

### III. THE QUALITY AND STANDARD OF LIVING



#### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN QUALITY OF LIFE AND PROCESSES OF PRECARIATIZATION OF LABOR

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**Summary.** The article shows the recent trends, when the attention of scientists of various branches of science is increasingly focused on the problems of quality of life. This is because differently there is a question of man's place in the changing world, changes in the interaction of man with nature, man with society, as well as complex and dramatic political and economic transformation of society as a whole.

**Keywords:** quality of life; the transformation in labor relations; the precariat.

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In the scientific literature, the concept of "quality of life" has been used only since the XX century. International organizations and the scientific community of various countries are actively paying attention to the study of the problem of quality of life. Currently, there is no single point of view on the interpretation of the concept of "quality of life". This concept acquires an interdisciplinary character and is debatable [3, p. 76]. The quality of life is examined from different angles. This problem is studied by philosophy, sociology, political scientists, Economics, ecology, medicine, pedagogy, management, psychology. That is why there are many approaches to the definition of this concept. Representatives of different Sciences distinguish in it those characteristic properties which interest the corresponding branch of scientific knowledge.

It should be emphasized that the question of defining the concept of "quality of life" remains controversial both in the foreign and domestic scientific community [1, p. 45]. The definition of quality of life is interpreted by various branches of science ambiguously. Because of the many scientific directions, this concept has its own interpretation:

In sociology, the quality of life is understood as the identity or differences of a certain standard, which is able to most successfully meet the needs of society, rather rigidly determined by socio-economic and other objective circumstances. The main indicators of the quality of life are considered indicators of population health, birth rate, mortality, welfare, social security and the state of the environment [2, p. 321].

In Economics, the quality of life is considered as a system of "resource-consumption"; management of the quality of life of the population in different regions; forecast of economic development of the region. The main indicators of the quality of life from the point of view of the economic approach are: the con-

ditions of human existence, life satisfaction, the level of development of needs and their satisfaction, and so on. In the works of economists, a number of terms are used that are closely related to the problems of research: "standard of living", "standard of living", "needs and needs", "individual or public welfare", "social or human potential", and a number of others [4, p. 1226].

Socio-economic geography of quality of life examines how social, economic and environmental efficiency of territories and includes a quality living environment, demographic characteristics, development of social infrastructure and quality of living.

The growing interest in the problem of quality of life shows that modern society is no longer concerned with self-preservation, but rather with sustainable social development.

After analyzing a number of authors of scientific articles, we can conclude that the urgent need to study this problem is that:

- a new question arises about the place of man in a changing world;
- the growth of pre-primary forms of employment is increasing;
- there are processes of transformation of society;
- there is a need to humanize the economy, i.e. a reference point to the needs and needs of the person;
- growing socio-economic contradictions in the country and the world;
- the systemic crisis is escalating;
- there is a decrease in real incomes of the population;
- increased mobility of citizens;
- there is an increase in information flow;
- in the Russian society there is a comprehension, adjustment, and in some cases a radical change in the state strategy.

### **Bibliography**

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