



CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

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Abstract

This article describes the role of social indicators in accurately digitizing the standard of living of the population. The article reflects the history of the emergence of social indicators and the views of world scientists on their formation, as well as their theoretical views. Formulas are presented that show the components of social indicators that are used at the international and national levels to develop indicators that characterize the standard of living of the population in society.

Keywords: society, social indicators, standard of living, quality of life, indicators, gross domestic product.

Many efforts have been made by world scientists to determine generalizing indicators that accurately characterize the standard of living of the population. A great contribution to the creation of social indicators was made mainly in the United States, K. Petty, the founder of the concept of "political arithmetic" [1,27], spoke about social indicators in his works. In the 1850s, the notion of "social evaluation" grew in the United States [2,839]. In the development of social indicators, the concept of the Italian sociologist and psychologist A. Nikiforo was developed, who put forward the idea of "social symptomatology" in his concept [3, 238].

The concept of a social indicator was introduced in 1966 after the publication of the monograph "Social Indicators" by the American sociologist R. Bauer [4,241]. The American researcher E. Carlyle defines that: "Social indicators are quantities that determine the functioning of the information system within the framework of any central concepts that define the social system" [4, 242]. When determining the socio-economic level of society, social indicators were used as an informative tool for





analysis when conducting a comparative analysis. In the United States, the development of social indicators as a formal approach was used mainly to solve problems of social management. These researchers include G. Alker, R. Bendix, A. Banks, G. Getzkow, K. Deutsch, F. Cutwright, H. Lasswell, S. Lipset, B. Russet, R. Rummel, R. Textorlar [5; 6]. ; 7] were based on the concept of comparative analysis developed earlier in American sociology.

A social indicator is a diagnostic indicator of the level of well-being or disadvantage of society as a whole and its individual parts. A social indicator is a measure of some aspect of the social reality in which we live and is used as a vague and unimproved model. We need many indicators in our life because any person has many goals. Some of our goals may take us away from systems such as nation, culture, and worldview. Social indicators are needed to identify and identify people like us. Not all indicators can provide objective information. Some of them may speak about the standard of living of the population.

In developed countries, the assessment of the standard of living of the population is carried out by analyzing the income of the population, food consumption, and housing conditions. Of great importance in improving the well-being of the population is to ensure a balance in the domestic market between the growing solvency of the population and manufactured consumer goods, expanding the range of products, filling markets with local products.

1. Since the 50s and 60s of the 20th century, the improvement in the standard of living of the population has been estimated through gross domestic product (GDP) per capita and other indicators. Since the second half of the 1980s, the human development index has been calculated to assess the improvement in the standard of living of the population. This indicator includes not only the distribution of material wealth in society, but also the possibilities for the perfect development of people in all aspects. The three indicators of human development include the following factors:

life expectancy and human health;

education and strengthening of knowledge;

studies the material and spiritual level, which provides a sufficient number of people for life.

When determining the human development index, the arithmetic mean of the above three indicators was calculated. Each indicator (index) is calculated according to the

following formula: [8.72] $I = \frac{D_f - D_{min}}{D_{max} - D_{min}};$





Here:

D_f - the actual amount of the indicator; D_{max} - maximum amount; D_{min} - minimum amount [9,4].

Human potential development index is given in the following formula:

$$I = \frac{I_{яд} + I_t + I_d}{3};$$

($I_{яд}$) - кутилаётган иш давомийлиги; (I_t) – таълим; (I_d) - жон бошига даромад индекслари асосида (I_{ipt}) - инсон потенциали тараққиёти индекси аниқланади.

As a result of many studies, various indicators have been developed that reflect the improvement in the standard of living of the population. As an example: the distribution of net national income over different categories of the population is expressed by the coefficient of the standard of living of the population in a certain group [8,72]:

$$K_v^t = \frac{\sum_{y=1}^n S_m d_v^t}{\sum_{y=1}^n A_v^t}$$

Here:

K_v^t –In t year, v is the standard of living of development in the group;

S_{md} -net national income;

A_v^t -In year t, v is the number of people in the group [10,69].

The relationship between the increase in the standard of living of the population and the level of consumption was studied, and it was expressed through a regression equation. In order to determine the parameters of the regression equation, the following system of linear equations was developed.

$$\begin{cases} na_0 + a_1 \sum X = \sum Y; \\ a_0 \sum X + a_1 \sum X^2 = \sum XY; \end{cases}$$

Here:

Y - gross domestic product per capita;

X - consumption expenditure per household;

a_0 ва a_1 - regression equation parameters [10,69].

Judging by world practice, the way of life and socio-economic development developed on the basis of two different approaches: structural-functional and cultural. The first approach is typical for the USA and some countries of Western Europe, and the second approach is a development trend typical for the countries of Eastern Europe and Asia. This direction of development is based mainly on information, and



it is considered expedient to implement the lifestyle and socio-economic development of the population through propaganda and propaganda.

1. Development in the United States was carried out on the basis of the scientific and technological revolution in human development in the 60s of the 20th century. The scientific and technological revolution raised communication to the highest peak, the rapid development of radio and television played its role in distorting the standard of living of mankind, distorting the national way of life.
2. E. Sheldon and K. Land divided social indicators into groups according to:
3. indicators to describe the end;
4. Indicators of change in human existence;
5. They won by showing analytical indicators of values.

In the US, social indicators consist of 8 blocks and 167 indicators. Among them: health indicators - 29; indicators of public safety - 23; educational indicators - 20; labor indicators - 28; income indicators - 24; body indicators - 17; indicators of free time - 11; demographic indicators are divided by 15 [11,113]. Later, the system of indicators increased to 13: environmental indicator; demographic status indicator; employment rate; indicator of working conditions; indicator of the standard of living; social security indicator; health indicator; indicator of education; living conditions indicator; indicators of culture, recreation, mental activity; transport accessibility indicator; national security indicator; civil rights protection indicators are included. [12] The following social indicators are included by the United Nations Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): health, education, labor activity, income, leisure, life satisfaction, living conditions, social relations, ecology, civil rights, security [13]. The following table (Table 1) shows the social indicators developed by the IHTT based on social issues [14].

(Table 1) Social indicators developed by IHTT

Social problems	Indicators
Health	
Lifespan	- Duration of stay; - maternal mortality.
Health status	- temporary disability; - Prolonged disability.
Awareness and education	
Using the conditions of the educational system	1. Continuing Education; 2. Adult education.
Teaching	- Literacy degree





Quality of employment and labor activity	
The universality of employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ишсизлик даражаси;- Ярим мажбурий бандлик;- Жуда муҳимликдан иш қидириш.
Quality of work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ўртача иш вақтининг давомийлиги;- Time to work;- annual leave;- Flexibility of working hours;- Family income distribution;- mortality rate in the workplace;- Normal working conditions.
Time and rest	
Use of time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Free time;- Use of free time.
Universality of goods and services	
Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Distribution of income;- income pastes;- Fashion safety.
Wealth	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Бойликнинг тақсимланиши.
Surrounding physical condition	
Living conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Covered living space;- Ownership of the allocated territory;- Basic conditions.
Universality of services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Availability of some services.
Environmental degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Effects of polluted atmosphere;- The effect of noise.
Social environment	
Social connections	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Suicide.
Personal safety	
Those at risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Circumstances related to death;- Serious injury.
Existing risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Individual protection means.



Uzbekistan has also developed its own socio-economic indicators. They are also called indicators of the national standard of living. National indicators are included in the collection "Social development and standard of living of the population of Uzbekistan", published annually by the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics. Indicators of the national standard of living consist of 11 blocks and 127 indicators, including: population - 8; employment of the population - 9; incomes and expenses of the population - 10; social protection of the population - 15; medical services and healthcare - 19; education - 25; culture, tourism, recreation and sports - 20; violation - 3; living conditions of the population - 4; trade and service - 9; transport and communication - consists of 5 indicators [15]. These indicators definitely show the progressive and regressive state of our standard of living and the quality of our life.

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