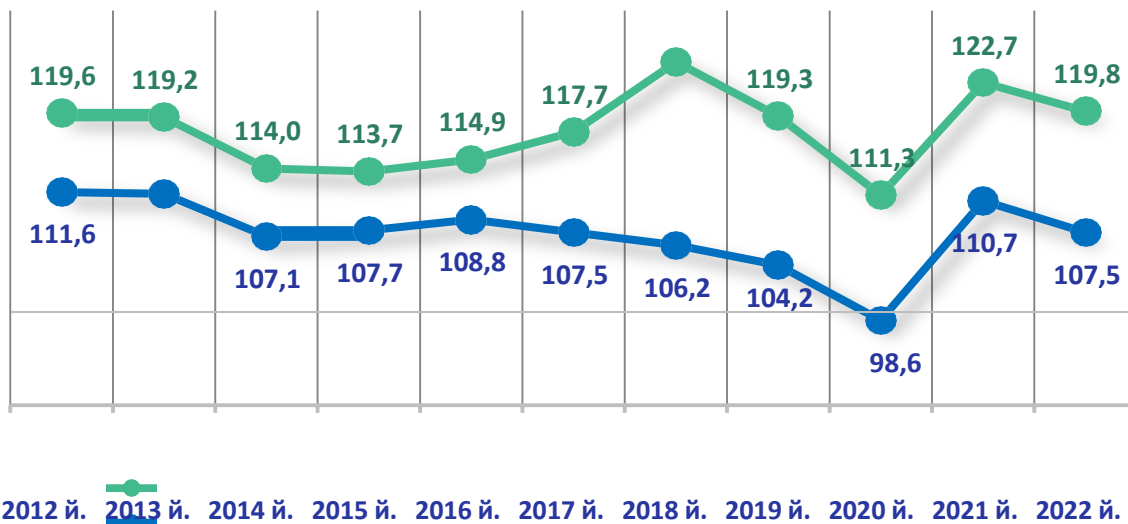


Figure 1 . per capita in the Republic of Uzbekistan growth rates of total revenues, in % (10 yearly dynamics)

of total income of the population - National Accounts System international statistical standards, recommendations of the International Labor Organization, Based on the methodical guide developed and approved by the agency of the Uzbekicton Pecpublikaci Ppezidenti based on the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistandone is increased.

17.8 million per capita by the end of 2022 . soumni, population of total revenues per capita nominal growth pace 119.8 % _ organize did _ Last year due to changes in consumer prices population compared to the corresponding period of total revenues per capita real growth pace 107.5 % the organize did _

Independent respectively busy from being received of income main when analyzing the share , the highest indicators are mainly Tashkent - 10.6% , Samarkand - 10.3% , Andijan - 9.6% and Kashkadarya - 9.5% regions contribution right came On the contrary Syr Darya province – 2.3 % , In the Republic of Karakalpakstan – 3.7% and 4.9% in Navoi regions less share organize did So, it can be seen from this that Andijan region is second only to Tashkent and Samarkand provinces in our Republic.



Figure 2 . In total self-employment income of regions share, % in (2022 year January-December state)

January 2022-December months mol- from property n revenues received when the size is analyzed, it 'sfrom three two part share Tashkent city contribution right come and It was **64.4%** . Tashkent (**7.4%**),Ferghana (**4.6%**) and Navoi (**4.2%**) regions next high to share have areas where _is considered

From property the growth rate of earned income is high when analyzed growth pace A ndijonto the region (**243.2%**)came true.

1 .

The growth rate of total income per capita in the Fergana Valley section compared to last year, in %

2022 preliminary data

Areas	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022

Andijan	127.5	113.7	113.3	116.6	120.2	124.1	118.2	108.3	120.3	121.5
Namangan	119.8	114.8	113.1	115.4	120.8	120.1	120.4	111.6	122.6	122.3
Ferghana	116.5	113.5	114.5	113.0	112.1	126.7	114.3	109.1	127.4	120.7

Analyzing the growth rate of per capita income in Andijan, Fergana and Namangan regions compared to the previous year, in 2013 it was higher than in Fergana and Namangan regions. In 2021, it was lower than both regions. We can see that in 2022 it was higher than the indicators of Fergana region.

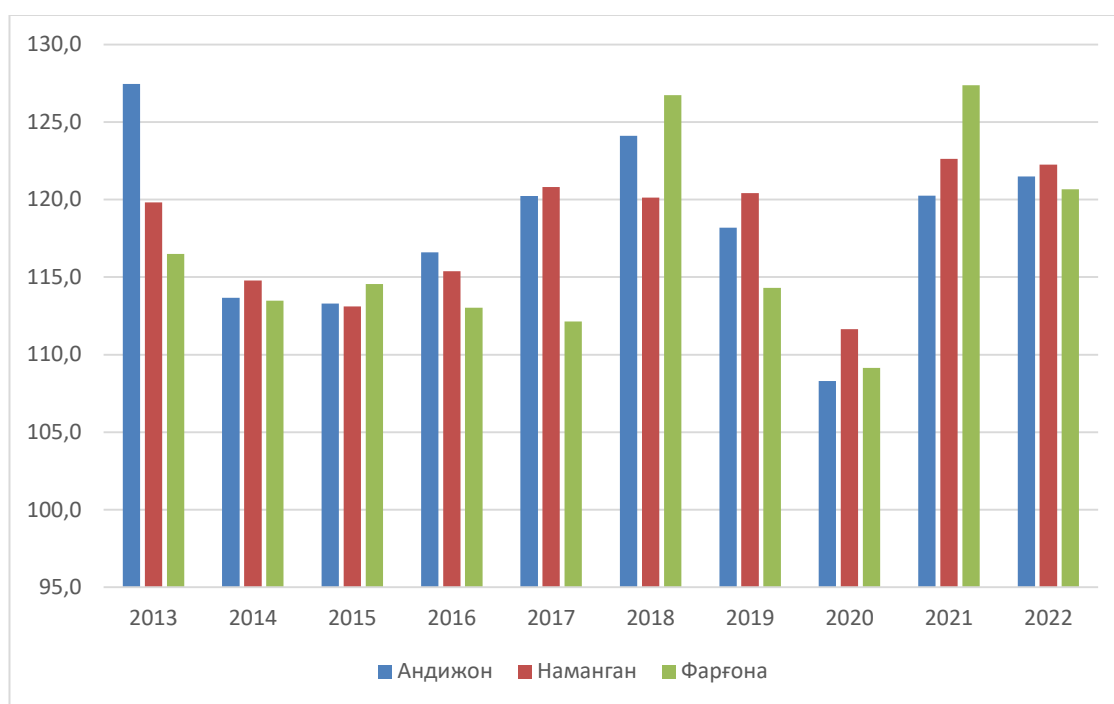


Figure 3. Growth rate of total income per capita in Fergana Valley compared to last year, in %

2022 preliminary data

The analyzes show that the total income of the total population, families and individuals is of great importance in expressing the well-being of the population . In the process of implementing the tasks in this direction, first of all, it is necessary to determine the specialization (driver) of the growth points of that neighborhood in order to achieve economic growth in the

neighborhoods and improve the living standards of the population. For example: can specialize in greenhouses, animal husbandry, furniture, confectionery, seeds, floriculture, etc. If the employment of the population is provided on the basis of granting preferential loans to these industries, the increase of their income will accelerate.

The analysis of statistics of various incomes of households occupies a special place in the statistics of the standard of living and is widely used in the assessment of the standard of living, the level and dynamics of the population[1].

Differences in the incomes of the population in the regions depend on the composition of the ethnic groups of the urban and rural population and are considered to be important causes of social inequality. Even now, the incomes of urban households are much higher than the incomes of rural households. This is mainly due to the difference between the industrial and agrarian sectors of the economy.

In general, based on the obtained data, it was suggested to use statistical analysis to study the impact of wage stratification on the general income inequality of the population, and to reduce the level of real wage stratification, which is one of the main directions of the state social policy. It was emphasized as a conclusion that this can be achieved, first of all, by bringing wages closer to the average level in low-wage sectors (agriculture, forestry and fisheries) .

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