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## Ways to Reduce Poverty in the New Uzbekistan

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the work being done in the world and in Uzbekistan on poverty, its types and ways to reduce it. Poverty is the inability of a person to make choices and opportunities throughout his life, the existence of barriers to full participation in society, as well as the ability to feed and clothe his family, receive an education or hospital treatment, work in a field or earn an income. Lack of employment opportunities and limited access to credit. Poverty is also the social stigma, helplessness of individuals, households and communities.

**Keywords:** Poverty, household, economy, market economy, income, employment, community, resource, hunger, malnutrition restriction, access to health, education, services.

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Poverty is a secular phenomenon that exists in all countries of the world. However, the size of poverty is not the same in all countries, that is, its size and status are different. Poverty is a relative concept. Some people may be poorer than others.

With regard to the concepts of direct poverty and destitution, there is currently no generally accepted and agreed definition of the concepts of poverty or destitution in the world. Each country defines itself on the basis of poverty criteria. According to the UN definition, poverty is a lack of income and resources necessary for human life, as well as hunger and malnutrition restrictions on access to health, education or other basic services, lack of housing, living in dangerous natural and technical environments and social inequalities (from the UN High-Level Summit on Social Protection).

Poverty is the inability of a person to make choices and opportunities throughout his life, the existence of barriers to full participation in society, as well as the ability to feed and clothe his family, receive an education or hospital treatment, work in a field or earn an income. Lack of employment opportunities and limited access to credit. Poverty is also the social stigma, helplessness and helplessness of individuals, households and communities (from the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's Guidelines for Measuring Poverty, 2017). year New York, Geneva).

The level of poverty is inversely proportional to the general level of the economy. In other words, poverty is lower in strong economies and higher in economically backward countries.

In world practice, there are 4 main methods of defining the poverty line: absolute, relative, material deprivation and multidimensional. These methods are determined by the priorities of the country's social policy, the level of economic development and domestic opportunities. A number of countries use the absolute or relative method as the national poverty line. The absolute poverty line is determined by the value of goods and services needed to make a living. In the world experience, the average annual poverty line is 25% of GDP per capita,

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which is relatively high in most developed countries (USA, Canada, the Netherlands). Relative method of determining the poverty line and a person's income is determined by comparing it to the rest of the community. (for example, 50% of the average income of the population, 60%, etc.) This method is used by several countries: Montenegro, Russia, Estonia, Belarus, and Hungary. In these countries, 60 percent of the median income is perceived as the poverty line, compared to 50 percent in Poland and 75 percent in Ukraine, respectively. So what are the criteria for measuring poverty in Uzbekistan? What do we mean by rich people, middle class people, and poor people?

How relevant is this situation for Uzbekistan, what are its roots and reasons? What is the level of combating this situation today, what aspects of combating it are relevant and what measures are being taken in Uzbekistan to reduce it on the agenda? Experts in various fields in our country provide information on the importance of poverty in Uzbekistan and the reasons for this. The study of poverty in our country requires the definition of specific measures. In this case, the study of the experience of developed countries is very important. At the same time, the important thing for us is that the state of poverty cannot be completely eliminated, but its level and size can be reduced as much as possible. It has nothing to do with the policies and activities of the state and society. This requires constant measures to reduce the negative impact of poverty on society and the state.

For our country, in particular, on the basis of the concept of absolute poverty, there are different views and conflicting approaches to determining the number and status of the poor. For example, according to official sources, the number of poor people is estimated at 13-15% of the total population. But self-assessment of the population shows that the facts are not clear and transparent. That is, some groups of people consider themselves poor in terms of material well-being, while others do not consider themselves poor in terms of material well-being. Therefore, the situation of poverty in our country is multifaceted and its scale is perceived differently. This is due to the lack of a clear policy-making and combating mechanism due to different views on the issue.

In recent years, a number of practical measures have been taken in our country to reduce poverty. In particular, the establishment of the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a clear proof of this. The Ministry is responsible for developing and monitoring poverty reduction strategies, developing programs and roadmaps for poverty reduction in collaboration with international research institutions and relevant agencies and agencies. Tasks were assigned to coordinate the activities of poverty reduction organizations, develop poverty criteria, improve the regulatory framework for poverty reduction, identify and analyze the factors that lead to stratification of the population and other tasks.

The Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, in collaboration with World Bank experts, conducted a study to determine the minimum level of food, non-food products and services in the country to determine the level of poverty in the country. The concept of cost of goods is introduced. The uniqueness of this method is due to the structure and consumption of the population. For information, the FAO recommends that the average person in the Republic of Uzbekistan consumes 2100-2300 kcal of food per day. One thing we need to understand is that in order to reduce poverty, we must first reduce unemployment. First of all, it is necessary to train the population in modern professions, increase their economic and financial literacy, inspire people, especially women, to entrepreneurship, said President Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

Later, when the social situation improved, 33,860 families were removed from the iron register, and 48,545 people were provided with permanent employment. In December 2020,

by the decision of the session, 6638 families and 8071 able-bodied unemployed were removed from the iron register. As of January 4, 2021, the number of families left in the "Iron Book" is 18,117, and the number of able-bodied unemployed is 17,913.

A total of 75,599 poor families in the region received financial assistance in the amount of 56.6 billion soums within the framework of the national movement "Generosity and Support". In addition, a "Women's Book" was established, which studied the social status and marital status of women. According to her, 540 women have been provided with permanent jobs in Samarkand region. 206 women received 4614.3 million soums for entrepreneurship. 1930 women were provided with financial assistance of 2507.6 million soums, 166 needy women were provided with housing.

All the above-mentioned work has become a practical proof of the work done in our country to reduce poverty and the well-being of the population. In his address of December 29, 2020, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev also touched upon the issue of poverty and made a number of demands and proposals to the authorities on poverty reduction. Including:

- Introduction of a new mechanism for lifting people out of poverty on the basis of the principle of "motivational skills and financial assistance";
- Establishment of more than a thousand vocational training centers in the mahallas;
- Allocation of land to farming families;
- 500 billion soums will be allocated for employment. The causes of poverty can be different.

From this point of view, the solutions will be the same. For example:

- ✓ Creation of new jobs to eliminate unemployment,
- ✓ Introduce a minimum wage by law in case of low wages,
- ✓ Introduction of social insurance for poverty caused by the economic crisis,
- ✓ It is expedient to establish houses of generosity and charity for the poverty caused by neglect, disability and old age, to create various charitable funds.

It should be noted that poverty reduction is one of the key issues facing our country. By reducing poverty, we can achieve high economic growth, reduce crime, develop democratically, and be among the developed nations.

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