

UTILIZING INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN MANAGING POPULATION INCOME IN OUR COUNTRY

Bakayeva Mohira Akhrorovna

Senior Lecturer, Department of Economics, Bukhara State University

Abstract: This article explores the application of international best practices in managing population income, with a particular focus on the experiences of developed countries such as Germany, Japan, and Canada. It highlights mechanisms such as progressive taxation, targeted social benefits, employment policies, and digital economic tools. The article also analyzes how these strategies can be adapted to the specific socio-economic context of Uzbekistan. Key recommendations include reforming the tax system, expanding social protection programs, promoting digital infrastructure, and improving vocational education. The study emphasizes the importance of integrating international experience into national reforms to ensure inclusive and sustainable development.

Keywords: *Population income, international experience, Uzbekistan, progressive taxation, social benefits, employment policy, digital economy, poverty reduction, vocational education, income inequality.*

MAMLAKATIMIZDA AHOLI DAROMADLARINI BOSHQARISHDA XORIJ TAJRIBASIDAN FOYDALANISH USTUVORLIGI

Bakayeva Mohira Axrorovna

Buxoro davlat universiteti, Iqtisodiyot kafedrasi katta o‘qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada aholi daromadlarini boshqarishda xalqaro ilg‘or tajribani qo‘llash masalasi ko‘rib chiqiladi. Asosiy e’tibor Germaniya, Yaponiya va Kanada kabi rivojlangan davlatlar tajribasiga qaratilgan. Unda progressiv soliq tizimi, manzilli ijtimoiy yordam, bandlik siyosati va raqamli iqtisodiyot vositalari kabi mexanizmlar yoritilgan. Shuningdek, ushbu strategiyalarni O‘zbekistonning o‘ziga xos ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sharoitlariga moslashtirish imkoniyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Asosiy tavsiyalar soliq tizimini isloh qilish, ijtimoiy himoya dasturlarini kengaytirish, raqamli infratuzilmani rivojlantirish va kasb-hunar ta’limi tizimini takomillashtirishni o‘z ichiga oladi. Tadqiqotda xalqaro tajribani milliy islohotlarga integratsiya qilish inklyuziv va barqaror taraqqiyotni ta’minlashdagi muhim omil ekani ta’kidlanadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: *Aholi daromadlari, xalqaro tajriba, O‘zbekiston, progressiv soliq tizimi, ijtimoiy nafaqalar, bandlik siyosati, raqamli iqtisodiyot, kambag‘allikni qisqartirish, kasb-hunar ta’limi, daromadlar tengsizligi.*

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ЗАРУБЕЖНОГО ОПЫТА В УПРАВЛЕНИИ ДОХОДАМИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ В НАШЕЙ СТРАНЕ

Бакаева Мохира Ахроровна

Старший преподаватель кафедры экономики Бухарского государственного университета

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается применение международного передового опыта в управлении доходами населения, с особым вниманием к опыту развитых стран, таких как Германия, Япония и Канада. Освещаются такие механизмы, как прогрессивное налогообложение, целевая социальная помощь, политика занятости и инструменты цифровой экономики. Также анализируются возможности адаптации этих стратегий к специальному социальному-экономическому контексту Узбекистана. Ключевые рекомендации включают реформу налоговой системы, расширение программ социальной защиты, развитие цифровой инфраструктуры и совершенствование системы профессионального образования. В исследовании подчеркивается важность интеграции международного опыта в национальные реформы для обеспечения инклюзивного и устойчивого развития.

Ключевые слова: *Доходы населения, международный опыт, Узбекистан, прогрессивное налогообложение, социальные пособия, политика занятости, цифровая экономика, сокращение бедности, профессиональное образование, неравенство доходов.*

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, due to global socio-economic transformations and post-pandemic crises, ensuring the stability and growth of population incomes has become a top priority of social policy for every country. Human capital and household welfare are now considered key factors in economic development, and effective management of population income serves as a vital tool for achieving sustainable economic growth, reducing poverty, and ensuring social justice.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the recent economic reforms, gradual improvement of social support systems, employment policies, and the liberalization of the labor market are significant steps in this direction. At the same time, the need to study and adapt effective mechanisms from the experience of developed countries—

such as Germany, South Korea, Sweden, Canada, Turkey, and others—is becoming increasingly urgent [1].

International experience shows that successful practices in managing population incomes are based on several key areas: social protection systems, progressive tax policies, budget transfers, modern employment and retraining programs, and the creation of jobs within the framework of the green economy. These experiences offer valuable lessons for Uzbekistan, highlighting the need to develop comprehensive strategies that support income growth for the population. The main purpose of this scientific article is to identify the significance of international experience in managing population income in Uzbekistan, to analyze its practical aspects, and to assess the prospects for its implementation in national conditions [2].

LITERATURE REVIEW

Among local researchers, Qudratov A. (2021) in his work "Factors Influencing the Formation of Population Incomes in Uzbekistan", analyzes the determinants affecting income levels within Uzbekistan's economic context. The author examines the impact of employment, labor productivity, tax policy, and entrepreneurial activity on household incomes. He also emphasizes the necessity of studying foreign experiences in this area. In Abdurahmonova G.Kh.'s (2020) research titled "The Role of State Policy in Increasing Employment and Income of the Population", the author explores government-led reforms and their impact on population incomes, particularly focusing on social protection and labor market liberalization. She compares foreign experiences and suggests mechanisms suitable for implementation in Uzbekistan [3].

Articles and monographs by scholars from the Tashkent State University of Economics (2019–2023) provide various academic approaches to increasing income and employment in Uzbekistan through the development of the digital economy, vocational education, and startups. These works refer to the experiences of countries like Germany and South Korea. From foreign scholars, Friedrich Schneider (Austria, 2016) in his study "Shadow Economy and Employment", analyzes how reducing the informal sector and increasing employment based on Germany's experience can lead to income growth. He highlights the role of digital control and tax incentives in achieving this goal.

Ha-Joon Chang (South Korea, 2003) in "Kicking Away the Ladder" emphasizes the significance of education, technological advancement, and government intervention in increasing incomes, a model that is also relevant for Uzbekistan. Amartya Sen (India, 1999) in his work "Development as Freedom", argues that income is not only an economic matter but is also closely linked to social freedom. He advocates for improving incomes through vocational training, healthcare access, and gender equality.

Annual reports by OECD and ILO offer recommendations, best practices, and statistical analyses related to managing population incomes and employment across various countries. Notably, the experiences of Turkey and Poland are considered applicable to Uzbekistan's context. This literature review shows that foreign experience—especially from countries such as Germany, South Korea, and India—can be effectively applied in Uzbekistan. Local scholars emphasize the importance of adapting these practices to national conditions. Therefore, scientifically grounded approaches and innovative strategies are essential for ensuring the sustainable growth of population incomes [4].

METHODOLOGY

This article employs scientific abstraction, induction and deduction, analysis and synthesis, and a review of relevant literature in the field. Both foreign and local sources related to the research topic have been used to support the study.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Today, Uzbekistan is steadily advancing along the path of economic reforms. One of the main priorities of these reforms is to improve the population's standard of living and increase real incomes. Achieving this goal requires studying international experience, adapting it to national conditions, and applying innovative approaches.

The article analyzes the successful practices of several countries and provides recommendations for their application in the context of Uzbekistan. Many developed and developing countries have chosen several key strategies to raise population incomes. These include the development of small and medium-sized businesses, transitioning to a digital economy, diversifying the labor market, expanding modern vocational education, and providing support through tax incentives and subsidies [5].

Table 1
Utilizing international experience in managing population incomes in Uzbekistan: challenges and solutions

№	Identified Challenge	International Practice (Country Example)	Recommended Solution for Uzbekistan
1	High level of informal employment	Germany: Tax incentives to encourage formal employment	Simplify registration and offer tax relief for self-employed individuals
2	Vocational education not aligned with modern labor market needs	South Korea: Technical colleges and industry cooperation	Establish vocational centers focused on digital and technical professions
3	Low entrepreneurial activity among the population	Turkey: SME support through credit and state guarantees	Provide grants and soft loans for new business initiatives

4	Underutilization of digital economy opportunities	Estonia: E-government and digital services to boost economic activity	Launch digital literacy programs and promote online income platforms
5	Limited income sources for women and youth	India: Women's cooperatives and startup support	Support women's groups and youth-led startups with financial and legal assistance
6	Lack of employment opportunities in rural areas	Poland: Agribusiness and rural tourism development	Develop agro-clusters and small-scale rural production cooperatives
7	Economic reforms not reaching all social groups equitably	Finland: Inclusive policies and minimum income guarantees	Expand social support and targeted employment programs for vulnerable populations

The analysis of the challenges presented in the table above demonstrates the necessity of introducing systematic and innovative approaches to managing population incomes in Uzbekistan. The experiences of various foreign countries—particularly Germany, South Korea, Turkey, Estonia, India, Poland, and Finland—offer comprehensive and effective solutions to these issues. A common feature of these practices is their focus on stimulating economic activity among the population, increasing employment, developing digital and innovative infrastructure, and diversifying income sources for different social groups [6].

The solutions proposed in the table are adapted to Uzbekistan's context and aim to ensure sustainable income growth by formalizing the labor market, modernizing vocational education, supporting entrepreneurship among women and youth, and leveraging the potential of agribusiness and the digital economy. Thus, by selectively studying and appropriately implementing foreign experience, Uzbekistan can enhance the social effectiveness of economic reforms, improve living standards, and accelerate the pace of economic growth.

In developed countries such as Germany, Japan, and Canada, the following mechanisms have proven effective in managing population incomes: Progressive Tax System: Higher income groups pay a larger share of taxes, which contributes to increased social equity. Social Benefits and Subsidies: Support for low-income families through targeted financial aid helps reduce income inequality. Employment Policies: Developing a highly skilled workforce enhances adaptability to labor market demands, ensuring stable and sustainable employment [7].

Current situation and opportunities in Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan is undertaking reforms aimed at managing population incomes. Notably: Social registries such as "Youth Notebook", "Women's Notebook", and "Iron Notebook" are used to identify and support vulnerable groups. The digital economy and online employment platforms

are being introduced. A national poverty reduction program has been developed. To effectively implement international best practices, Uzbekistan should focus on the following areas, strengthening the social orientation of the tax system to ensure fairness, promoting innovative education and vocational training to enhance employment and labor market integration, expanding housing and healthcare subsidies to improve living standards and support disadvantaged populations [8].

Here is a comparative table showing the application of best international practices in the context of Uzbekistan, outlining successful mechanisms used in developed countries and how they can be adapted or are already being implemented in Uzbekistan.

Table 2
Application of best international practices in the context of Uzbekistan¹

International Practice	Example Countries	Uzbekistan's Current Status	Opportunities for Application
Progressive Tax System	Germany, Canada	Flat tax system is in place with some differentiation	Introduce or expand progressive tax brackets to enhance income redistribution
Targeted Social Benefits & Subsidies	Japan, Germany	“Youth Notebook”, “Women's Notebook”, and “Iron Notebook” target vulnerable groups	Expand and refine targeting through improved digital registries and monitoring
Labor Market & Employment Policies	Japan, Germany	Online platforms and national employment programs introduced	Develop demand-driven vocational education and public-private employment partnerships
Poverty Reduction Strategies	Canada, Germany	National Poverty Reduction Program developed	Integrate international monitoring tools and long-term sustainable development models
Support for Innovation and Skills	Canada, Germany	Innovation centers and IT parks being developed	Align vocational training with digital economy and global labor trends
Housing and Health Subsidies	Germany, Canada	Some programs for low-income families	Scale up housing support and access to quality healthcare services
Digital Inclusion and E-Government	Japan, Estonia	Introduction of digital ID systems and e-platforms	Expand digital literacy, ensure access to online

¹ <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/81268>

		public services for rural and poor populations
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The successful experiences of developed countries such as Germany, Japan, and Canada provide valuable lessons for managing income distribution and enhancing social welfare. Uzbekistan has already made significant progress by introducing targeted social programs, employment platforms, and poverty reduction strategies. However, to further strengthen these efforts, it is essential to adopt a more progressive tax system, improve the targeting and effectiveness of subsidies, and expand access to education, healthcare, and housing. Additionally, investing in digital transformation and innovative vocational training will ensure better alignment with global labor market demands. By systematically applying these best practices, Uzbekistan can create a more inclusive, equitable, and resilient socio-economic environment that supports sustainable development and improved quality of life for all citizens [9].

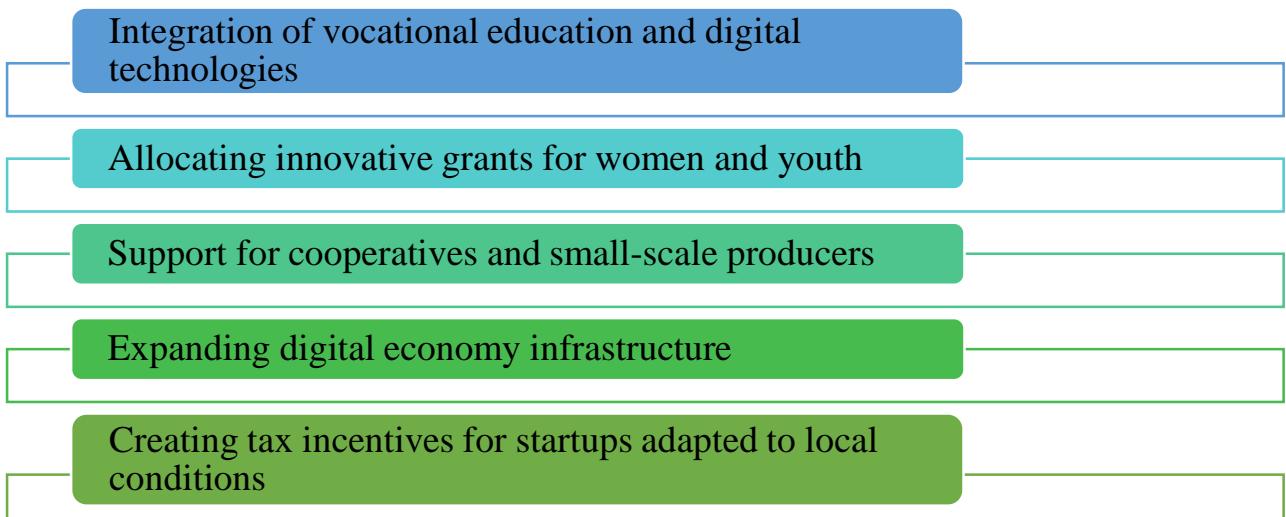


Figure 1. Ways to Adapt International Experience to the Context of Uzbekistan²

To build an inclusive and sustainable economy, it is crucial to implement a multifaceted development strategy that empowers diverse segments of society. The integration of vocational education with digital technologies equips the workforce with future-ready skills, while innovative grants for women and youth foster entrepreneurship and innovation. Supporting cooperatives and small-scale producers enhances local production and economic resilience. At the same time, expanding digital infrastructure and creating locally adapted tax incentives for startups will stimulate growth and attract investment in emerging sectors. Together, these measures form a strong foundation for socio-economic transformation and long-term national development [10].

² <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/81268>

CONCLUSION

Based on the above analysis, the following general conclusions can be drawn:

1. Managing household incomes is one of the central pillars of modern economic policy. It serves as a vital tool for ensuring sustainable economic growth, promoting social justice, and reducing poverty.

2. Significant reforms are being implemented in Uzbekistan to improve population well-being. These include strengthening the social protection system, liberalizing the labor market, encouraging family entrepreneurship, and reducing the tax burden—all of which contribute to improving income management mechanisms [11, 12].

3. International experience—particularly from countries like Germany, Canada, Sweden, and South Korea—demonstrates that effective income management can be achieved through institutional approaches, social transfers, employment-oriented policies, and progressive taxation.

4. For Uzbekistan, it is essential to adapt foreign practices not directly but by aligning them with the country's national socio-economic context. This requires systematic analysis, phased implementation, and the development of locally tailored mechanisms.

5. Sustainable management of household incomes not only ensures socio-economic stability but also fosters the development of human capital, expands domestic demand, and stimulates economic activity across the country.

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