THE IMPORTANCE OF USING CENSUS DATA IN DETERMINING THE LOW POPULATION IN THE COUNTRY

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After gaining independence, Uzbekistan inherited a number of serious problems from the former Soviet Union. Such problems include employment, income, material and intangible benefits, social and economic needs, the poor and their social protection, environmental degradation, and declining production.

One of the most pressing issues is the existence of low-income people in this society and their social protection.

Low income is a condition that occurs due to the lack of material resources to lead a normal life, which is typical of a large part of human society. This situation is common to all societies, regardless of their form, structure and level of socio-economic development.

Keywords: population, employment, income, material benefits, intangible benefits, low income, pension, pension, disability, population list.

Introduction

The types and forms of poverty vary depending on the cause and extent. Q.X. Abdurahmonov, B.X. Umurzakov, X.X. The Abdurahmanovs' 2019 textbook, Social Protection, lists: [1] a steady increase in the poverty line (especially in a market economy); imperfection of the mechanism of payment of consumer price increases for different segments of the population; peculiarities of the process of adaptation of the population to new socio-economic conditions; the place of an individual in the social structure of society - a person's affiliation to a particular group of society (age, education, profession, place of residence).

Many organizations and scientists in the field have adopted a number of criteria and indicators of poverty: the ratio of average per capita income and subsistence level; average per capita income in the country; the ratio of the average wage per capita in the country; family expenses for food; gross domestic product per capita; mortality rate; the level of literacy of the adult population; life expectancy.

Low-income countries exist in many countries around the world, including Uzbekistan. President Mirziyoyev also acknowledged the low level of poverty in Uzbekistan:
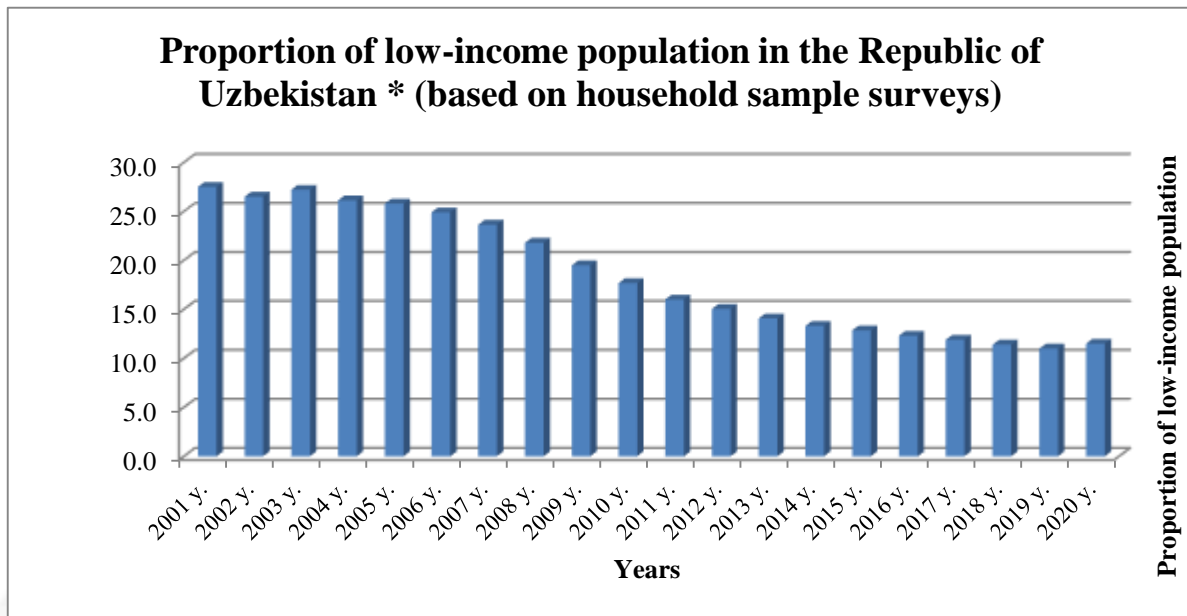

Figure 1. Proportion of low-income population in the Republic of Uzbekistan [3]

It is no secret that in the regions, especially in rural areas, the majority of the population does not have an adequate source of income. As in any country, we have a poor population. According to various estimates, they are about 12-15 percent. We are not talking about small numbers, but about 4-5 million people. [2]

According to statistics, the dynamics of the share of low-income population in the Republic of Uzbekistan is reflected in the following diagram:

As can be seen from the diagram above, the share of the poor in our country has been declining from year to year.

Such a decline in the level of poverty was due to the state's social and economic policies and reforms, the adaptation of people to market conditions, and the freedom of citizens to travel abroad.

As a result of the state's policy in the social sphere, as a result of the financial support of all categories of the disabled, their livelihoods have become easier and they are moving away from the poverty line.

The following table provides information on the number of pensioners and pensioners in the Republic of Uzbekistan, their composition, the number of newly appointed pensions and benefits (Table 1) [3].

Table 1 Quick information on the number of pensioners and pensioners as of August 1, 2021 and the number of newly appointed pensions and benefits in January-July 2021

	Type of pensions and benefits	Total number of pensioners and pensioners, per person	Number of newly appointed pensions and benefits in January-July 2021.	Average amount of pensions and benefits as of August 1, 2021, UZS
1	Total pensions and benefits received by the Pension Fund.	3959730	226817	807861
2	Pensions total	3529764	182978	842190
2.1.	age	2939486	149264	
2.2.	disability	396803	20730	
2.3.	lost a breadwinner (family)	193475	12984	697112
3	Allowances total	429966	43839	526040
3.1.	age (65 years for men, 60 years for women).	44170	6905	400000
3.2.	age (from 55 years for mothers with children with disabilities from childhood).	6553	1557	400000
3.3.	other types of disability, groups 1 and 2 (no work experience).	43180	8165	406091
3.4.	lost a breadwinner (family).	37692	3865	485637
3.5.	Disabilities from childhood over 16 years old 1st and 2nd groups.	172954	7252	573571
3.6.	Children with disabilities under 16 years of age.	125417	16095	565000

In order to reduce poverty in society, it is necessary not only to provide financial assistance and benefits to the population, but also to provide them with jobs and encourage self-employment. The head of state's opinion on this issue is noteworthy: "Some people think that this problem can be solved by paying or increasing the amount of social benefits and allowances. This is a one-sided approach that does not completely solve the problem.

Poverty reduction means the development of a spirit of entrepreneurship in the population, the full realization of the inner strength and potential of man, the implementation of a comprehensive economic and social policy to create new jobs.

That is why I propose to work with the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program and other international organizations to develop a Poverty Reduction Program. In this regard, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth study on the basis of international standards and create a new methodology that covers the concept of poverty, its criteria and methods of assessment "[2].

In our country, the income of the population, especially their primary income, also plays an important role in pushing the population out of poverty. Unfortunately, if we analyze the primary income of our citizens today, the share of income from transfers

is growing. On the positive side, property income has also increased relatively. (Table 2) [2].

Table 2 The structure of the total income of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan

	Name of indicators	2010 y	2011 y	2012 y	2013 y	2014 y	2015 y	2016 y	2017 y	2018 y	2019 y	2020 y	January-June 2021[1]
	Total income - total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	including:												
I	**Primary income**	**80,4**	**80,7**	**78,9**	**78,3**	**80,4**	**84,2**	**85,1**	**80,6**	**77,5**	**76,2**	**75,7**	**74,6**
	hence:												
1	Revenues from production	78,5	78,9	77,1	76,1	78,4	82,0	82,2	77,4	74,6	73,5	73,6	72,3
2	Income from property	1,9	1,8	1,8	2,2	1,9	2,2	2,9	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,1	2,3
II	**Income from transfers**	19,6	19,3	21,1	21,7	19,6	15,8	14,9	19,4	22,5	23,8	24,3	25,4

Preliminary data

An increase in the total income of members of the community does not mean a departure from poverty. In order for people to move beyond the poverty line, it is important that their real incomes increase. Because real income is the ability of the income at the disposal of the population to buy goods and services.

In all countries of the world, poverty is unevenly distributed across the country. Such an uneven distribution can cause a number of problems for the state, which can cause some inconvenience in solving these problems.

In our country, the situation is evenly distributed in low-income areas. This can be seen in Table 3 (Table 3) [3].

Table 3 shows that the real gross per capita income in the country in 2000 amounted to 77.2 thousand soums, in 2010 - 2038.7 thousand soums, in January-June 2021 - 5990.8 thousand soums. formed me. As of January-June 2021, real gross per capita income in Tashkent and Navoi regions has the highest rates in the country, amounting to 12,406.47 and 10,087.59 soums, respectively. reached The lowest rates were observed in Fergana, Namangan regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The real real per capita income in these regions amounted to 4593.54 thousand soums, 4593.54 thousand soums and 4593.54 thousand soums, respectively.

It can be concluded that in Fergana, Namangan regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan it is necessary to take additional measures on the issue of low-income. The emergence of the poor in society, its causes and consequences, causes a number of problems: increasing stratification among members of society; financial difficulties of the poor; exacerbation of psychological problems in the poor; conflicts between different groups in society.

Table 3 Real gross per capita income

	2000 u.	2001 u.	2002 u.	2003 u.	2004 u.	2005 u.	2006 u.	2007 u.	2008 u.	2009 u.	2010 u.	2011 u.	2012 u.	2013 u.	2014 u.	2015 u.	2016 u.	2017 u.	2018 u.	2019 u.	2020 u.	2021 uil yanvar-iyun
Republic of Uzbekistan	77,2	113,4	161,2	230,2	293,2	349,6	449,9	592,1	782,5	1031,2	2038,7	2729,9	3267,8	3902,7	4472,0	5127,5	5887,9	6681,4	7767,0	9509,6	10873,2	5990,8
The Republic of Karakalpakstan	48,4	72,4	95,7	128,7	155,7	191,7	263,3	353,4	486,6	619,0	1389,1	1830,2	2246,8	2661,0	3138,8	3703,2	4134,7	4813,4	5777,5	7181,8	8425,5	4452,6
regions:																						
Andijon	91,0	132,5	191,4	242,4	280,1	312,8	392,5	484,0	634,5	790,4	1717,0	2353,3	2741,9	3494,8	4000,0	4574,7	5344,9	6198,8	7101,1	8731,4	9706,8	5115,0
Bukhara	70,5	107,8	151,2	218,0	273,4	319,9	423,5	597,5	774,4	980,9	2345,9	3267,1	3843,9	4574,3	5356,6	6094,1	6974,1	8059,8	9656,1	11430,8	13006,5	7331,6
Jizzax	45,3	71,6	113,9	155,6	188,8	205,5	289,6	363,6	509,0	663,5	1682,8	2262,9	2707,8	3173,8	3851,7	4571,0	5182,1	5940,6	7311,6	8477,9	9743,3	5029,3
Qashqadaryo	58,3	87,4	122,5	179,2	219,4	255,9	325,7	411,6	549,6	682,7	1764,2	2419,9	2884,4	3417,4	3918,4	4387,4	5219,1	5880,3	6651,3	8002,8	9032,4	4975,7
Navoi	98,8	137,4	168,4	324,5	446,8	511,8	682,8	980,7	1301,5	1599,0	3590,0	4680,7	5162,7	5994,7	6893,8	8314,1	9257,2	10202,0	11918,0	14823,5	18516,8	10087,6
Namangan	53,3	81,2	120,2	162,1	182,8	231,0	301,8	421,4	535,2	704,1	1460,4	2028,0	2473,3	2960,8	3415,6	3905,5	4501,5	5245,0	5891,4	7209,5	8400,8	4458,7
Samarkand	61,9	84,6	114,0	168,4	199,5	229,6	290,3	391,0	536,7	687,5	1883,6	2448,2	2828,3	3420,0	3938,6	4359,8	5279,8	6025,9	6922,0	8151,7	9597,7	5232,3
Surxondaryo	52,5	79,2	116,0	166,9	218,6	257,2	358,1	450,3	553,8	719,0	1614,0	2353,8	2850,6	3277,8	3821,1	4331,6	4806,3	5429,6	6486,1	7849,4	8817,6	5001,5
Sirdaryo	59,9	82,8	104,7	154,7	212,2	261,4	346,8	454,0	645,0	827,8	2073,3	2926,9	3366,1	4202,9	4704,2	5500,9	6394,2	6260,1	7090,7	8771,3	9850,0	5213,3
Tashkent	70,9	109,4	150,5	238,2	311,3	343,6	447,3	574,8	794,9	1007,8	2256,2	3072,4	3680,6	4262,7	4913,5	5795,7	6394,4	7007,0	8045,1	9811,7	11786,1	6611,0
Fergana	85,7	116,8	172,6	227,5	262,7	291,4	359,4	467,5	585,2	726,0	1611,3	2130,0	2694,1	3147,5	3613,3	4165,9	4726,5	5116,8	6070,9	7088,9	7922,7	4593,5
Khorezm	61,0	88,2	118,9	147,1	193,4	238,6	335,1	416,1	559,6	725,7	1960,8	2620,8	3129,6	3815,7	4347,0	4818,5	5525,9	6596,6	8005,5	9788,2	10954,2	6144,6
Tashkent s	187,6	284,2	424,5	625,0	899,9	1190,2	1485,5	1975,0	2605,2	3812,5	4152,2	5219,2	6427,4	7828,5	8700,3	10092,6	11685,1	13574,5	15562,4	20703,4	22473,4	12406,5

The main reason for the above problems is that the census has not been conducted for more than 30 years.

The census provides an opportunity to get a clear picture of the socio-economic and demographic processes in the country. That is why in developed countries there are regular censuses.

Census means the number of people living in a particular region, country, quality indicators: preparation for obtaining, analyzing, publishing data and determining

future prospects of demographic, economic, social data on the population the scanning process is understood [4].

Chapter 1, Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On population registration", adopted on 16.03.2020, defines the concept of population registration as follows: population registration - O Periodic process of collection and processing of personal data, which is carried out throughout the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan or in certain areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan, determining the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population on a given date [5].

Historically, censuses were first conducted in ancient Mesopotamia, China, Greece, Egypt, Babylon, Rome, and Japan. During these periods, the main purpose of the census was to determine the economic and military potential of the country, with data on the number of people eligible to pay taxes and the number of men eligible to participate in hostilities becoming important. That's why men who are fit for military service and those who can afford to pay taxes are on the list.

The first official census was conducted in the United States in 1790. It was later held in Sweden and Finland in 1800, and in England, Denmark, Norway, and France in 1801. During these periods, the census was a simple and time-consuming process.

By the 19th century, the census had expanded. The census is a large-scale and multi-purpose event to gather information about citizens. Within this framework, statistical organizations have been established in a number of European countries. The census is based on scientific programs. In particular, in 1870-1879 the census was conducted in 48 countries, and in 1890 in 57 countries. At the end of the 19th century, 21% of the world's population was registered, while at the beginning of the 20th century, 54% of the population was registered.

The census system was improved after World War II. In 1945-1954, censuses were conducted in 151 countries, and in 1965-1974 in 179 countries.

According to historical sources, the first census in the country was conducted in 1897. Data obtained during this census, such as the number of existing families, its composition, the number of domimy population, age and sex of the population, ethnic composition, births, deaths, give an idea of the demographic processes in Uzbekistan at the end of the XIX century helped. The next censuses in Uzbekistan were conducted in 1926, 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, and the last in 1989.

Since the last census in the country, information on the demographic situation, birth and death rates in the civil registry offices, immigration and immigration departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs collected on the basis of information about those who left. In this case, it is difficult to get accurate information about the number of permanent residents in the country, its age, gender and ethnic composition,

distribution across the country, the situation in the labor market. That is why the census is very important in our country.

Population development takes place under the influence of its structural structure, characteristics and continuous changes in demographic processes. For this reason, it is necessary to study the population and constantly monitor it.

Therefore, in the past, the legal basis for the implementation of this work in our country has been created.

In particular, on February 5, 2019, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5655 "On approval of the concept of the population census in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022" was adopted. According to the decree, no census was conducted in the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence. Changes in the population, age and sex structure, the characteristics of the population in the country and other socio-demographic characteristics significantly limit the use of available data on the current population census. According to the decree, the population census will be held in the country in 2022.

On March 16, 2020, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Population Registration" was adopted, which consists of Chapter 5, Article 31 [6].

According to the law, the main purpose of the census is to determine the state of the population and the dynamics of development in the Republic of Uzbekistan. information retrieval [7].

The law also sets out the main tasks of the population census, which are: to develop measures to strengthen the health of the population, improve the living conditions of women and children, to provide assistance to families expanding the database to assess changes in the composition of the population, the demographic situation in the country; preparation of long, medium and short-term forecasts and programs for socio-economic development of cities and other settlements, placement and use of labor resources; implementation of current calculations, calculations and forecasts of the population and composition of the population in the period between censuses; conducting research on socio-economic development [8].

On November 11, 2020, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to prepare for and conduct the population census in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2023" was adopted. Resolution of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Population Registration" and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the Concept of population registration in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022" 2019 Effective organization of the tasks set by the Decree No. PF-5655 of February 5, testing of organizational and methodological principles of population registration, software and technological processes of data processing, state

and economic management bodies, in order to further increase the responsibility of the heads of local public authorities in the preparation and conduct of the census [9]. The census process provides accurate data on the country's demographic, social, economic, migration, employment and unemployment, low-income, and regional distribution of the poor. It is the main source of population data and serves as a reliable basis for calculating development forecasts for the next 10-20 years.

With the census, the total population of the country, its age and sex composition, distribution by regions and sectors, the poor and their groups, the distribution of the poor by regions, employment and its types We will have official, accurate, reliable statistics.

In this article, the author explores the importance of introducing the concept of "economic production" in industrial enterprises in the development of small business. The research methodology is based on the review and analysis of the scientific literature on the digital transformation of society, mobile education, educational robotics, the use of software tools for the development of thinking. The article also summarizes the specifics of developing students' environmental thinking and lean manufacturing skills in the process of designing a mobile automated device in an environment of creative, interdisciplinary, knowledge and research activities aimed at preparing highly qualified professionals for the future economy. [10]

In turn, this information provides the state with the exclusion of the poor from the category of low-income through social, material and moral support and employment, low-income people, especially adolescents, allows for the forecasting and effective implementation of measures such as providing economic incentives for women, pensioners and the disabled in childhood, reducing unemployment, improving the functioning of labor exchanges, guarantees the realization of human rights to work.

The decline of the poor in society will lead to an increase in living standards in the country, an increase in welfare, socio-economic development of the regions, the prosperity of society, an increase in the overall power of the state.

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