

**SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING
POPULATION INCOME IN THE CONDITIONS OF
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Abstract: *This text analyzes the macroeconomic and socio-labor factors affecting and ensuring the stability of population incomes in a market economy. Within the framework of the Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022–2026, the issues of increasing real incomes, reducing poverty, and ensuring employment are examined. Furthermore, the impact of inflation, tax policy, legalization of informal employment, labor productivity, and labor migration on public welfare is highlighted, along with conclusions for their optimization.*

Keywords: *Population income, market economy, Uzbekistan, development strategy, real income, macroeconomic environment, inflation, tax policy, employment, informal sector, labor productivity, labor migration.*

In a market economy, the income level of the population is considered not only as one of the main indicators of social well-being, but also as one of the main indicators of economic stability and national development. Income determines the consumption capacity of the population, savings opportunities, attitude to education and healthcare. Therefore, it is very important to scientifically analyze the factors affecting population income, develop specific strategies for their management and optimization.

The development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022–2026 identifies increasing real incomes of the population, reducing poverty, and ensuring

employment as priority areas. This increases not only the theoretical but also practical importance of the topic. The article systematically analyzes the main factors affecting population incomes and shows their interrelationships in the conditions of Uzbekistan.

One of the most important factors affecting population incomes is the macroeconomic environment. GDP growth, inflation rate, exchange rate stability, tax policy and state budget expenditures directly affect the formation of population incomes. For example, an increase in the inflation rate leads to a decrease in real incomes, which reduces the purchasing power of the population. Also, the incorrect distribution of the tax burden, especially in relation to low-income groups, increases income inequality.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has been taking measures to increase population incomes by reducing inflation, simplifying the tax system and redirecting budget expenditures to social sectors. Effective management of the state's fiscal policy is of great importance in this process.

The level of wages, formal and informal employment, labor productivity and professional qualifications are the main sources of population income. Labor migration is also an important source of income for the population in Uzbekistan, and remittances from abroad are the main source of income for many families. At the same time, income stability can be ensured by increasing the level of formal employment, improving working conditions, and developing the vocational education system.

Factors such as gender equality in the labor market, youth employment, and the involvement of people with disabilities in employment are also important in ensuring income inclusion. Employment can be expanded through state-subsidized jobs, social labor programs, and support for entrepreneurship.

Regional differences play a large role in the formation of incomes. Economic opportunities in urban and rural areas, infrastructure development, the level of industrialization, and investment flows contribute to income

disparities. For example, the average salary in Tashkent is significantly higher than in Namangan or Kashkadarya regions. This exacerbates social inequality and encourages internal migration.

Regional development programs, infrastructure investments and local business support mechanisms are being introduced by the state to ensure regional equality. Through this, it is possible to achieve a proportional distribution of the population's income by region.

Human capital is one of the most effective tools for increasing incomes. A highly skilled and educated workforce has the potential to earn high incomes. In Uzbekistan, it is possible to increase competitiveness in the labor market through vocational education, STEM areas, and the development of digital skills. Investing in education not only increases personal income, but also develops the national economy.

Also, ensuring equality in education - creating opportunities for young people in rural areas, children from low-income families, and people with disabilities - is important for ensuring income inclusion.

Entrepreneurship - creates opportunities for diversifying the incomes of the population and creating opportunities for self-employment. Through access to bank loans, subsidies, and investment resources, the population can start or expand their own businesses. In particular, supporting women's and youth entrepreneurship can ensure social equality and expand the income base.

Poverty reduction is a strategic goal of every state, which is closely related to social stability, economic growth, and human capital development. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, the following systematic measures should be implemented to reduce poverty:

1. Job creation and expansion of employment

- Creating new jobs is the most effective means of reducing poverty. For this, it is important to support small and medium-sized businesses, create industrial zones, and develop cooperation in the agricultural sector.

- Social inclusion is ensured by encouraging youth and women's employment.

2. Vocational education and training

- Poverty is often associated with a lack of competitiveness in the labor market. Therefore, vocational education, STEM areas, and the development of digital skills create opportunities for the population to find gainful employment.

- Targeted training programs are being implemented through the "Ishga Markhamat" centers and the "Youth Notebook".

3. Financial inclusion and microcredit

- Expanding access to banking services for low-income groups of the population - serves to develop entrepreneurship and self-employment.

- The risk of poverty can be reduced through microcredits, unsecured loans and subsidies.

4. Social protection and targeted assistance

- Through the "Iron Notebook", "Women's Notebook" and "Youth Notebook", families at high risk of poverty are identified and provided with financial assistance, vocational training and credit resources.

- Basic needs are covered through social benefits, housing subsidies and medical assistance programs.

5. Regional development and infrastructure

- If infrastructure - roads, electricity, internet, education and healthcare - is developed in rural areas, economic activity among the population will increase.

- Regional investment programs will create jobs and sources of income.

6. Investing in human capital

- Investing in education, healthcare, and culture increases the potential of the population, which in turn increases their earning capacity.

- Poverty reduction is not just about financial assistance, but also about a comprehensive approach aimed at human development.

Conclusion. Factors affecting population incomes — the macroeconomic environment, labor market, regional disparities, education, and entrepreneurship — form an interconnected and complex system. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, scientifically analyzing, managing, and optimizing these factors can increase the well-being of the population, reduce poverty, and ensure social stability.

The identification of macroeconomic stability, expanding employment, improving the quality of education, strengthening financial inclusion, and encouraging entrepreneurship as priorities in state policy is of strategic importance in increasing population incomes. Based on scientific research, statistical analysis, and international experience, effective reforms can be implemented in this direction.

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