

SOME THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE AS AN ECONOMIC CATEGORY

In the modern world, in order to ensure a normal standard of living, its quality, as well as for the overall development of society and the country as a whole, each state should strive to achieve public welfare.

Scientists in many countries have been searching for indicators that would most fully reflect the real socio-economic state of society for quite a long time. Such generalized indicators include the quality of life of the population.

Quality of life is a category by which the essential circumstances of the life of the population are characterized, determining the degree of dignity and importance of the personality of each person. In many countries, the idea of quality has become a national idea. The quality of life is understood, as a rule, as the financial security of the community, unity with nature, responsibility to future generations and much more.

The quality of life for people is inseparable from the goals they set for their lives, that is, it is connected with the efficiency of life in the broad sense of the word, and not only with satisfaction with their personal life, but also with satisfaction with their position in the country and in the world, which affects the well-being of people.

The complex characteristic of socio-economic, political, cultural-ideological, environmental factors, as well as the conditions of the existence of the individual, in modern science is defined as the quality of life.

GDP growth plays a special role among economic factors. Its positive dynamics makes it possible to implement social programs that are significant for the state, increase the minimum wage and pensions, as well as increase the amount of social benefits. This indicates that GDP growth has a positive impact on the social welfare of the country.

It is known that GDP is the market value of material goods and services produced domestically, both by domestic and foreign producers, and intended for final consumption. However, according to economists, GDP, including GDP per capita, is not an ideal indicator of economic development, since this indicator takes into account only the amount of income and expenses for improving or stabilizing the quality of life, the environmental situation and the amount of re-

sources in the economy, but the distribution of income or expenditure per capita is impossible to know using this parameter.

GDP is considered practically as the only important measure of the social process. But at the same time, it is necessary to take into account that there are some factors that indicate a decrease in the real volume of production. For example, the average, as well as the fact that other criteria for indicators of living standards are not taken into account, which may be better in a country with a lower GDP. Therefore, it is not necessary to use GDP as an indicator of the well-being of the people.

Also, one of the methods of measuring the quality of life is GNP. The domestic national product is the result of the activities of residents of a given country, regardless of whether it is produced on the economic territory of that country or outside it. GNP is the total value of final goods and services produced over a certain period. GNP acts as an indicator of the results of economic activity. With this method, only the development of the economic sphere can be measured. But the structure of GNP does not include an assessment of such a sector as the services sector, in which most of the national wealth is produced in modern countries. GNP makes it possible to assess the quality of life of the population only from the side of economic indicators - the side of the cost of goods and services sold to consumers.

GNP as a method of measuring the quality of life includes government and personal expenditures that are not directly related to the growth of consumption of the population, leaving aside a person both as a consumer and as a producer. A person, his needs, interests are not evaluated by this indicator. Scientists call this method of assessing the quality of life an anachronism, because it not only does not take into account many aspects of society's life, but also does not reflect the changes taking place in the modern world: "few people object to the fact that the GNP indicator contains information only about the direct costs of the production of material goods and is unable to reflect the damage that is inflicted society and the environment using them; that in the conditions of the information revolution, the movement of value indicators, one of which is GDP, says nothing about the real ratio of goods produced and consumed».

1. The Economist [] – :
<https://www.economist.com> – : 06.04.2022.
2. Fast Company [] – :
<https://www.fastcompany.com> – : 07.04.2022.