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THE OBJECTIVE NECESSITY OF MODELING THE NEIGHBORHOOD WORK SYSTEM

Summary

The article presents analytical opinions about the standard of living of the population, foreign experience in reducing poverty, scientists who conducted scientific research in these areas, the created system for reducing poverty, and future plans. Internal and external factors influencing the improvement of living standards of the population and the reforms aimed at them, the scientific research on reducing poverty continues on a large scale. In particular, the optimal point of the consumption basket, the minimum living wage, the minimum consumption expenditure amount, and the development of criteria for determining the poverty and destitution thresholds, as well as comments on the scientific research works on the directions of private entrepreneurship for the population based on the neighborhood work system. In the literature analysis part, the scientific researches, proposals and conclusions of advanced scientists on reducing poverty in our country are cited. Proposals and recommendations for the further development of the population's standard of living are presented based on the neighborhood work system.

***The goal** – is to improve the methods of lifting the population out of poverty through the development of the neighborhood work system.*

***Methodology** – economic and methodological studies were conducted.*

***The result of the research** – is that it is important to introduce a new system to reduce poverty in modern Uzbekistan and to attract qualified personnel to this work.*

***Keywords:** economy, quality of life, neighborhood, poverty, localization, population, service, entrepreneurship, consumption basket, modeling, standard of living, forecast*

Introduction

It was necessary to create a concept of raising the standard of living of the population based on the neighborhood work system, which is compatible with the new socio-economic conditions. Some rules of the "Quality of Life" concept, which has been widely used in world practice in recent years, can be used in the formation of this concept. The concept of "quality of life" forms the conditions that define a person's physical, mental and social well-being. Here it is not only about the objective factors that evaluate the quality of life (food, housing, employment, level of education), but also about a person's "well-being", "happiness", "satisfaction", "pleasure". It is also about the subjective feeling of such concepts. In this case, for example, the development of communication services, household services, and the development of intellectual services of utilities are of great importance. The concept of "quality of life" includes human interaction with the environment.

Adherence to the rules of the concept of "quality of life" also serves as the main basis for the development of the neighborhood system in improving the living conditions and

well-being of the population. It is necessary to study the current living conditions, to evaluate the interaction of the places of residence with the environment, to use the available opportunities and to adapt each network to the capabilities of the population.

As it is recognized in the world science, today the high role of each industry in meeting the growing daily needs of our people requires the further development of this system of work.

In Uzbekistan, since the years of independence, the results of reforms aimed at solving a number of problems aimed at increasing the standard of living of the population has been increasing and its role as a driving factor is to improve the national economy, to create new jobs, to improve the living conditions of the country's population, and to solve other social problems are becoming more and more important.

Today, in the world, the internal and external factors influencing the improvement of the living standards of the population, as well as the reforms aimed at them, and the scientific researches conducted on reducing poverty continue on a large scale. In particular, development of the criteria for determining the consumption basket, the minimum living wage, the optimal point of the amount of minimum consumption expenses, and the limits of poverty and poverty, and based on the neighborhood work system, scientific and research work is being carried out on the directions of private entrepreneurship for the population.

The priority areas of socio-economic development of "difficult" neighborhoods, expansion of family entrepreneurship in them, increase of income sources of the population and elimination of unemployment through the "Mahallabay" (neighborhood) system of work should be defined as follows:

to determine the "growth points" (specialization areas) of the neighborhoods and to assist the initiators in the implementation of new entrepreneurship, including "driver" projects, thereby ensuring the socio-economic growth of each neighborhood;

to take measures to further increase the sources of permanent income of the population, to further expand family entrepreneurship and self-employment; training entrepreneurs who want to start entrepreneurship in the neighborhoods on the basics of business; connecting "leading" business entities to effectively use homestead land in households, to further increase its profitability, to provide the necessary equipment and raw materials for product production on the basis of preferential loans, as well as to organize the processes of assisting the sale of manufactured products;

to support the implementation of business projects and monitor their activities, to help them find a market for their products (services).

The main goal of the implemented social policy is to create a favorable social environment and conditions that ensure the satisfaction of the basic vital needs of the population in the society through the development of the neighborhood system.

MATERIALS AND METODS

In this regard, issues related to poverty were studied in the scientific research conducted by the following researchers to increase the standard of living of the population based on the neighborhood system: N.M.Ibragimova, H.S.Mukhitdinov, Sh.I.Mustafagulov, M.Z.Mukhitdinova, N.Safarova, R.H.Ergashev and in the scientific researches of others, the issues related to poverty were tried to be deeply studied as a separate problem. [1]

It should be said that A.Abdugafarov, B.Y.Khodiyev, B.B.Berkinov, H.S.Mukhit-dinov, B.Goyibnazarov, B.T.Salimov, I.O.Ulashev, N.M.Makhmudov, N.T.Ormonov, T.SH.Shodiyev, Q.Safayeva, Sh.Kholmominov, Kh.Shodiyev, Y.Muhammedov and others conducted research on the theoretical and practical aspects of modeling regional and

network infrastructure objects of the economy and they have been studied in their scientific works.

The scientific and research work carried out above shows that the theoretical and practical aspects of private entrepreneurship are not sufficiently and systematically studied in the stratification of population incomes and poverty reduction. So they were the basis for its selection as a research topic (See, for instance [1]-[8]).

THE MAIN PART

However, the problems of research, econometric modeling and forecasting of improving the living standards of the population on the basis of the neighborhood work system have not been sufficiently studied by the above-mentioned scientists. Therefore, it is necessary to extend the "life cycle" of the standard of living of the population, develop additional statistical indicators that ensure the monitoring of their stable and proportionate development, econometric modeling and forecasting of the trends and perspectives of the development of the standard of living of the population in the regions of our republic. there is a vital need for problem solving and practical application. For this, it is advisable to perform the following tasks:

researching methods and trends in modeling;

determining the trends in the development of the standard of living of the population and assessing the factors affecting the level of well-being;

systematic statistical analysis of sectors that are an important factor in social development and further improvement of the living conditions of the population;

assessment and forecasting of the development trends of all sectors affecting the population's living standards based on econometric models.

Today, the versatility, variety and abundance of changes occurring at the level of territorial locations of different scales make the resource component of life processes in the regions a significant issue, because it is necessary to ensure the positive dynamics of the development of any socio-economic system. is based on This is even more important for developed regions where each stage is unbalanced with the resources necessary to develop the standard of living of the population, because the lack of balance in the development of regions is often the result of disruptions in the provision of resources to this process.

The purpose of scientific research is to generalize the components of the theoretical and methodological foundations of a systematic approach to the study of various types of territorial locations:

identifying the specific features of the theoretical and methodological components of the research studying different types of neighborhood location;

identify common intersections and perspectives of cross-regional tools, methods, formats in the study of regional capital with uneven development.

In order to increase the standard of living of the population based on the neighborhood work system, special attention should be paid to the following factors:

1. Quality and transparency of activities of local state authorities;
2. Level of education of the population;
3. Economic development of the region;
4. Availability of social and medical infrastructure;
5. Environmental conditions, etc.

An important role of econometrics in this process is the study and analysis of various economic indicators and factors that affect the standard of living of the population.

Econometric methods do not negate simple, traditional methods, but help to develop them further and to analyze the indicators of objective variables through other indicators.

In the econometric modeling of the development of the population's standard of living based on the neighborhood work system, and in the description of management processes, the real object is presented in the form of two systems: the manager and the managed (management object). (See, for instance [9]-[12])

The general structure of management systems in the multifactor econometric modeling of the development of the living standard of the population based on the neighborhood performance system is presented in Fig. 1.
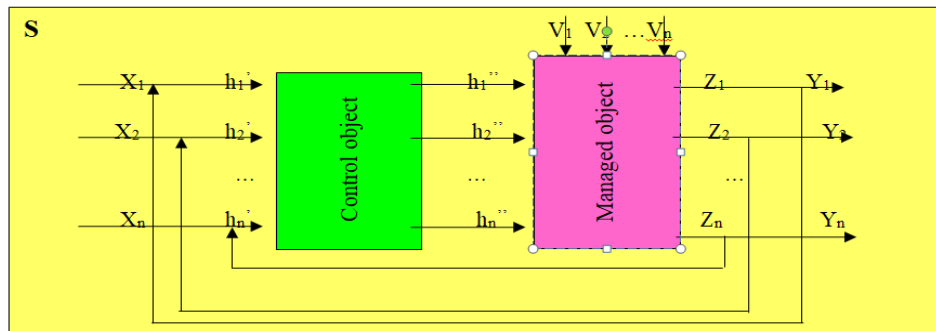
Figure 1. The structure of management system in econometric modeling of population living standard improvement based on neighborhood system

Endogenous variables are: $\vec{}(t)$ - vector of input effects (assignment); $\vec{v}(t)$ - vector of external environmental effects; $\vec{h}^{'}(t)$ – error signal vector; $\vec{h}^{''}(t)$ - vector of control effects; exogenous variables: $\vec{z}(t) - S$ is a vector of system states; $\vec{y}(t)$ a vector of output variables, usual $\vec{y}(t) = \vec{z}(t)$.

In this situation, the management system of econometric modeling is a set of software and technical tools that provide a specific target management system. A decision can be made on the state coordinate $y(t)$ for a one-dimensional system depending on how well the control object achieves the goal.

The difference between the command value - $y_{zad}(t)$ and the actual value $y(t)$ of the control quantity change law is the control error $h^{'}(t) = y_{zad}(t) - y(t)$.

If the law of change of the specified control quantity coincides with the law of change of the input effect (task), i.e. $x(t) = y_{zad}(t)$, then will be $h^{'}(t) = x(t) - y(t)$.

A system with a control error $h^{'}(t) = 0$ for all moments of time is called an ideal system. In practice, it is impossible to develop ideal systems. Therefore, the error in automatic control should be reduced based on the principle of negative feedback (using the output variable $y(t)$ and its task values as information about the deviation between them).

In econometric modeling, the task of control systems is the change of the variable $y(t)$ with the given accuracy (with a fixed error) in accordance with the law. In the design and operation of automatic control systems, it is necessary to select the parameters of S system that can ensure the required control accuracy, as well as stability during the transition process.

If the system is stable, then its behavior in time, the maximum deviation of the adjustment variable $y(t)$ in the transient process, the time of the transient process, etc., are of practical interest. It is possible to draw a conclusion about the properties of automatic control systems of different classes based on the types of differential equations that most closely describe the processes in the system. The order of the differential equation and the value of the coefficients fully determine the static and dynamic parameters of the system.

The use of Figure 1 makes it possible to adopt analytical or simulation approaches developed in the form of a suitable language for the modeling of continuous systems or the use of analog and hybrid computing tools in the formation of the process of continuous - deterministic S systems and the assessment of their main characteristics.

The importance of multi-factor econometric modeling of the development of the living standards of the population based on the neighborhood performance system is shown in the following:

material, labor and money resources are used rationally;

serves as a leading tool in the analysis of economic and natural processes.

It will be possible to make some corrections during the forecasting of the development of the living standards of the population based on the neighborhood performance system;

Based on the neighborhood work system, it is possible not only to deeply analyze the development of the population's standard of living, but also to discover new, unexplored laws. Also, with their help, it will be possible to predict the future development of the standard of living of the population.

The increase in the economic well-being of our republic and positive changes in the economic life form a new type of demand and increase the requirements for the quality of service to consumers.

In the research we are conducting, the development of the living standards of the population based on the neighborhood work system is primarily based on the innovative activities of service industries. Therefore, socio-cultural, economic, intellectual, technical-technological and other factors affect the provision of services to the population. In order to study the influence of these factors, the issues of correlation-regression analysis are considered.

Development of the living standards of the population based on the neighborhood work system is a complex network, and its viability depends on how well they fit the modeled object.

Since it is difficult to reflect all sides of the object in one model, only the most characteristic and important features of the object are displayed. It should also be noted that an oversimplified model cannot meet the requirements well. A very complex model creates difficulties in the process of solving the problem.

The main block in each modeling process is the "goal", because different models can be built for one object, depending on the set goal. As an object, we take the main branches of service in the Kashkadarya region.

Research scientists I. Hasanov, A. Eminov have thought about the extent to which increasing family income is being organized in the regions in the market economy, and the ways to develop the living standard of the population and increase the material well-being of the population include the following specific tasks , notes that:

to determine consumer requirements for the service, to assess the possibilities of their development, and to determine the form, method and sequence of their satisfaction;

increase the income structure of the population and determine the prospects for change;

anticipating the growth of consumption and improving its composition;

change the structure of consumer demand;

determining the ways and terms of solving the housing problem;

development of services, education, culture, healthcare, as well as transport and communication.

Based on the above, it is necessary to solve a number of problems in order to provide local services to the population in the modernization of the country, taking into account the climate, customs, and conditions of the market economy of each region, to widely use econometric modeling. For example:

elimination of differences in service networks between regions;

modeling of priority development of local service entities;

to improve the competitive environment between local service entities;

priority development of excellent technological processes that produce competitive products by introducing modern advanced technologies;

to more fully attract local production funds and labor force to the service sector, that is, to model management in the correct use of limited resources of society;

It is appropriate to divide all factors affecting the service industry into the following groups:

material technical factors: level and quality of production mechanization, electrification, automation, level of applied technologies, development of science, etc.;

natural and historical factors: improvement of soil and climate conditions with the help of chemistry, land reclamation, irrigation and other means, selection, genetics and other factors in the fields of livestock and agriculture;

organizational economic factors: specialization, concentration of production organization, application of best practices, character, level of management system and methods, etc.;

economic factors: production planning and prospecting, economic analysis, accounting and control, normalization of labor, tariffing of works, etc.;

social factors: factors related to the identification and development of human abilities - physical, psychological, intellectual, related to the development of positive attitudes to work and its results and the exclusion of negative factors.

The last three groups of factors are to one degree or another connected with the set of production relations characteristic of this stage of production development. Therefore, they have a social character to a certain extent, so it is possible to talk about their content, that is, the predominance of the organizational - economic and economic nature of the factors of the third and fourth group and, in fact, social, social - the fifth group of factors, which includes economic, social and psychological factors, is about the dominance of social content.

In the period of transition to market relations, in the development of the classification of social factors, in our opinion, it is necessary to proceed from their direct impact on the living conditions and work of a person.

Human life and work are inseparable, because with the help of work, the necessary tools for life are created, only man himself, considered as labor power, is a subject of nature, and work is the material manifestation of this power. However, the influence of social factors on the efficiency of social production sometimes has a direct or indirect character, that is, on the one hand, the person himself is the object of direct influence, and on the other hand, his work is considered indirect. Collective practice, in the conditions of incomplete scientific impressions about the prospects of the economy and social relations, is the first step for the formation of new directions of economic policy, the elimination of specific conflicts and negative events in the production and social sphere.

We use the following formula to determine the level of provision of all service networks that affect the quality of life of the population of the region:

$$Ax_d = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(Y_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^{m} A_j} = \frac{Y_1 + Y_2 + \cdots + Y_n}{A_1 + A_2 + \cdots + A_m} \tag{1}$$

Here: **Ax$_d$**-is the level of providing the population with all types of services;

Aj-j population in the area;

Yi-i type of service industry.

Based on the above considerations, the factors influencing the improvement of the standard of living of the population can be grouped as follows:

social demographic: covers the system formed by the location, gender, age, family status of the population;

social-professional: related to the industrialization of production, the system of personnel training and career guidance, i.e. education, professional rank, seniority, qualification improvement;

social-domestic: it includes the improvement of living standards and housing conditions, cultural-domestic service, solving problems related to transport, organization of public meals and medical services, availability of pre-school institutions, people's recreation and productive organization of free time related to;

social-psychological: reflects the social-psychological state of the labor team in the enterprise, group, satisfaction with work, development of mutual support and friendly relations, establishment of a healthy morale;

social - related to production: covers management of labor organization, participation in competition, labor payment system, payment depending on the work performed, labor discipline;

socio-economic: it includes wage level, per capita income.

CONCLUSION

Social factors have a significant impact on the development of the population's standard of living based on the neighborhood work system. At the current stage, the full use of the system of all social factors in order to develop all branches is considered an objective necessity of the development of the industry.

The development of the population's standard of living on the basis of the neighborhood work system is manifested as a complex socio-economic category. As a result of theoretical research, it is necessary to improve the econometric modeling of the development of the standard of living of the population. In practice, it is necessary to improve the scientific methodological foundations of complex modeling of innovative projects in the social sphere.

Under the conditions of modernization of the economy, to study the unique scientific and methodological bases of the management system of the development of the population's standard of living on the basis of the neighborhood work system, to determine the main directions of the activity of this field, to create an effective management system in the network, as well as to form the management activity and structure, social it is necessary to develop a mechanism for effective management of the field. Increasing the effectiveness of management mechanisms in the development of social networks in Kashkadarya region, the effective organization of the organizational and economic mechanism of social sphere activity should be considered as the main direction in ensuring economic development.

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QONŞULUQ İŞ SİSTEMİNİN MODELLEŞDİRİLMƏSİNİN OBYEKTİV ZƏRURİYYƏTİ

Xülasə

Məqalədə əhalinin həyat səviyyəsi, yoxsulluğun azaldılması sahəsində xarici təcrübə sahəsində aparılmış elmi tədqiqatlardakı yanaşmaların təhlili, yoxsulluğun azaldılması üçün yaradılmış sistem, gələcək planlar haqqında analitik fikirlər təqdim olunur. Qeyd olunur ki, əhalinin həyat səviyyəsinin yaxşılaşmasına təsir edən daxili və xarici amillər, bu istiqamətdə aparılmış islahatlar, yoxsulluğun azaldılması istiqamətində elmi tədqiqatlar geniş miqyasda davam etdirilir. Xüsusilə, istehlak səbətinin optimal nöqtəsi, yaşayış minimumu, minimum istehlak xərclərinin məbləği, yoxsulluq səviyyəsi və yoxsulluq həddinin müəyyən edilməsi meyarlarının işlənib hazırlanması, habelə fərdi sahibkarlığın istiqamətləri üzrə məhəllə işi sisteminə əsaslanan əhali üçün elmi tədqiqat işlərinə dair şərhlər tədqiq edilir. Ədəbiyyatın təhlili hissəsində ölkəmizdə yoxsulluğun azaldılması ilə bağlı elmi araşdırmalar, qabaqcıl alimlərin təklif və qənaətlərinə istinad edilir. Məhəllə işi sistemi əsasında əhalinin həyat səviyyəsinin daha da yüksəldilməsi üçün təklif və tövsiyələr verilir.

Məqsəd - məhəllədaxili iş sisteminin inkişafı vasitəsilə əhalinin yoxsulluqdan çıxarılması üsullarını təkmilləşdirməkdir.

Metodologiya - iqtisadi və metodoloji tədqiqatlar aparılmışdır.

Tədqiqatın nəticəsi - ondan ibarətdir ki, müasir Özbəkistanda yoxsulluğun azaldılması üçün yeni sistemin tətbiqi və bu işə ixtisaslı kadrların cəlb edilməsi vacibdir.

Açar sözlər: *iqtisadiyyat, həyat keyfiyyəti, qonşuluq, yoxsulluq, lokallaşma, əhali, xidmət, sahibkarlıq, istehlak səbəti, modelləşdirmə, həyat səviyyəsi, proqnoz*

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ОБЪЕКТИВНАЯ НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЯ СИСТЕМЫ РАБОТЫ СОСЕДСТВА

Резюме

В статье представлены аналитические мнения об уровне жизни населения, зарубежном опыте снижения бедности, ученых, проводивших научные исследования в этих областях, созданной системе снижения бедности и планах на будущее. Внутренние и внешние факторы, влияющие на повышение уровня жизни населения и направленные на них реформы, научные исследования по снижению бедности продолжаются в больших масштабах. В частности, оптимальная точка потребительской корзины, минимальный прожиточный минимум, минимальный объем потребительских расходов, а также разработка критериев определения порогов бедности и бедности, а также комментарии к научным исследованиям по направлениям частного предпринимательства. для населения по принципу участковой работы. В литературно-аналитической части приводятся научные исследования, предложения и выводы передовых ученых по снижению бедности в нашей стране. Представлены предложения и рекомендации по дальнейшему развитию уровня жизни населения на основе системы районной работы.

Цель – усовершенствование методов вывода населения из нищеты посредством развития системы соседской работы.

Методология – проведены экономико-методические исследования.

Результатом исследования – важно внедрить новую систему снижения бедности в современном Узбекистане и привлечь к этой работе квалифицированные кадры.

Ключевые слова: экономика, качество жизни, соседство, бедность, локализация, население, сервис, предпринимательство, потребительская корзина, моделирование, уровень жизни, прогноз