



Improving the Quality of Life of the Population Through Social Capital

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Abstract: The genesis of the emergence of the concept of "social capital" is characterized from the historical and criminological side. This characteristic is analyzed on the basis of comments by scientists P. Bourdieu, R. Putnam and J. Coleman. Along with this, the concept of "social capital" is characterized by the scientists of our country A. Zhalilov and S. Saidov. The research author puts forward the conclusion that the civilizations of the East and West determine the poles, that is, the main regional and cultural divisions of the world. The peculiar properties of these poles are manifested in various forms of the political system, lifestyle of the population, mentality, and religion.

Key words: social capital, strategic SWOT analysis, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, treats, strategic situation SNW analysis, neutrals.

INTRODUCTION

Today, on a global scale, the emergence of various methodological approaches to introduce the concept of social capital to improve the quality of life of the population, not only generally recognized approaches in the study of the social capital of the population, but also the problem of using ethno methodological principles that express the socio-cultural properties of any country, are becoming the main and priority social issues. According to the information, "on the map of world countries, if the Kingdom of Denmark ranked 1st among 167 countries in the social capital rating in 2020, then the Republic of Uzbekistan ranks 20th". [1] In this regard, over the past quarter of a century, the ongoing socio-economic reforms have been much improved, and the need to study social capital in modern conditions is of current importance.

Targeted surveys of social capital are being conducted around the world based on criteria such as personal and social relationships, institutional trust, social norms and citizens' participation in society, in the "Better Life Index" rating studies.[2] Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), in studies within the framework of the programs "Quality-of-life index, where-to-be born index" of the company "Economist Intelligence Unit" and rating studies of the Legatum Institute "The Legatum Prosperity Index TM 2020"[3, 17], the need is put forward a systematic analysis of non-material sources leading to material well-being, based on such spiritual values as friendship, trust, cooperation, social unity, among the people of society.

The reforms carried out in our country, where attention is paid to improving the living standards of the population, are associated with the growth of social incomes of the population, improving the quality of living conditions. "... the effectiveness of the ongoing economic reforms and social transformations will be measured primarily by how much they affect the material well-being of the population, the growth of the level and quality of life."[4, 17] From this point of view, improving the quality of life of the population of our country is determined directly by the relations of people based

on sincere trust in each other, cooperation and social unity. Since these relations form the core of the concept of social capital, in the conditions of the country, the study of socio-cultural qualities is of great scientific and practical importance.

The problems of improving the quality of life of the population and the relationship of social capital issues have been studied in all periods of human history. Such scientists who formed the theoretical and social conceptual foundations of social capital, such as: L.Hanifan [5, 130-138], J.Jacobs [6], G.Becker [7], A.Light and G.Lurie [8], P.Bourdieu [9], J.Coleman [10, 95-120], A.Portes [11, 1-24], R.Putnam [12], P.Shtompka [13, 440], M.Granovetter [14, 1360-1380], S.Knak and P.Kiefer [15, 1251-1288], M.Mularska-Kucharek and K.Brzezinski [16, 144], D.Narayan and Pritchett [17], F.Fukuyama [18], R.Bert [19, 339-650] - when measuring social capital, they proposed an impact on economic development, unit of measurement, combination method of evaluation, indicators of evaluation of social sectors.

Views on the issue of social capital can be observed in the scientific works of such scientists from the CIS countries as: V.Radaev [20, 21], T.Natkhov [21, 63], O.Demkiv [22, 100], D.Davydov [23, 46], M.Blok and N.Golovin [24, 102], E.Chizhova [25, 132-137-139], A.Tatarko and N.Lebedeva [26, 17-113-114], M.Buidze [27, 105], O.Lushnikova [28, 219], N.Amerkhanova [29, 11-12], N.Lebedeva, E.Bushina and L.Cherkasova [30, 31], M.Zazulina [31, 63], A.Dlugopolsky [32, 84-85] and A.Tatarko [33, 15-17-22], who characterized the evolutionary genesis of social capital, classification of species, impact on the quality of life of the population and methodological properties of its measurement, the level of capital in society, forms in organizations, institutional foundations, the impact on socio-economic development as a value and psychological characteristics.

Domestic scientists: O.Salimov, K.Kuranboev and A.Kodirov [34, 5], M.Bekmurodov [35, 52], A.Umarov [36, 25], Sh.Sodikova [37, 241], T.Matibaev [38, 123], B.Farfiyev [39, 70-115], M.Ganieva [40, 29], N.Latipova [41, 7], A.Jalilov [42, 112] and S.Saidov [43, 13] - studied friendship, one of the indicators of social capital, communication, which is the basis of social communication, the need to form in the mahalla and family system, social partnership, in the social protection system, contribution to the development of national values, in organizing the foundations of civil society within the framework of political science, interpretation in modern society, studied, within the framework of the quality of life of the population, the economic aspects and factors of social capital as an inseparable part of society.

Although in the studies carried out in the country, conceptual characteristics were given, their orientations were investigated, however, sociological analyzes were not carried out to a sufficient extent in the direction of the role of social capital in improving the quality of life of the population, which required deep scientific research within the framework of this study.

METHODS

When conducting the dissertation research, such general and empirical methods were used, such as, systematization, historical-chronological, comparative and correlation analysis, general and expert questioning, SWOT analysis, SNW analysis and document analysis.

Based on the SWOT analysis, an analysis was made of the relationship between the strengths and weaknesses of the opportunities and threats of social capital, as well as on the basis of systematization of existing information - the formation of the main factors in the development of social capital. It can be seen from this analysis that the strengths of social capital prevail on all sides and the indication of weaknesses and threats serves as a call for their elimination.

Along with this, this study simultaneously carried out a strategic situational analysis of social capital - SNW analysis (S-Strength - strengths, N-Neutral - neutrals, W-Weakness - weaknesses). Based on this, one can see the benefits of the strengths of social capital. Strengths mainly manifest themselves in the parameters of the first degree "Indicator of a person's faith in himself and the future", the second degree "Indicator of respect for people and the level of tolerance towards them", the third degree "Indicator of the level of sociability of people". Analyzing these parameters, the researcher, based on the data of national qualities formed among members of society, concludes that many

respondents, considering the highest value, noted self-confidence, respect for elders and younger, tolerance regardless of nationality, cooperation with people, partnership activities, and most importantly - this is mutual assistance.

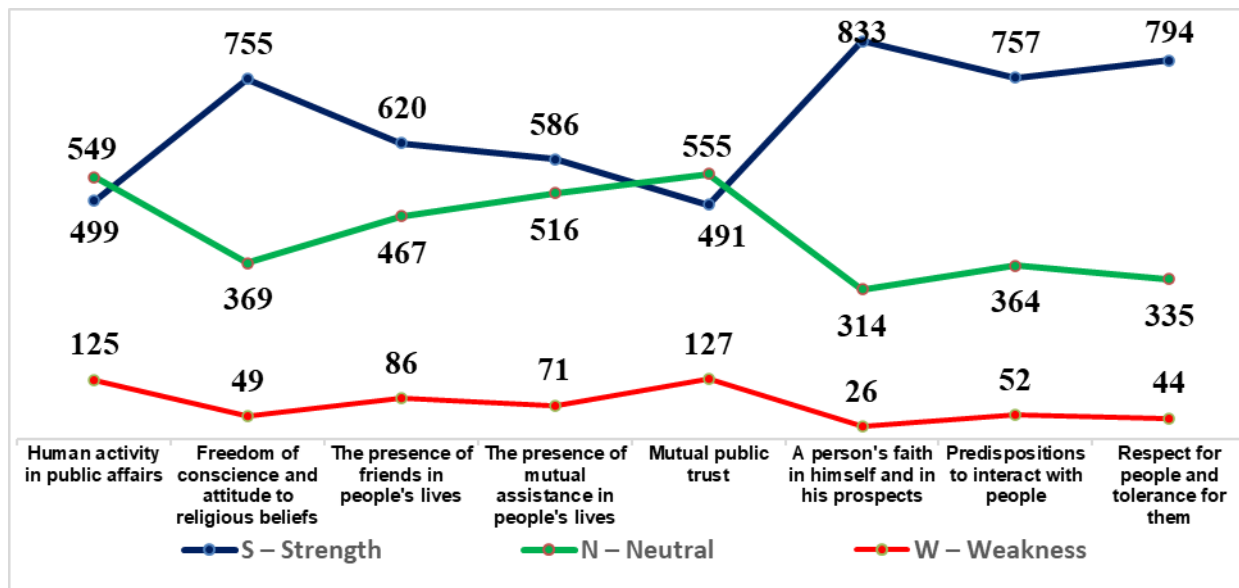


Fig. 1. Strategic situational SNW analysis of social capital

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The reliability of the research results is determined by the correspondence of the methods and approaches used in the work to the goals of scientific work, obtaining from historical and official sources of theoretical approaches used in the framework of the work, validity on the results of an expert survey conducted among specialists in the field, as well as empirical sociological research based on a representative selection conducted among various segments of the population, the implementation of the conclusion, proposals and recommendations in practice, confirmation of the results obtained by the competent structures.

The practical significance of the results of the study lies in the possibility of their use in the preparation of annual reports on the international rating together with responsible organizations to improve the place of our country in the ratings of the world community, as well as for the practical development of "road maps" aimed at improving the implementation of relevant areas.

The socio-cultural properties of these poles are of great importance in the emergence of mutual differences between the peoples of the East and West. For centuries, cultural values, customs, and a variety of lifestyles formed on the basis of some factors. It should be emphasized that this contradiction to each other is becoming a topical issue of modern culture of the world community. The article reveals that the population of the countries of the East, based on their worldview, relied on continuous spiritual experience, this experience has ancient historical roots, and is characterized by a formed mental property based on national and religious values. It is substantiated that the main properties of the culture of the population of Western countries were based on mental qualities that glorify the individuality that exists in their lives.

The definition of the level of social capital in world countries as a value was studied by the Legatum Institute. According to the result, Uzbekistan took 20th place among 167 countries.

Table 1 Dynamics of social capital in the countries of Central Asia[3, 17]

№	Country	Dynamics of the rating level of social capital		
		2018 year	2019 year	2020 year
1.	The Republic of Turkmenistan	-	39	14
2.	The Republic of Uzbekistan	-	22	20
3.	The Republic of Tajikistan	73	26	24
4.	The Republic of Kazakhstan	93	72	29
5.	The Republic of Kyrgyzstan	62	37	66

This table shows that the level of social capital in our country in 2020 increased by 2 steps compared to 2019. This indicates an increase in social capital in the country. (Table 1)

In this paper, the author tried to explore the assessment indicators aimed at improving the quality of life of the country's population. The use of this statistic to provide information and verify country statistics is emphasized.

Table 2 Assessment of the quality of life of the residents of the mahalla of the country based on a strategic situational SNW analysis.

№	Indicators of improving the quality of life of the population	Rating level			
		High S	Middle N	Low W	Difficult to answer
1.	Assessment of housing conditions of the population	7,7%	69,2%	15,4%	7,7%
2.	Estimation of the average income of the population	0,0%	46,2%	53,8%	0,0%
3.	Assessment of the quality of working conditions (work)	0,0%	69,2%	23,1%	7,7%
4.	Assessment of the quality of education in the country	0,0%	38,5%	46,2%	15,3%
5.	Assessment of the environmental situation in the country	0,0%	38,5%	53,8%	7,7%
6.	Assessment of the health system in the country	15,4%	23,1%	38,5%	23%
7.	Assessment of the conditions of cultural leisure in the country	7,7%	61,5%	23,1%	7,7%
8.	Assessment of the legal status of citizens in the country	0,0%	61,5%	30,8%	7,7%
9.	Assessing the level of mahalla security in the country	46,2%	23,1%	7,7%	23%
10.	Assessment of the level of satisfaction of the population of mahallas with their lives	15,4%	61,5%	15,4%	7,7%
11.	Assessment of the level of well-being and gender equality of Uzbek families	15,4%	46,2%	23%	15,4%

Based on the results from this strategy (S - Strength - strengths; N - Neutral - neutral sides; W - Weakness - weaknesses.) we can conclude that the population of our mahallas as a whole is found out of 11 indicators, 6 of them (living conditions, the quality (of work) of working conditions, conditions of cultural recreation, the legal status of citizens, the level of satisfaction with life, the level of well-being and gender equality of families) is in an average (N-Neutral) state, 4 of them (average income of the population, quality of education, environmental situation, healthcare system) in a low (W-Weakness) state and 1 of them (safety level) in a high (S-Strength) level was assessed by independent experts. As can be seen from this strategic analysis, the reforms carried out in the country have yielded results. However, the need to accelerate these reforms was evident in the presence of low performance. (Table 2)

CONCLUSION

Based on the theoretical and practical results of a scientific study carried out on the topic “Social capital as a factor in improving the quality of life of the population”, the following conclusions were put forward:

1. On the basis of the characteristics given to social capital, established social ties, certain socio-cultural norms and achieved trust are recognized as the most basic criteria for measuring social capital. Within the framework of these requirements, a characteristic of social capital and national indicators for analyzing the future of social life were developed as a foresight of indicators of social capital of institutions that study the improvement of the quality of life of the population in the context of modernizing the life of mahallas.
2. The reforms carried out in the country require an assessment of the process of changes occurring in society. Especially the transition from indicators of the standard of living of the population to the quality of life, that is, the prevention of elements of stagnation that exists in the life of society and in all spheres, modern revival, raising the value system and social awareness to a new qualitative level will provide access to the third Renaissance.

3. Based on the results of the study, the national properties of social capital indicators were formed in accordance with the Uzbek society. These indicators in the differential activity of the regions of the country can be used as a criterion for measuring the determination of an internal rating in assessing the quality of life of the population of mahallas.
4. In improving the quality of life of the population of mahallas, first of all, improving the living conditions of young people, social protection of young people, activities aimed at creating decent living conditions, the human capital that exists among young people, based on the transfer to indicators of social capital, can be used as national indicators for assessing the quality of life of young people.
5. The socio-cultural influence of the value of indicators of social capital in the national and universal value principles that exist in mahallas is important to use as a methodological model of activities aimed at ensuring the transparency of self-government institutions.
6. The regional properties of indicators of social capital were systematically analyzed and, on the basis of this, the reforms carried out in mahallas, based on the development of indicators of social capital in the formation of socio-economic development.
7. In improving the performance of the system of targeted social protection, the conversion of indicators of social capital is important. This process with the help of indicators of social capital, which serve to improve the plan of measures aimed at ensuring the social security of the activities of public organizations.
8. The service of social work activities serves the development of social capital. This, in turn, serves to improve the system of providing social services to the needy segments of the population: the elderly and people with disabilities - by converting indicators of social capital into the activities of the social protection system.
9. An objective assessment by experts of the possibilities of indicators of social capital in improving the quality of life of the population confirmed the scientific hypothesis of the research work carried out.
10. The results of the study served to substantiate the importance of social capital indicators in improving the level and quality of life of the population of mahallas.

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