

Analysis of Indicators of Socio-Economic Development in The Assessment of Inclusive Growth in Uzbekistan

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Abstract- In this paper has been analysed of indicators of socio-economic development in the assessment of inclusive growth in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Economic growth, unite, efforts, members of society, create inclusive, social welfare, inclusive growth.

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the important characteristics of development in the world is the quantitative and qualitative changes occurring in the socio-economic processes of these countries. Qualitative progress of economic development is important for its inclusive growth. Ensuring the inclusive growth of the economy represents the well-being of the country's population in all aspects. Development of human capital is one of the main factors in the inclusive growth of the economy. According to research, "a 1 percent increase in human capital increases economic growth by 0.4 percent" [1]. In addition, inclusive growth is one of the main tasks for reducing poverty in the countries of the world. In this regard, in modern realities, it should be recognized that this indicator does not form a strategic vision, that is, how much the economy contributes to the socio-economic development of the country and its individual regions, by ensuring the rational use of the results of innovative development, the life of the population demands to solve quality improvement issues.

The development of the world economy in modern conditions is characterized by increasing inequality between countries and within some countries. It is impossible to achieve economic growth in the conditions of uneven development, which, in turn, "inclusive development" implies the reduction of disparities and the equal distribution of income among all groups of the population. In this direction, during the period of economic growth, it is necessary to reflect the processes that provide equal opportunities for economic participants with benefits received by each segment of society, the direct transfer of inclusive growth factors to the economy. Scientific researches are being carried out in such areas as assessing the impact of the economy, researching the importance of the uneven distribution of incomes in inclusive development, and using the opportunities of the "green economy" to ensure inclusive growth in the country.

2. LEVEL OF STUDY OF THE PROBLEM

The process of researching the system of factors affecting economic growth is one of the most urgent issues of today. Great attention is paid to the study of the qualitative aspects of economic growth in the works of economists such as A. Smith, D. Ricardo, J. Mill, J. Schumpeter. Foreign researchers who have actively studied various theoretical and practical aspects of the quality of economic growth in various developed and developing countries include M. Abramovis, R. Barro, J. Wang, C. Grilixes, M. Daylami, D. Jorgenson, A. Dhareshwar, The scientific researches of V. Easterly, D. Kaufmann, J. Kendrick, R. Levin, R. Lopez, M. Mlachila, R. Ranieri, D. Rodrik are significant.

Issues related to the study of inclusive growth processes are covered in the works of Russian researchers and economists. Among them, A. Levinkov, S. Yu. Glazev, O. A. Kasuk, I. A. Kirshin, I. T. Korogodin, T. D. Romashchenko, Ye. G. Russkov, I. M. Tenyakova, M. N. Uzyakova, K. A. Khubieva, L. G. Cherednichenko can be singled out.

Economic growth issues in our country were discussed by economists S.V.Chepel, A.K.Bedrinsev, A.V. Vahobov, N.F.Mo'minov, G.K.Saidova and others were studied in scientific works.

Tursunov B. O. [12,16] investigated mechanism for determining optimal management of use of production capacity at the textile enterprises, Umarkhodjaeva M.[13], Rustamov, N., Umarova G. researched Industrial Production Potential in Ensuring the Economic Security of the Regions, Mustafakulov S. I.[14], Zarova, E. V. researched efficiency of use of production capacity at the enterprises of textile industry on the basis of methods of multivariate statistical analysis, Yuldashev N. K.[15], Nabokov, V. I., Nekrasov K. V.'s work dedicated to innovative and export potential of the agro-industrial complex of Uzbekistan.

In the scientific works of the above-mentioned economists, insufficient attention was paid to ensuring the inclusive growth of the economy, improving institutional mechanisms in this regard, and researching the main factors ensuring inclusive growth. In turn, the relevance of inclusive growth in Uzbekistan, the fact that this issue has not been comprehensively researched from a scientific-theoretical and practical point of view served as the basis for choosing the topic of this scientific research.

3. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

It aims to unite the efforts of all members of society to create inclusive social welfare and economic development. The program process involved a step-by-step methodology that led to the achievement of 17 goals and 169 targets, and data is now available to develop more than 100 indicators that measure achievement of these goals.

Table 1: Inclusive growth indicators for the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) program [2]

SDG	Issue	Desired metrics
2	Agriculture and nutrition	Food loss and food waste Greenhouse gas emissions from land use Global yield gap statistics
3	Health	Health care system resilience and preparedness to face global health risks Internationally comparable survey data on unmet care needs
4	Education	Internationally comparable primary and secondary education outcomes Early childhood development (access and quality)
5	Women empowerment	Gender pay gap and other empowerment measures Violence against women
6	Water	Quality of drinking water and surface waters
8	Decent work	Decent work Child labor and modern slavery embodied into trade
10	Inequality	Wealth inequality Vertical mobility
12	Sustainable consumption and production	Environmental impact of transboundary physical flows (e.g. air pollution through wind, water pollution through rivers) Recycling and re-use (circular economy) Chemicals
13	Climate Action	Robust indicators of climate adaptation
14	Marine ecosystems	Maximum sustainable yields for fisheries Impact of high-sea and cross-border fishing Protected areas by level of protection
15	Terrestrial ecosystems	Leading indicators for ecosystem health Trade in endangered species Protected areas by level of protection
16	Peace and justice	Violence against children
17	Means of implementation	Climate finance Development impact of trade practices

Initiators and analysts of the International Economic Forum have predicted that the index of inclusive development will be considered as the indicators that determine the level of economic development of countries in the coming years.

Table 2: Inclusive growth index: composition of components and indicators [2]

Component No. 1 Economic growth, productive employment and economic infrastructure (50%)		
Economic growth (25%)	Real growth rate of GDP per capita	
	Share of industry, service and agriculture in total added value	
Effective employment (15%)	Share of employment in industry	
	The share of employment in the processing industry	
	Share of formal jobs in family enterprises, self-employed workers and individuals in total employment	
	Additional indicator (percentage of employed people with an income of not less than 2.5 USD per day according to purchasing power parity)	
Opportunity created for economic infrastructure (10%)	Share of the population with access to electricity	
	The number of mobile subscribers per 100 people	
Component №2 Income poverty and overall equity (25%)		
Poverty rates (10%)	Share of the population living below the national poverty line	
	Share of the population living with an income of not less than 2.5 US dollars per day according to purchasing power parity	
Inequality indicators (10%)	vertikal	Gini coefficient
		Income share of the poor 60% of the population
	horizontal	A gap in income or expenditure between rural and urban populations
		A gap in income or expenditure between regions or ethnic groups
Gender inequality (5%)	Ratio of literacy levels of women and men aged 15-24	
	the ratio between girls and boys in the secondary education system	
	Percentage of patients of different genders admitted by qualified medical personnel	
	The percentage of women who are not employed in agriculture and are engaged in paid work	
Component № 3 Human capabilities (15%)		
Health and Nutrition (5%)	Mortality rate of children under 5 years	
	Death rate of people under 40 years old	
	Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are underweight	
Education (5%)	Net primary enrollment ratio	
	Net secondary enrollment ratio	
Conditions created for access to sanitation and clean drinking water (5%)	Share of the population with access to clean drinking water	
	Share of the population with adequate sanitation services	
Component № Social protection (10%)		
The share of spending on social protection programs in the volume of GDP, 2.5%		
The number of recipients of social protection programs, 2.5%		

The number of low-income social assistance recipients (in relation to the total number of low-income people), 2.5%
The level of social protection expenditure allocated to each poor relative to the level of income according to the poverty line, 2.5%

The maximum level of the inclusive growth index is 10, from which 1 to 3 is considered an unsatisfactory level of inclusive growth development, 4 to 7 is a satisfactory level of development, and 8 to 10 is considered a high level of development. The methodology for calculating the inclusive growth index is calculated as follows:

first, a specific score (0-10) is determined for each subcomponent based on the country's achievements and level of corresponding indicators;

secondly, average indicators of each subcomponent are calculated;

thirdly, the average indicators of the subcomponents are calculated and the general indicators of the inclusive growth index are determined. There is a system of 29 indicators for calculating the index.

In general, the main goal is to promote the general awareness and mobilization of international actors and to eliminate inequalities.

As part of the assessment of the development of inclusive growth in Uzbekistan, in this paragraph we will consider the analysis of the socio-economic indicators of the country and the Human Development Index on the example of Uzbekistan.

In the analysis of the inclusive development of Uzbekistan, we first analyze the growth of GDP, which is important among economic indicators, and its distribution per capita.

From the first years of our independence, in order to create a socially oriented market economy in our country, and on this basis, to ensure a decent life for the citizens of our republic, under the leadership of our respected President, the consistent implementation of economic reforms that were thoroughly and thoroughly thought out in all aspects, and as a result of this, the latest It should be emphasized that we have been achieving stable high growth rates in recent years. Because the average annual growth of GDP in Uzbekistan during 2004-2014, i.e. before and after the global financial and economic crisis, was 8.1%, a unique phenomenon recorded only in a few countries of the world[5].

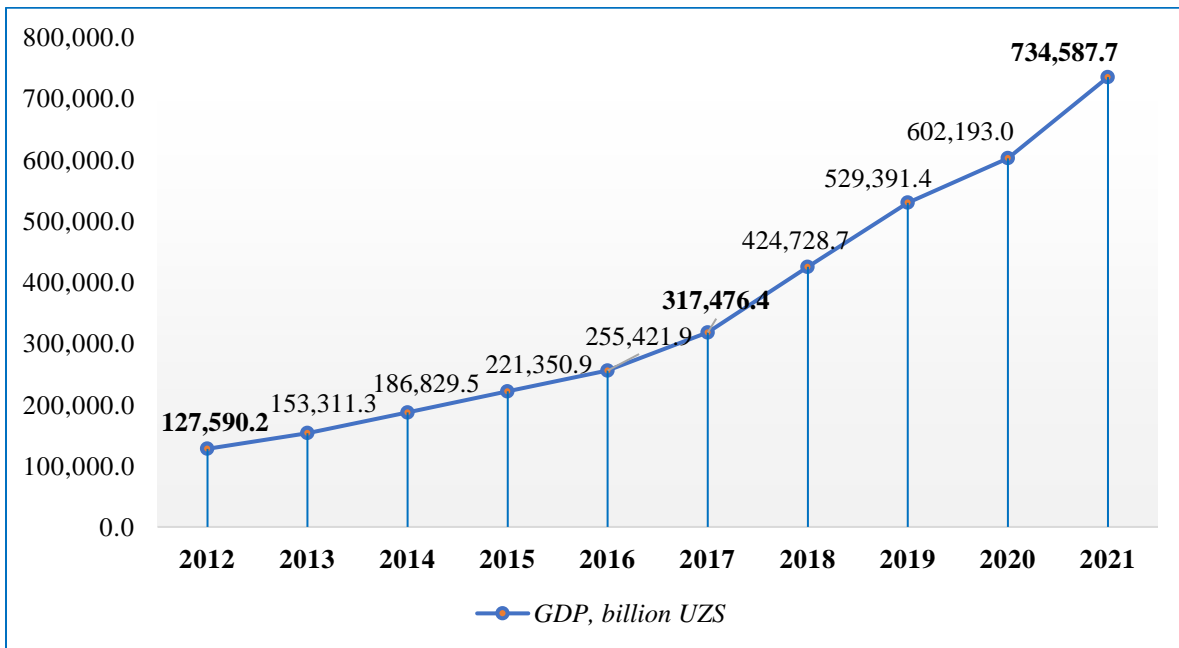


Figure 1. Gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate in Uzbekistan [7]

Of course, economic growth is not the only goal, but it is the general standard of living of the population - an increase in the average life expectancy, the availability of quality medical services and education, the working day shortening of the duration is strongly related to the security of citizens and others. When it comes to the current state of social well-being and development in our country, the 8 directions of the "Development Index" published annually

by the prestigious British analytical center The Legatum Institute - economy, entrepreneurship, management, education, health, security, personal freedom, social capital, in the 2010 rating, Uzbekistan ranked 76th out of 142 countries in the world, and by 2014, it moved up 19 places and took 57th place. [6]

It can be seen that the volume of GDP in Uzbekistan in 2012-2021 recorded a growth trend. In particular, in 2012, the country's GDP was 127,590.2 billion soums at current prices. This indicator is after a 5-year period.

In 2016, it increased by 206 percent or more than twice, and reached 255,421.9 billion in real terms. amounted to soum. It is worth noting that after 2016, "the management system based on administrative and command in the economy was completely abandoned, market reforms were carried out step by step and the monetary and credit policy was carried out carefully, which ensured macroeconomic stability, rapid growth of the economy. It ensured the maintenance of inflation and inflation at the level of forecast indicators and served to create ample opportunities and favorable conditions for the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, and the farming movement. noted the growth trend. For example, in 2017, the volume of GDP in our country was 317,476.4 billion UZS, and after five years, that is, in 2021, this macroeconomic indicator will be 734,587.7 billion UZS. amounted to soum. Based on the analysis, it can be noted that during the last five years, that is, in 2021, the volume of GDP increased by 231.3% compared to 2017, in other words, by 2.3 times, which was one of the important indicators for ensuring inclusive growth.

Table 3: Information on the distribution of population and GDP per capita in Uzbekistan [7]

Years	Population, thousand. person	Population growth rates			Distribution of GDP per capita, million soums	Growth rates of GDP distribution per capita		
		In real numbers	Year to year, %	Compared to the base year, %		In real numbers	Year to year, %	Compared to the base year, %
2012	29555,4	<i>In this year</i>	<i>In this year</i>	<i>Basic year</i>	4,317	<i>In this year</i>	<i>In this year</i>	<i>Basic year</i>
2013	29993,5	438,1	111,5	1,5	5,111	0,794	118,4	118,4
2014	30492,8	499,3	111,7	3,2	6,127	1,016	119,9	141,9
2015	31022,5	529,7	111,7	5,0	7,135	1,008	116,5	165,3
2016	31575,3	552,8	111,8	6,8	8,089	0,954	113,4	187,4
2017	32120,5	545,2	111,7	8,7	9,884	1,795	122,2	129,0
2018	32656,7	536,2	111,7	10,5	13,006	3,122	131,6	130,1
2019	33255,5	598,8	111,8	12,5	15,919	2,913	122,4	136,8
2020	33905,2	649,7	112,0	14,7	17,761	1,842	111,6	141,4
2021	34558,9	653,7	111,9	16,9	21,256	3,495	119,7	149,4

Table 9 shows the distribution of population and GDP per capita in Uzbekistan. According to him, in 2012, the population was more than 29 million 555 thousand people. The analysis of the constant growth rate of the population in our country shows that over the past 10 years, the average number of permanent residents has increased by more than 1.5 percent annually, or the average number of permanent residents has exceeded 500.35 thousand people every year. went Compared to the base year, the population growth increased actively after 2018. That is, it can be seen in the analysis that the population increased by 10.5% in 2018, by 12.5% in 2019, by 14.7% in 2020, and by almost 17% in 2021. In 2012, this indicator was 5,111 thousand soums, and in 2021 it was 21,256 thousand soums, calculated from the indicators of inclusive growth. In other words, over the past 10 years, the distribution of GDP per capita has increased by 49.4 percent or 16,939 thousand soums in real terms in 2021 compared to the previous year. It should be said that compared to previous years and in real terms, GDP per capita has regularly increased even during the pandemic (15,919 thousand soums in 2019, 17,761 thousand soums in 2020, 21,256 thousand soums in 2021) and the welfare of the population in our country rates of inclusive growth are satisfactory.

Table 4: Share of the poor population in the Republic of Uzbekistan [9]

Indicator name	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Share of the poor population, in percent*	15,0	14,1	13,3	12,8	12,3	11,9	11,4	11,0	11,5	11,3
Poverty rate as a percentage of total population**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,0

* From 2001 to 2020, according to the recommendation of the World Bank, the indicator of the level of poverty was calculated based on the amount of 2100 kcal per day. calculated by comparison.

** Based on data from household sample observations, in %

One of the factors that are taken into account in inclusive growth is the low-income population and the level of poverty. In this regard, the table contains information about the share of the poor population in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Based on it, in 2012, 15.0 percent of the population in our country was considered to be low-income, but this indicator has been decreasing over the years. That is, by 2021, this indicator will decrease by 3.7% compared to 2012 and will be 11.3%. Of course, the implemented economic reforms, including the "neighborhood" work system established in the new mechanism for supporting the poor, will reduce the share of the poor in the total population and improve their well-being, ultimately promoting inclusive growth.

The above table also shows the level of poverty in our republic, and it should be said that "Poverty has been a "closed topic" in our country for many years, and earlier this category was replaced by the concept of "underprivileged" was replaced. Today, thanks to the open democratic policy in our country, the presence of this problem, in-depth analysis of its solution, its reduction and its elimination in the future are being openly discussed in high forums. In particular, the President of our country Sh.M. Mirziyoev addressed the Oliy Majlis on January 24 of this year and identified poverty reduction as one of the priority tasks. As stated in the petition: "It is no secret that the majority of the population in the regions, especially in the villages, does not have a sufficient source of income. As in any country, we have low-income sections of the population. According to various calculations, they are about 12-15 percent. Here we are not talking about small numbers, but about 4-5 million representatives of our population. This means that their daily income does not exceed 10-13 thousand soums. Or a family may have a car and livestock, but if one person is seriously ill, at least 70 percent of the family's income goes to his treatment. Can such a family be called self-sufficient? As the president, I am tormented every day by the question of what is happening to the vital needs of our people, such as food, medical treatment, education and clothing for their children. Reducing poverty means the implementation of a comprehensive economic and social policy to awaken the spirit of entrepreneurship in the population, to fully realize the inner strength and potential of a person, and to create new jobs[10] [11]. In the given table, the level of poverty in Uzbekistan was measured for the first time, and it was announced that it will be 17 percent of the total population in 2021.

In this regard, in the studies conducted by Professor Sh.Mutafakulov, opinions were expressed that the calculation of poverty is carried out in two stages. the use of the developed methodology is emphasized. The second method focuses on determining the size of poverty, that is, its value, and providing them with targeted assistance from the state.

Based on the data presented in Table 10, if we dwell in detail on the common methods of determining poverty, we can divide them into monetary and non-monetary methods. The monetary method is measured by the amount of all the incomes of consumers and households in a certain period of time or the amount of consumption expenses spent to satisfy their needs, that is, the material needs that determine the standard of living. In this, the Multidimensional Poverty Indicator (MPPI) is widely used and to some extent they complement each other. These two indicators show themselves as convenient instruments and serve as a basis for making economic and political decisions by the state.

It is known that the multifaceted indicator of poverty was developed by Oxford University scientists with the support of the United Nations Development Program, and this methodology is widely used in the calculation of human development indices in the world. The method of measuring poverty through household consumption expenditure is supported by the International Labor Organization[13].

One of the important economic and social indicators of the country in terms of inclusive growth is the income of the population. When calculating the total income of the population, the data of the State Statistics Report, as well as the sample of the economic activity of individual entrepreneurs and farmers, as well as the study of income and expenses of households, which are regularly conducted by statistical authorities from observational data, in addition, the Ministry of Finance, the Off-Budget Pension Fund, the Central Bank, the People's Bank, the State Tax Committee,

and the aggregated information on incomes, social payments and tax payments data is used[14].

Table 5: Information on population income [15].

Indicators	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total income of the population, billion soums	169344,3	197962,4	236893,1	300842,7	365735,6	415085,0	515660,7
compared to last year, in %	115,7	116,9	119,7	127,0	121,6	113,5	124,2
Total income per capita, thousand soums	5410,6	6215,9	7314,1	9128,6	10891,3	12125,6	14769,0
compared to last year, in %	113,7	114,9	117,7	124,8	119,3	111,3	121,8
Total real income of the population, billion soums	160485,5	187517,7	216400,1	255971,0	319336,1	367559,6	465271,8
compared to last year, in %	109,6	110,7	109,3	108,1	106,1	100,5	112,1
Real total income per capita, thousand soums	5127,5	5887,9	6681,4	7767,0	9509,6	10737,3	13325,8
compared to last year, in %	107,7	108,8	107,5	106,2	104,2	98,6	109,9

Total incomes of the population - incomes of employees from work, incomes from self-employment, incomes from self-produced services for personal consumption, incomes from property (interest, dividends, royalties, other property incomes)), consists of income from transfers (pensions, allowances, scholarships and other current transfers)[16].

- according to the table, in 2012, the total income of the population amounted to 104,263.0 billion soums, which increased by 121.3% compared to the previous year, while in 2012 this indicator was 515,660.7 billion soums organized. It can be seen that the total income of the population increased by 124.2% this year compared to the previous year. In 2012, total income per capita was 3501.8 bln. consisted of soums, by 2021 this figure has increased to 14,769.0 billion soums or more than 4 times compared to the previous year. The impact of the coronavirus pandemic, which began in 2019, can be clearly seen in 2019-2020, even in the fluctuation of total income per capita. The reason is that the indicator analyzed in these years increased by 119.3% in 2019 compared to the previous year, but the growth rate was 5.5% compared to 2018, and the increase in 2020 compared to the previous year the indicator is considered to be less than 8 percent. In addition, the real income of the population in 2021 will be 97,296.6 billion. amounted to 113.2 percent compared to the previous year, and in 2021 it will reach 465,271.8 billion soums. amounted to soums. At first glance, this number shows that the real income has increased compared to 2012. it can be seen that the indicator decreased in 2013-2020.

As a continuation of the above analysis, one of the indicators that allows to draw important conclusions in the analysis of the inclusive growth of the economy is the Gini coefficient (Gini index, Gini coefficient). Gini coefficient (Gini index, Gini coefficient) is used to measure the distribution of income among the population and is expressed by a number ranging from 0 (absolute equality) to 1 (absolute inequality).

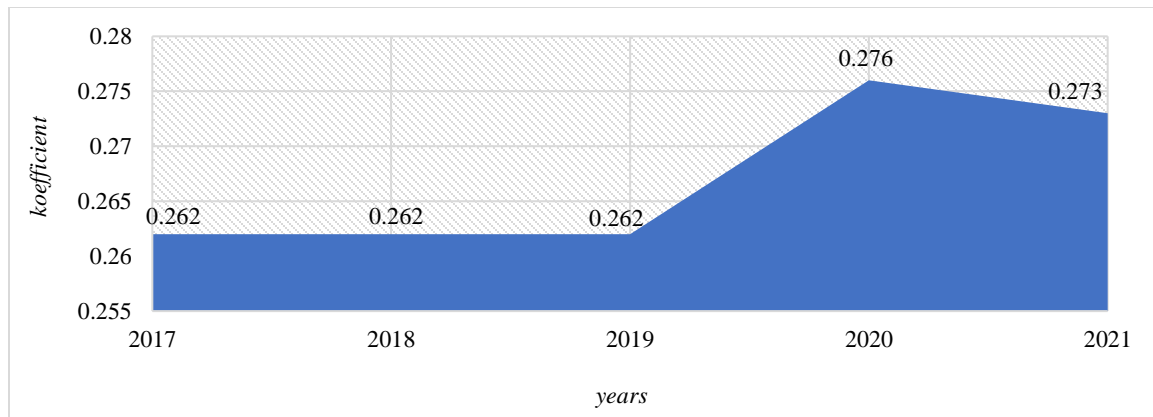


Figure 2. Uneven distribution of income of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan [17]

According to Figure 8, there were no changes in the Gini coefficient, which was officially announced again from 2017, until 2020, that is, this coefficient recorded 0.26 degrees. As mentioned above, the approach of this coefficient to 1 represents a high level of inequality, and its approach to 0 represents a low level of inequality. The pandemic of 2020 has led to an increase in the level of inequality in our country (or the growth of inequality has become evident in statistics). It can also be observed that the Gini coefficient is decreasing in the period after 2021.

In the analysis of inclusive development, indicators of employment and unemployment in the country also have an important place. In this regard, the following table shows the levels of employment and unemployment in Uzbekistan in 2012-2021:

Table 6: Employment rate in Uzbekistan in 2012-2021, in percent* [18]

Republic of Uzbekistan	Years									
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	66,6	67,1	67,7	68,2	68,7	69,2	67,4	68,1	66,0	67,0
regions:										
Republic of Karakalpakstan	57,4	57,7	57,9	58,1	58,1	58,3	62,9	62,9	62,0	61,1
Andijan	69,0	69,9	70,8	71,5	72,3	73,0	69,6	70,1	66,5	68,2
Bukhara	74,1	74,4	74,0	73,4	72,9	72,5	70,7	69,3	68,3	67,2
Jizzakh	56,0	56,5	57,3	58,1	59,1	60,0	61,6	67,1	66,2	67,5
Kashkadarya	61,2	61,8	62,5	63,3	64,3	65,4	64,8	63,9	60,9	62,2
Navoi	74,7	74,1	73,6	73,2	72,8	72,4	69,2	69,5	66,8	68,3
Namangan	57,2	58,1	59,3	60,5	61,9	63,4	63,8	66,4	65,0	65,5
Samarkand	64,7	65,4	66,5	67,6	68,7	69,7	66,3	65,3	63,2	63,7
Surkhandarya	62,3	62,7	63,4	64,3	65,4	66,6	65,2	67,0	63,9	64,5
Syr Darya	72,2	72,5	72,9	72,2	71,7	71,1	70,5	68,9	64,8	64,5
Tashkent	72,9	74,0	75,1	75,3	75,4	75,2	71,4	71,4	68,2	72,4
Ferghana	68,0	68,3	68,8	69,1	69,6	69,9	66,0	67,5	65,1	66,2
Khorezm	63,9	64,3	65,0	65,6	66,3	66,9	64,6	66,1	63,7	64,0
Tashkent.sh	80,7	80,7	80,9	81,1	81,0	80,8	77,5	80,1	81,7	81,3

* the ratio of the number of employed population to the number of working-age population.

Table presents information on the employment rate in Uzbekistan in 2012-2021, that is, the ratio of the number of the employed population to the number of the population of working age within the framework of inclusive growth

indicators. According to him, in 2012, the employment rate in our country was 66.6 percent. In the following years, including 2013-2017, the employment rate increased continuously. This, in turn, is the result of measures aimed at reducing unemployment and regular reorganization of jobs in economic sectors and sectors. However, by the time of the pandemic, which started in 2019, there were negative changes in employment, as observed in all sectors of the economy. As a result, the employment rate decreased by 1-2% compared to previous years. Therefore, in the following years, a number of measures are being implemented to create new jobs in the regions, to further strengthen the system of financial support for business entities, to fundamentally reform the self-employment system, and to improve its efficiency.

As of July 1, 2021, more than 852,000 self-employed persons are registered in Uzbekistan, and more than 310,000 of them are young people. Self-employed persons are individuals who find their own work and earn income by doing it themselves. Tutors, nannies, plumbers, electricians, hairdressers, couriers, car washers, handymen, cleaners, tailors, programmers and many other professions can be self-employed. Their activities are regulated by the "Regulation on the procedure for carrying out activities as a self-employed person"[19]. As of August 1, 2021, it is possible to occupy oneself with 68 types of activities. If desired, several of them can be selected individually. All self-employment income is exempt from personal income tax (PIT): whatever you earn, you keep. It is enough to pay social tax once a year in the amount of 1 times the BHM - 245 thousand soums in the case of August 1, 2021. Payment can be made through any payment system. Self-employed do not pay any insurance or other fees [20].

Based on the above, it can be said that achieving inclusive development in Uzbekistan is important. The reason is that, like developing countries, the population and demographic activity in Uzbekistan require comprehensive improvement of the population's well-being, ensuring their economic and social interests.

Inclusive growth includes social sustainability as well as the effectiveness of factors that ensure environmental sustainability. Taking into account the fact that inclusive growth is multifactorial, it is necessary to comprehensively research the resulting aspects of these factors in the cross-section of industries and sectors.

Table 7: Inclusive growth factors [21]

Indicators	Average by country	Uzbekistan	Average by country and ratio of Uzbekistan (times)
Share of research and development expenditure (R&D) in GDP	2,4	0,2	11,8
Human Development Index (HDI 1=themoostdeveloped)	0,915	0,701	1,305
Energy efficiency (GDP per unit of energy consumption; US dollars)	11,47	3,57	3,21
State effectiveness (from 0 to +5)	4,2	1,9	2,2
Inclusive growth index	5,1	3,93	1,29
Law enforcement index RoL (from 0 to +5)	4,21	1,37	3,07
Corruption control index (0-100, 100 - no corruption)	79,3	21	3,8

A comparison of indicators of the conditions and factors of inclusive development in Uzbekistan with world criteria (see the table) allows us to conclude as follows: the main factors that prevent the transition to an inclusive economy are the underdevelopment of institutions and insufficient funding of science and new technologies in the republic. is considered [22].

In the table reflecting the "growth and development" indicators of inclusive development, the indicators included in this group are expressed in Uzbekistan.

Table 8: Indicators of "growth and development" of inclusive development in the Republic of Uzbekistan [23]

Indikator	The quintile number to which the indicator belongs: from 1 (good) to 5 (bad).	
	Indicator level	Indicator dynamics
Growth and development		
Expected duration of health status	2	3 (stable)
GDP per capita	2	4 (slowly receding)
Labor productivity	2	4 (slowly receding)
Population employment	5	5 (receding)
Inclusivity		
Population income stratification	1	3 (stable)
Median income	2	4 (slowly receding)
Poverty	2	5 (receding)

In low and stable income stratification, their level is not very high (a large share of expenses for food), and the dynamics of growth is insufficient. The composition of monetary incomes, their level and stratification is determined mainly on the basis of wages of wage workers, most of whom are not effectively employed, including in enterprises operating at a loss. Absolute poverty among the population is not very high compared to other developing countries, but it is growing closer to 6 percent. According to subjective assessments, one out of every six households is classified as poor. Economic stratification is such that the majority of the population, despite their social status, is not active and is focused only on adapting to changing conditions, which leads to conclusions about the existence of incentives for the inclusion of members of society in the economy and inclusive growth. does not allow The expansion of poverty not only hinders the development of the economy, but also undermines the investment attractiveness of the country.

Summarizing the conclusions on the two indicator blocks, we can conclude as follows: the lack of positive dynamics of indicators on the "growth and development" block, even in the short term, calls into question the existing achievements in terms of "inclusion" It indicates the possibility of deterioration of Uzbekistan's relative position in the group of developing countries.

At the stage of formation of the market economy, the methods of direct regulation of income prevail, that is, administrative measures such as income indexation, compensation for certain expenses and transfer payments prevail. The large-scale reforms carried out in our country during the years of independence created the necessary conditions for the decent life of our people and the realization of the creative potential of our citizens. In order to further increase the effectiveness of the ongoing reforms, to increase the employment and real income of the population for the comprehensive and rapid development of the state and society, it is clearly indicated in the Action Strategy for the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. Currently, the tax policy of the state, which is a mechanism for collecting funds necessary for the government to fulfill its tasks at a certain stage, that is, indirect methods of regulation, is coming to the fore.

The level and quality of life of the population is an indicator of the result of the economic and social policy, the policy of regulating the income and expenses of the population. To determine the standard of living, the "Consumption basket" is used, that is, a set of goods and services that provide a certain level of consumption. There is a minimum and rational level of consumption. The minimum level of consumption puts the consumer beyond the limits of providing the existing normal conditions, that is, he becomes a category of the poor. The rational level of consumption is the optimal amount and composition of consumption for an individual. In the rational consumption budget, the main part of expenses is allocated to non-food goods: things intended for cultural, domestic and household purposes, and the minimum consumption budget is allocated to food products necessary for the normal functioning of the human body. The minimum level of consumption determines the "poverty line". The share of the population living below the "poverty line" is one of the most important indicators describing the standard of living in the country. The reduction of this indicator and the fight against poverty is one of the main tasks of social policy. By organizing the redistribution of income from the budget to the recipients of income through the budget, as well as through social payments and benefits, the government solves the problem of increasing the income of the poor and helps to alleviate social tensions. Taxation of goods regulates consumption demand, shapes the preferences of individuals, reduces or reduces the consumption of harmful goods and encourages the consumption of goods necessary for a healthy lifestyle, and allocates human resources and productive forces to high-quality reproduces.

It is very difficult to measure the standard of living of the population. It consists of a set of indicators that

qualitatively reflect the material, social, physical and cultural well-being of the population. This indicator refers to working conditions and safety, environmental condition, availability and use of free time, cultural level, physical development, physical and property safety of citizens. As society develops, these characteristics change. One of the most important indicators of economic development, which represents the well-being of the population and the provision of human well-being in society, is the "Index of Human Potential Development". The United Nations (UN) measures the quality of life of a population, taking into account health, life expectancy, education, employment and solvency, as well as access to political life. proposed a quality of life index for It is difficult to use the quality of life index for cross-country comparisons, so in 1990 another indicator was first calculated by the Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq - the Human Development Index (ISRI). prepared and published in the report on human development. this indicator is measured by three indicators: life expectancy; level of education; real GDP per capita[24].

The quality of life depends on human capital, that is, the knowledge, skills, experience and health that he uses for personal income. The concept of human capital plays a central role in modern economic analysis. The concepts of human potential and human capital began to be used intensively by world science aimed at increasing the necessity and high efficiency of investments in human capital, highly evaluating the role of intellectual activity in the information society. The competitive advantages of the economy and the possibilities of its modernization are largely determined by the accumulated and implemented human capital. Limits and possibilities of technological, economic and social modernization of society are determined by people with knowledge, skills and experience. Economic analysis of human capital is widely used at the microeconomic and macroeconomic levels to determine the extent of national wealth, society against war, disease and natural disasters, loss in life insurance, education, health and many other purposes. lanned.

The material and spiritual life opportunities of every person depend on the level of his income. The higher the level of a person's income, the more opportunities he has to meet his basic needs, take care of his health, organize rest, get information and spend his free time in a cultural way. One of the main principles of market relations is strong social protection of the population of the republic. It is a vital necessity to ensure the priority of human interests even at the stage of development in the conditions of a socially oriented market economy. At the heart of the main priority of Uzbekistan's model of renewal and development are human interests, and strong social policy occupies a central place.

The standard of living of the population can be reasonably discussed depending on whether the households belong to one or another socio-demographic type, the age of the members, the ratio between workers and dependents, and per capita income.

Determining the criteria for fair and efficient distribution of resources is one of the most important aspects of the economy. The state policy affects the existing economic conditions, characterized by a certain distribution of resources, which is consistent with the effective distribution of funds, increasing welfare and increasing the fairness of the distribution of the results of economic development. The society's value system forms its fair ideal. Welfare economics is considered a part of normative economic science, which takes into account the distribution determined by the moral norms existing in society, so the choice between efficiency and justice can be different. Compromise between these categories leads to the violation of certain rights and its expression in ensuring inequality and well-being of the population.

The level of social welfare depends on how and how well the benefit is distributed in society, so social welfare is based on the welfare of individuals: $W = (W_1, W_2, \dots, W_i, \dots, W_n)$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, which where W_i the well-being of the i inch individual, p -the number of members of society. Each person can evaluate his well-being in the best way and tries to maximize it, by summing the simple function U_i of individual utility, we can get the utility function of society: $U = U_1 + U_2 + \dots + U_i + \dots + U_n$.

A person's preferences affect his consumption, as long as the benefits of all other members of society do not decrease, the well-being of a person increases. If all the above conditions are observed, we get a Pareto-efficient state of the economy [26].

Based on the comparison of social welfare vectors according to Pareto's criterion, the distribution is effective because it is impossible to improve the position of some individuals without worsening the position of others.

However, the Pareto performance criterion does not affect social inequality and is only related to individual well-being. If the welfare of some members of the society is increasing, while that of others is decreasing, then the changes in social welfare will be uncertain. According to the principle of Kaldor-Hick [27] compensation, there is a redistribution in which the gains of the better-off person can offset the loss of the worse-off person, i.e., the loss in the first place. The Kaldor-Hicks criteria for Pareto efficiency improvement do not actually imply compensation. Redistribution increases society's overall welfare if the winners can make up for the failure of the worse-off losers..

In 1874, L. Walras [28] created a mathematical model of the general economic equilibrium, the exact number of types of consumer goods and types of resources in the economy are its main conditions. Every firm and every consumer maximizes their profits under perfect competition. The static nature of the Walras model, lack of analysis of changes in consumer tastes and economic cycles are the main shortcomings that require further improvement of this model.

In 1932, Fisher, a supporter of neoclassicism, assumed that individuals make decisions based on current income combined with expected income. Analyzing the two periods, the economist assumes that households will eventually spend all the income.

Then the consumption of the second period will be as follows:

$C_2 = Y_2 + (1 - r)S$ will be, where Y_2 - is the income received in the second period. Households can not only save, but also pay off debts. Thus, according to I. Fisher's temporary substitution model, the household demand function depends on the current savings (+) and the real interest rate (-), depending on the current income and consumption of households and their lenders ($C > Y$) and debtors can be allocated $C > Y$.

According to Keynes, the psychological law applies in the economy. That is, when incomes are low, people have a strong tendency to consume. As incomes rise, people tend to save rather than consume more.

J. Keynes studied the need for centralized control of the population's income by the state in his work "Employment, Interest Rate and General Theory of Money" (1936). The government affects the marginal propensity to consume through the tax system, interest rate, and capital investments. Savings does not always invest in production, which leads to the rebalancing of the economy. To restore balance at the macro level, it is necessary to increase the demand necessary to ensure the employment and utilization of production capacity. Redistribution of income with high consumption income of the population effectively stabilizes the economy. "When employment increases, aggregate real income increases. The psychology of society is that an increase in aggregate real income leads to an increase in aggregate consumption...". "A basic psychological law states that people will increase their consumption as income increases, but not as much as income increases." [28]

According to Keynes, the consumption function is as follows:

$$C = C_a + C_Y Y, \quad 0 < C_a < 1,$$

where Y is income, C is consumption, C_a is autonomous consumption, and it is the consumption necessary for a person to live, which does not depend on the value of income; C_Y - is the marginal propensity to consume, which reflects the additional income that can be spent on consumption. Thus, consumption is a function of current income.

M. Friedman, the founder of monetarism, is the author of the constant income theory developed in 1957, and he mentioned that in most cases, household incomes face significant changes from period to period, but consumer spending is relatively stable. In this case, consumer spending is not related to current household income, but to the average income, which is considered typical and permanent (permanent) for several periods[29].

Climate change continues to be one of the key elements of inclusive growth, hundreds of billions of dollars and euros are spent on energy conservation in the world, and new technologies are created in any case. Already, tens of billions of Euros have been channeled into a low-carbon economy (increasing energy efficiency and reducing environmental impact), not only to combat climate change, but also as part of the transition to a new economy. And this encourages attention to the interdependence of 2 factors: climate and crisis[30].

Table 9: Carbon intensity of countries (kg of CO2 emissions / GDP calculated on the basis of purchasing power parity)

	Country	Carbon intensity
1.	Great Britain	0.3
2.	Germany	0,4
3.	Canada	0,6
4.	Norway	0,3
5.	France	0,2
6.	USA	0,6
7.	Finland	0,5
8.	Sweden	0,2
9.	Japan	0,4
10.	European Union	0.3

11.	Russia	1.2
12	Uzbekistan	19

As a result of the analysis, it was found that (- table). Uzbekistan has a very high carbon intensity of 19.26, which is 0.5 on average in developed countries.

The formula for determining carbon intensity in Uzbekistan

$$UI = IM/M = 853500\text{kg}/443,2/100 = 19,26$$

UI – Carbon Intensity of Countries,

IM - Pollutants released into the atmosphere

M - gross domestic product calculated on the basis of purchasing power parity.

This means that Uzbekistan has a high rate of economic development at the expense of air pollution. It is called "Grey economy" in the sources of foreign scientists.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The European Union plans to reduce CO2 emissions by 20%, increase energy efficiency by 20% and increase the share of renewable energy sources to 20% by 2022. The United States government aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 50% by 2050 and 80% by 2080 [31].

Air pollution kills an estimated 7 million people every year and can cause long-term health problems such as asthma and reduced mental development in children. According to the data of the World Bank, air pollution damages the society by 5 trillion dollars every year.

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