

## WAYS AND WAYS TO PREVENT POVERTY (ON THE EXAMPLE OF UZBEKISTAN)

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**Annotation:** The article discusses the work being done to end the problem of poverty, which is studied as a negative social phenomenon in the world.

**Keywords:** State, society, poverty, Uzbekistan, financial, non-financial, financial assistance, family, financial assistance, social protection, etc.

Of course, the work being done in our country today to reduce poverty is the first step in this direction. In this regard, the joint activities of the social, economic, educational and cultural spheres, as well as the issue of ensuring the transparency of the work carried out are also important. At the same time, this initiative is significant in that it requires a strategic reconsideration of the approach to the issue, given the new threats posed by the UN and its member states in the context of the pandemic.

- Providing direct financial and non-financial assistance to poor families, full coverage of the poor in the "Single Register of Social Protection";
- Develop a system of providing clothing, daily necessities and other financial assistance to children or the elderly from poor families;
- Take measures to provide housing for poor families, create a system of benefits for utility payments, provide affordable and efficient infrastructure.
- Employment support for the poor;
- Orientation of the poor to the acquisition of professions, foreign languages and modern technologies;
- Allocation of agricultural land to the poor;
- Establishment of a system of livestock, poultry, fisheries, beekeeping on the basis of mutual agreements with poor families;
- Entrepreneurial training of the poor, initial financial, technical and other assistance;
- Provision of soft loans to poor families in the field of small business and private entrepreneurship, home-based work and handicrafts;
- Allocation of loans to poor families on favorable terms in the field of small business and private entrepreneurship, home-based work and handicrafts.

In his address to the parliament in February 2020, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev spoke for the first time about the poor in Uzbekistan. He noted that 12-15 percent of the country's population is poor, with a total population of 4.5-5 million.

As a result of the calculations, it was found that the daily income of the population, which is described as poor, is 10-13 thousand soums. However, the minimum consumption expenditures of the population have not been announced yet. Globally, the minimum living standard is known to be important, and it is one of the indicators of constant attention.



Poverty is interpreted differently in different countries. In general, in world experience, poverty is a concept that describes economic conditions such as the minimum needs for the survival of an individual or social group, the ability to work and the inability to continue their generation. There are several limits in determining this, and a certain standard is set for the decent living of the population. If a person's income (or expenses) is below the established norm, he is considered poor.

The poverty line is set by estimating the cost or income received to purchase the minimum daily amount of food and essentials, as well as the family's access to a particular group of goods and services. For example, according to the State Statistics Committee's methodology for measuring poverty, people in Uzbekistan who consume (spend) less than 2,100 kcal per day are called poor. It is worth noting that the pandemic began at a time when the level of poverty in the republic was officially recognized and measures were taken to combat it. In March 2020, the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction was established. According to experts, the creation of this ministry is an important step towards the development of the country's economy, as well as practical assistance in the welfare of the poor.

The coronavirus pandemic has caused great losses for the people of Uzbekistan, as well as for other countries around the world. The level of material security, the most important resource for living, has fallen. The number of unemployed, sick and needy has multiplied. People were left in a very difficult situation.

In this case, the government of Uzbekistan has identified the most needy citizens and introduced a program to provide them with financial support - the "iron book".

According to the data, 594.3 thousand families and their 2.5 million members (including 648 thousand able-bodied unemployed family members) are included in the list, and as of March 1 this year, 641.3 thousand people (99%) were employed.

The Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction has announced that to date, a total of 1.37 trillion soums of direct material and intangible assistance has been provided to about 600,000 needy families included in the "iron book".

It was noted that as of March 1, 2021, 515.9 thousand families and 2.2 million of their members were removed from the "iron book" by creating a source of income for low-income families in the country. At the same time, last year the coverage of pensions and financial assistance to low-income families in need of social assistance was increased. In particular, the number of families receiving child support and financial assistance at the end of last year doubled compared to the beginning of the year, from 600 thousand to 1.2 million. Also, in order to set strategic goals for poverty reduction in the medium and long term, a draft "Strategy for Poverty Reduction in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2021-2030" was developed and submitted for public discussion together with experts from the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program.

At a time when the number of poor is said to be around 5 million, it is important to expand and accelerate the scope of such actions.

The fight against poverty is a relatively new direction in our country. In this regard, the development of tools and methods related to the implementation of this task based on the real situation is considered to be the most effective way to achieve the set goal.

Accordingly, the causes of poverty and destitution in society depend on the forms of corruption: economic (unemployment, economic inequality, including low wages, low labor productivity); social and medical (disability, old age, high incidence); demographic (incomplete families, large number of dependents in the family, population growth); educational skills (low level of education, insufficient professional training); political (internal and external conflicts, forced migration); regional-geographical (uneven



development of regions); religious, philosophical, and psychological (asceticism, stupidity as a way of life).

Accordingly, poverty and destitution in the world lead to social inequality and its growth: the tax evasion of the rich; reduction of workers' wages; was found to be the cause of the increase in the difference between the minimum and maximum levels of wages.

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