

Improving The Well-Being of The Population as an Important Factor in the Development of the Human Factor

Malikov Farxodjon Xaydarovich
Student, Department of Accounting Audit,
Industrial Technical College of Uzbekistan

Abstract

In this article, the important factor and importance of the development of the human factor in improving the well-being of the locality was analysed. In this article, the important factor and importance of the development of the human factor in improving the well-being of the locality was analysed. The impact of social services on improving the well-being of the population was studied. Trends in the development of social services were analysed. Also, scientific proposals and conclusions aimed at improving the activities of the social services sector in the context of deepening economic reforms and increasing the standard of living of the population were given.

Keywords: Welfare of the population, the sphere of social services, interests of the population, improvement of the standard of living of the population, economic entities, social protection, accounting standards, state policy.

INTRODUCTION

The ultimate goal of every country, based on the requirements of the present time, is to ensure a prosperous life for its citizens and create a foundation for future development.

This goal is closely related to the improvement of the living conditions of the population, education, healthcare, cultural-household and other such social services. Or, in the conditions of the modern market economy, ensuring a decent lifestyle and well-being of a person depends on the contribution of provided social services [1,2].

The stability of social services means that the country is socially developed and economic functions are being performed. Therefore, for any country, the problems of providing the population with the necessary, convenient and high-quality social services to meet their needs and improving its efficiency have become urgent issues of the day. In particular, the transition of our country to a socially oriented market economy and the priority of the interests of the population put this issue on the agenda.

In the conditions of the transition to a socially oriented market economy, the improvement of the standard of living and well-being of the population, the comprehensive development of the individual, the reproduction of the labour force, and the realization of the social policy of the



state are achieved precisely through the implementation of measures for the development of the social sphere [3].

Literature Review

The theoretical and practical aspects of the development of the field of social services in improving the well-being of the population were discussed by the economists of our country B.A.Abdurashidov, A.V.Vakhabov, K.S.Saidov, G.K.Saidova, Kh.P.Abulqosimov, A.Soliev, Kh. It was analyzed in the scientific works of Khojakhanov, M.Kh. Saidov, G.A. Kasimova, T.M. Ziyaev, R.A. Yusupov, N.M. Majidov, O'.D. Rajabov and others [3-7].

In most of the works of these scientists, attention is paid to researching general theoretical aspects of social services.

Methodology

As a result of the development of human society, the concepts of "labour force", "human factor", "human capital", and "human resources" are about a person as a subject of economic life. The term "factor" appeared in scientific and economic literature in the mid-80s of the 20th century and began to be widely used in scientific and life practice. According to its socio-economic content, this term differs from "resource" and has a much broader and deeper meaning. The human factor consists of a system of classes and groups occupying different positions, interacting with each other, and their activities ensure the progressive development of society. Resources are made up of the sum of socio-economic systems of the factor.

The human factor can be considered as a summation of personal qualities and indicators that determine its activity. This concept shows the decisive role of a person in the process of socioeconomic development. In this case, this factor is not limited to quantitative indicators, demographic, industry, profession and qualification structures, but is also characterized by initiative, entrepreneurship, interests, needs, and behavioural methods of attitude to work. The right direction of the factor is a component of the management of any team or society.

As a result of human factors and labour resources having high-quality indicators and improvement, they will have a capital appearance. This, in turn, ensures the direct enrichment of the labour potential of the country.

In today's modern conditions, the human factor is emerging as an important factor in economic development. It is becoming known that studying the human factor and being able to target it, using it correctly and productively, will bring benefits to society, the enterprise, and the family. The development of the human factor is accompanied by an increase in his standard of living. Capitalization of the human factor occurs as a result of a person's abilities (innate or acquired) and all measures aimed at improving them qualitatively (health care, education, professional acquisition, access to information). These measures, i.e., the money and values spent in it constitute material expenses, while the time, energy, strength, mental work, effort and effort, training, patience, etc., are intangible expenses. In this case, both types of expenses have the same priority and complement each other.

A high level of development of the human factor is inextricably linked with an increase in the standard of living. Indicators representing the quality of life of the population, their income,



social security, employment, the social environment of the country and indicators of the population's use of services, cultural level and housing, the stability of infrastructures take a leading place in the capitalization of the human factor.

The development of quality indicators specific to human capital in a person depends on the level of effective use of education, health care, physical education and sports, housing conditions, working conditions, human rights and cultural and household services, as well as the composition and quantity of food, which are components of social services. The concept of human capital determines the demand for social services.

Investments in the human factor can be in the form of expenses related to health care, general and special education, professional training, obtaining various information and data, job search, migration, family formation, and having and raising children. The most important of these expenditures are those spent on health and education.

State spending on science and education should be considered long-term investments, which will later bring benefits in the form of scientific knowledge, skills and experience [3].

Investments directed to health and its maintenance prevent illness and death and extend the working life of a person, and the life of human capital. A person's health status is his natural capital, which gradually decays throughout his life. Investments in health care slow down this process even more.

General and special education improves the form of knowledge in a person and serves to increase the quality level of the human factor. Investments in the education system create conditions for the formation of qualified specialists and high labour productivity, which, in turn, stimulate the acceleration of the pace of economic development.

Activation of the human factor is manifested as a multifaceted problem, which includes complex processes of moral values formation, family and school education, physical health of society, preservation of cultural traditions, personnel and social policy, education and other problems [3].

Social policy is implemented to improve the standard of living of the population. Its main task is to form social protection for the population. It is conducted mainly in three directions. The first direction is to support the poorest of the population, who are usually unable to provide a minimum level of independent living. The ninth direction is to ensure the guarantee of the right to work, the state should guarantee the equal rights of all subjects in the labour market, to freely acquire a profession, and to choose their workplace and field. The third direction is a logical continuation of the first - regulation of population employment. It includes the development and implementation of programs to create new jobs in the state and non-state sectors of the economy.

The socio-economic reforms carried out in our republic are aimed at reaching the level of highly developed countries in ensuring the well-being of the population. The final goal of all the reforms carried out in the country is closely connected to creating decent conditions for human life and activity. The fundamental rule "Reform for the sake of man" ruled out the use of "frenzy" methods of reform in Uzbekistan and required strong warning measures for the social protection of people at the first stage of the transition to a market economy [7].



Today, the human factor is becoming the most important and effective factor of production at the time of the rapid development of science and technology and the rapid development of areas with high scientific capacity within the framework of the movement of resources. As the capitalization of the human factor can bring more benefits, attention is paid to the qualitative improvement of the standard of living.

The degree of development of the set of social services in a certain sense determines the state of socio-economic development in the country and the general mood of the population. Also, the growth of the social sphere serves as a criterion representing the general level of economic development of the regions of the country.

Based on the development of the sphere of social services, it is possible to ensure the employment of the population, stable economic growth, socio-political stability and the well-being of the population's standard of living, and in the conditions of the market economy, to develop the labour capacity of a person, to increase material and cultural production. In this respect, the standard of living of the population is determined by the amount of social services consumed by the population and the different areas.

Under the influence of science and technology development, the field of social services is rapidly developing, and the volume and quality of the provided services are becoming one of the most important indicators of the economic development of society and the standard of living of the population. Because in recent times, the standard of living of the population cannot be determined only by the growth of its income and the provision of quality consumer goods. The standard of living of the population is characterized by qualities such as spiritual and cultural needs, use of various types of quality services, meaningful organization of free time and pleasant recreation, and physical and mental maturity, without which it is impossible to achieve a high standard of living. Also, social services have become a part of a person's daily life. It is the main factor in fulfilling their duties before society and achieving work efficiency in their workplaces. Therefore, it is impossible to imagine the development of the country's economy and the image of a perfect person without this sector.

By developing the social sphere, the goal is to further improve the living conditions of the population, increase the standard of living and ensure the well-being of the people [11-17].

Special attention has been paid to the development of the social sphere in our country since the early period of reforms. The Uzbek model of development - one of the most important and priority directions of the strategic path we have chosen is directly related to the fact that it puts the issue of strong social policy in the leading position. It is known that one of the famous five principles that make up the core of the Uzbek model - the rational core - implies a strong social policy. Because raising the standard of living of the population is an important factor in joining the ranks of developed countries. Therefore, this issue is one of the main social tasks of the reforms being implemented in Uzbekistan [18-20].

It should be noted that in recent years, consistent measures have been taken to develop the social service sector. The composition of social services is improving and enriching due to new promising types of services - information and communication services and modern household services.



But in our opinion, we know that there are some shortcomings in the system of social services compared to highly developed countries. The main ones include:

- opportunities of social services are underutilized as a promising source of increasing the level of employment of the population and increasing the income of the population, as well as supplementing the local budgets;
- based on the requirements of the market economy, the development of the private sector in some sectors of the social services complex is slow and it is difficult to create a competitive environment;
- the system of social services is mainly financed from the state budget, and the extra-budgetary financing system is insufficient. This situation creates a feeling of poverty and creates difficulties in updating the material and technical base;
- that the tastes and demands of the population are not studied in detail in the organization and provision of social services;
- lack of information about the location, quality and price of the population in the use of social services prevents further expansion of their activities and so on.

The following should be defined as the main tasks of the implementation of targeted active programs for the development of the social complex to eliminate these shortcomings and ensure that the population enjoys quality services:

- expanding and establishing new services provided with modern high-performance technical equipment and technologies that provide competitive services on the market;
- expanding the base of modern social services for entrepreneurs;
- paying special attention to the establishment of enterprises that are not very large in terms of the volume of social services, which can quickly adapt to the market conditions;
- improving the entrepreneurial knowledge of managers working in the public sector;
- improvement of the service culture of service providers and others.

References

1. Абдуллаева, Б. Ю. (2021). Особенности организации бухгалтерского учета и аудита в корпоративном управлении. In *Бухгалтерский учет: достижения и научные перспективы XXI века* (pp. 7-9).
2. Abduvakhidovna, Y. N. (2022). Directions for the Effective Use of Innovative Strategies in the Management of Industrial Enterprises. *Open Access Repository*, 8(6), 125-129.
3. Абдурахмонов Қ.Х. Мехнат иқтисодиёти. Т.: “Мехнат”, 2004.- 234.
4. Abdullaeva, B. Y. (2022). Analysis of the experience of the eu countries in increasing the capital of credit institutions. *Nazariy va amaliy tadqiqotlar xalqaro jurnali*, 2(11), 72-84.
5. Zikirov, M. S., & Matkarimov, N. K. O. (2022). Future concepts of neighborhoods and their development in our republic. *Nazariy va amaliy tadqiqotlar xalqaro jurnali*, 2(10), 50-55.
6. Yuldashevna, A. B. (2021). The digital economy as a key factor in the formation of a favourable investment climate. *ResearchJet Journal of Analysis and Inventions*, 2(12), 1-6.
7. Yuldasheva, N., & Xamdamjonov, M. (2022). Identification, elimination of shortcomings



- in the quality of goods and its economic problems. *Science and Innovation*, 1(5), 385-388.
8. Xusniddin, M. N., Abdumalik, R. G., & Maxamat, R. D. (2022). Methods of modernization, renovation and reconstruction of housing and buildings. *International Journal of Advance Scientific Research*, 2(06), 73-83.
 9. Abduvakhidovna, Y. N. (2022). Classification of innovative strategies of industrial enterprises. *International journal of social science & interdisciplinary research ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(06), 239-242.
 10. Yuldasheva, N. (2022). Features of the process of forming innovative strategy under conditions of modern realities. *Academic research in modern science*, 1(9), 310-312.
 11. Қосимова Г. Ижтимоий соҳаларда бюджет маблағларидан самарали фойдаланишда давлат харидининг аҳамияти // Молия ва бюджет.- Тошкент, 2011. -№1.
 12. Юлдашева, Н. (2022). Корхоналарда инновацион ривожланиш стратегиясини бошқариш хусусиятлари. *Экономика и образование*, 23(2), 129-135.
 13. Zikirov, M. S., Qosimova, S. F., & Qosimov, L. M. (2021). Direction of modern design activities. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR)*, 10(2), 11-18.
 14. Юлдашева, Н. А. (2022). Инновационный подходы в управлении бизнесом. In *Инновации в управлении социально-экономическими системами (ICIMSS-2021)* (pp. 296-302).
 15. Юлдашева, Н. А., & Исраилова, М. В. (2022). Нетнографические исследования как современный метод управления продуктом. In *Инновации в управлении социально-экономическими системами (ICIMSS-2021)* (pp. 313-321).
 16. Abduvakhidovna, Y. N. (2023). Factors influencing the implementation of the innovation strategy at industrial enterprises. *World Bulletin of Management and Law*, 19, 5-11.
 17. Юлдашева, Н. А. (2022). Иқтисодий фанларни ўқитишда талабалар мустақил ишининг мазмуни ва ўрни. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(Special Issue 27), 24-29.
 18. Kosimova, S. (2023). Opportunities and problems in increasing energy efficiency of buildings in the conditions of the climate of Uzbekistan. *International Journal of Advance Scientific Research*, 3(04), 26-35.
 19. Ахмедова, Г. А., & Абдуллаева, Б. Ю. (2016). Современные методы диагностирования банкротства и особенности его применения в республике узбекистан. *Журнал научных публикаций аспирантов и докторантов*, (3), 5-8.
 20. Юлдашева, Н. А. (2022). Научно-теоретические аспекты разработки инновационных стратегий в управлении промышленными предприятиями. *Бюллетень науки и практики*, 8(5), 457-461.

