

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN HOUSEHOLDS INCOME IN THE INTERNATIONAL RATE

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Annotation

This article analyzes the dynamics of household incomes on a global scale. It examines economic, social, and demographic factors influencing the growth and decline of household incomes in various countries worldwide. Additionally, the impact of factors such as global income distribution, income inequality, the pandemic, and climate change on household well-being is explored. Based on data from international financial institutions and economic research centers, the article highlights trends in household income changes, their impact on sustainable development, and strategies for poverty reduction.

Keywords: Household income, global economy, income dynamics, poverty, social inequality, sustainable development, financial stability, economic impact of the pandemic, income distribution, economic growth.

АНАЛИЗ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ ДОХОДОВ ДОМОХОЗЯЙСТВ В МИРОВОМ МАСШТАБЕ

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Аннотация

В данной статье анализируется динамика доходов домашних хозяйств в глобальном масштабе. Рассматриваются экономические, социальные и демографические факторы, влияющие на рост и снижение доходов домашних хозяйств в различных странах мира. Кроме того, исследуется влияние таких факторов, как глобальное распределение доходов, неравенство в доходах, пандемия и изменения климата, на благосостояние домашних хозяйств. В статье на основе данных международных финансовых институтов и экономических исследовательских центров освещаются тенденции изменений доходов домашних хозяйств, их влияние на устойчивое развитие и пути сокращения бедности.

Ключевые слова: Доходы домашних хозяйств, глобальная экономика, динамика доходов, бедность, социальное неравенство, устойчивое развитие, финансовая стабильность, экономическое влияние пандемии, распределение доходов, экономический рост.

JAHON MIQYOSIDA UY XO‘LIKLARINING DAROMADLARI O‘ZGARISHI TAHLILI

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Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada jahon miqyosida uy xo‘jaliklarining daromadlari dinamikasi tahlil qilinadi. Dunyo mamlakatlarida uy xo‘jaliklari daromadlarining o‘sishi va pasayishiga ta’sir etuvchi iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va demografik omillar ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, global daromad taqsimoti, daromadlar o‘rtasidagi tengsizlik, pandemiya va iqlim o‘zgarishlari kabi omillarning uy xo‘jaliklari farovonligiga ta’siri tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada xalqaro moliya institutlari va iqtisodiy tadqiqot markazlari tomonidan taqdim etilgan ma’lumotlar asosida uy xo‘jaliklari daromadlarining o‘zgarish tendensiyalari, ularning barqaror rivojlanishga ta’siri va kambag‘allikni kamaytirish yo‘nalishlari yoritiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Uy xo‘jaliklari daromadi, global iqtisodiyot, daromadlar dinamikasi, kambag‘allik, ijtimoiy tengsizlik, barqaror rivojlanish, moliyaviy barqarorlik, pandemiyaning iqtisodiy ta’siri, daromadlar taqsimoti, iqtisodiy o‘shish.

Enterance

Currently, the economic space is the ultimate result of the social and economic development being carried out in every civilized country, serving to ensure the programmatic well-being of the population by increasing social incomes, increasing social incomes.

In fact, the macroeconomic policy implemented in the scope of increasing the incomes of the population embodies two goals: ensuring both social and economic development. This dialectical interdependence comes into play as an important guarantee of ensuring the stable and promising development of the national economy. Because the growth of the incomes of social strata as a result of the formation of the population's well-being, but also leads to future action by forming the basis or material basis for the formation of "aggregate demand" for the national economy.

For this, along with the production of real income regulation systems in the main components, the development of economic mechanisms for improving incomes among social strata of the population is becoming an important issue.

In our country, the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan, which is planned for 2022-2026, has established as one of the new goals “The country needs jobs, the incomes of the population are adjusted, and thereby poverty is reduced by the end of 2026”. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to develop state programs to reduce poverty, legalize the employment of 2.5 million citizens working informally, halve the unemployment rate among women, ensure the targeting of social services, and further deepen scientific research in the areas of regulating the incomes of the population and adjusting the imbalance of incomes.

Literature Review

In our country, modern studies have been conducted on the scientific-theoretical and practical foundations of the financial mechanism of consistently increasing the incomes of the population and regulating income inequality between its social strata.

According to Lynch et al., based on the hypothesis of income inequality and health dependence, income distribution has a strong influence on population mortality and health. Evidence for the hypothesis supports redistributive policies aimed at reducing income inequality. With some exceptions, including Wagstaff and van Doorslaer, Mellor and Milieu, Gravelle, Beckfield, and Jen et al., the results of most recent scientific studies by economists (Shmueli, 2004; De Vogli et al., 2005; Ram, 2006; Dorling et al., 2007; Babones, 2008; Karlsson et al., 2009; Biggs et al., 2010; Idrovo et al., 2010) support this hypothesis.

Also, according to Tsiddon and Galor, Zweimuller and Foellmi, income inequality promotes research and development, and technology development, which leads to economic growth[1]. A. Marshall's argument that the one shilling monetary unit brings happiness to the poor is significantly higher than that of the rich social stratum of the population[2].

According to Saez, economic growth is widely used as a measure of a country's economic stability, and the impact of development and other events on economic growth is an important problem in macroeconomics. Income inequality has been increasing significantly around the world over the past few decades[3].

Politicians have shown great interest in assessing the impact of income inequality on economic growth in order to achieve positive results during crises[4].

Nevertheless, various debates in explaining the channels through which income inequality affects economic growth have led to the emergence of many theories with uncertain predictions. For example, Perotti, Alesina, and Rodrik argue that income inequality has a negative impact on economic growth due to disparities introduced by governments through redistributive policies and higher income taxes for the wealthy[5].

Research methodology

In carrying out this research work, methods widely used in scientific research methodology were used. Methods of analysis, induction, deduction, correlation, systematic and integrated approaches were used to cover this topic.

Analysis and discussion of results

In modern conditions, one of the important factors for ensuring the sustainable socio-economic development of each country in the future is the improvement of the well-being of the population. The well-being of the population is expressed in a number of standard socio-economic indicators, one of its material foundations is monetary income generated as a result of economically active activity and in the form of social transfers within the framework of state social policy. In the difficult situations inherent in the transition period at the initial stages of economic reforms, methods of income regulation were used, namely, income indexation, compensation of socially significant expenses in the consumer basket from the point of view of improving the well-being of the population, and support measures through socially significant transfer payments.

Poverty negatively affects the socio-economic development of society, leading to the following consequences:

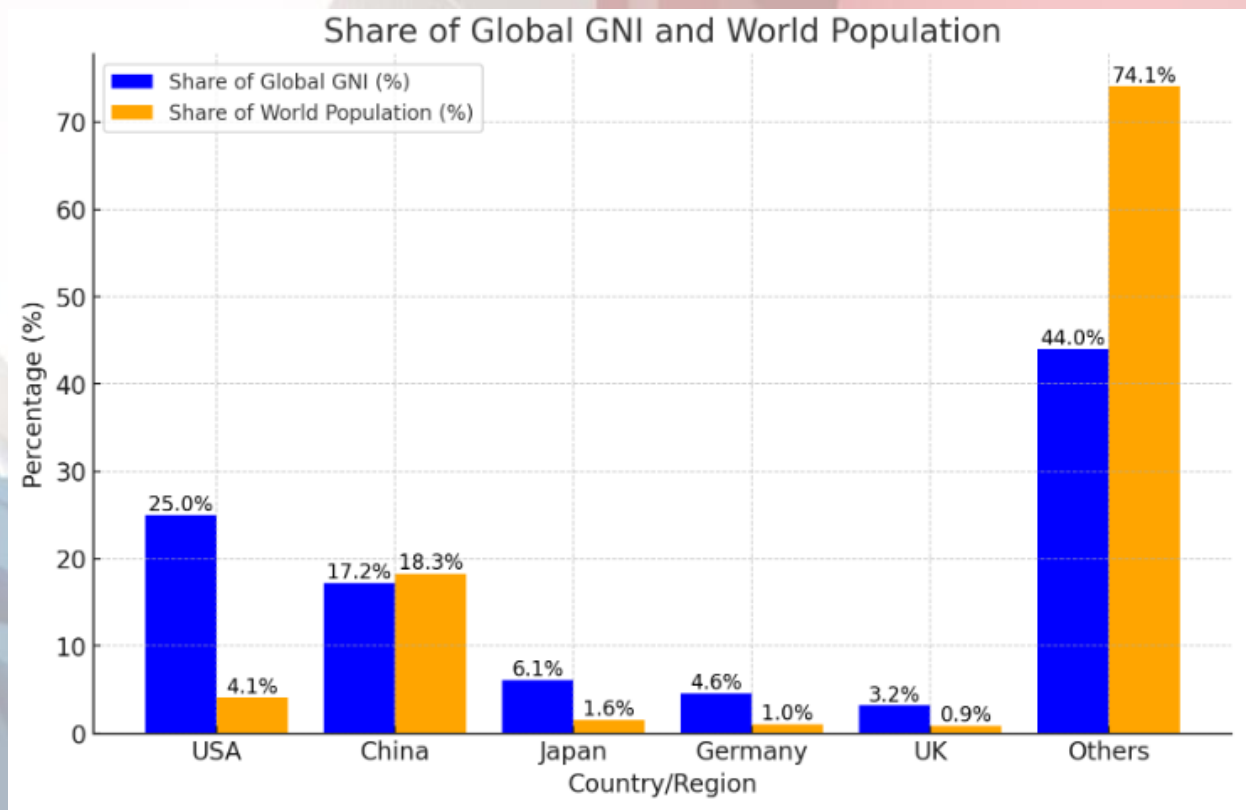
- Reduces the rate of sustainable economic growth;
- Increases social tension and conflicts;
- Causes an increase in the level of lawlessness and crime among the population;
- Accelerates migration processes;
- Leads to a decrease in the standard of living of households.

In addition, poverty is considered one of the main factors affecting the demographic situation of the population and national security. Therefore, any developing country should give priority to the issues of reducing and eliminating poverty. This problem is identified as one of the central issues in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000-2015) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

1- table The increase of national income in case of international grade[6]

Years	National income, billion US dollars.	National income per capita, US dollars.	National income, billion US dollars.	Growth in national income, %
	At current prices		At constant 1970 prices	
2017	81 274,4	10 770,8	15 066,1	3,6
2018	86 263,2	11 306,6	15 520,7	3,0
2019	87 616,2	11 361,8	15 905,9	2,5
2020	85 246,1	10 939,0	15 373,3	-3,3
2021	96 513,0	12 122,0	16 500,0	7,3
2022	101 612,0	12 654,0	17 200,0	4,2
2023	106 000,0	13 100,0	17 800,0	3,5

As can be seen from Table 1, the national income generated in the world economy amounted to 81,274.4 billion US dollars in 2017, and this figure will reach 106,000.0 billion US dollars by 2023. As a result, the growth rate of national income generated in the world economy during this period fluctuated within the range of 3.0-3.5%. The growth rate of national income was 3.6% in 2017, but decreased in 2018 and 2019, falling to 3.0% and 2.5%. In 2020, a decrease in national income was observed -3.3%, which is a decrease associated with the impact of the pandemic. Per capita national income also increased from \$10,770.8 to \$12,654.0 during the period under review. This, in turn, led to a decline in the global per capita national income indicator.



1- picture. Distribution of gross national income generated in the world economy by country[7].

It can be concluded that the uneven distribution of economic activity on a global scale leads to inequality between the incomes of the population. This, in turn, affects the formation of poverty and deprivation. Such a distribution of income is primarily related to the level of economic development of countries, their demographic situation, ethno-political conditions and social factors. Also of great importance is the financial system, which regulates the primary and redistribution of national income, and the mechanisms of its operation.

Currently, the World Bank, the UNDP, FAO, UNICEF and other international organizations are paying special attention to reducing poverty. According to the World Bank, the number of people living below the poverty line in the world is 736 million, which corresponds to 10

percent of the world's population. In addition, about 3.4 billion people live on less than \$ 5.5 a day. It is projected that another 88-116 million people will fall into poverty due to factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic, local political conflicts and climate change.

In the context of these trends, the “Uzbek model of poverty reduction” has been developed to improve the living standards of the population, provide them with stable sources of income, and prevent income inequality. This model identifies improving the well-being of the population in the country and sustainably increasing their incomes as priority areas of the state strategy.

Conclusions and suggestions

It can be stated that income inequality and economic growth are interrelated based on most scientific research conducted over the past ten years on the impact of income inequality on economic growth.

The marginal criteria of poverty play an important role in regulating population incomes through fiscal instruments, ensuring their targeting and effectiveness.

On a global scale, uneven economic activity distribution leads to an unequal allocation of population incomes, which in turn influences the formation of poverty or wealth.

To enhance the efficiency of state policies aimed at supporting the socially vulnerable segments of the population, it is advisable to analyze the boundary criteria of the concepts of "poverty" and In most cases, the main criterion for poverty is not the level of income but the real standard of living, measured through minimal consumption expenses. Therefore, determining the real status of these categories is considered crucial.

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