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ESSENCE AND CONTENT OF THE CONCEPT OF POVERTY

Abstract. This article provides information on the nature of poverty and the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan in poverty, their problems, specific and scientifically-based recommendations for the reduction and elimination of poverty.

Keywords: sustainable development, growth rates, poverty, poverty reduction concept, action strategy, entrepreneurship development, innovation, population income, global problems, crisis, poverty rate, social protection.

Introduction. Under the leadership of the President, large-scale reforms are being implemented across various sectors based on the principle that "human interests take precedence over everything else". All of this aims to improve the living conditions of our people, increase welfare, eliminate unemployment, and raise real incomes. Special attention is given to providing financial support for the poor, especially in rural areas, and enhancing social protection measures.

Additionally, the further development of our economy, improvement of production, expansion of small businesses and private entrepreneurship, attraction of foreign investment and its efficient use, development of tourism, and enhancement of agricultural productivity and export promotion are key priorities. Those living in poverty often cannot fully benefit from the country's rapid economic growth, nor can they contribute to societal development due to limited opportunities to engage in various aspects of public life.

The state provides free secondary education, guarantees a basic package of medical services, offers specialized assistance to vulnerable groups in "socially important and dangerous" conditions, and provides benefits to low-income families. However, more needs to be done. To improve this situation, simply providing soft loans and implementing measures such as the "women's book," "youth book," and "iron book" is insufficient. Poverty is viewed as an integrated system within socio-economic relations, and overcoming this problem requires fostering self-employment opportunities.

Due to changes in the income structure of the population, a significant portion may face this challenge. To address this issue, it is essential to develop a program that promotes entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan, reduces poverty through self-employment, and improves mechanisms for enhancing the welfare of the population. In recent years, several decrees and resolutions have been adopted in our country aimed at eradicating poverty. Notably, the Presidential Decree PF-5975 dated March 26, 2020, titled "On Measures to Radically Update the State Policy on Poverty Reduction," outlines the responsibilities of the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

These documents set forth tasks to improve the business environment and reduce poverty through self-employment. This requires the development of theoretical, methodological, and practical scientific recommendations for implementing the identified tasks. Given these circumstances, studying this topic is highly relevant.

Literature review. The changes in the income structure of the population and issues related to poverty reduction have been examined by numerous economists, including A. Smith, D. Ricardo, R. Malthus, G. Spencer, A. Sen, S. Rauntri, and others. Specifically, among Uzbek economists and researchers, M.Pardayev, O. Pardayev, and M.Mukhammedov have explored poverty in depth as a distinct issue. Historically, many theories have posited that inequality will persist as long as humanity exists. The philosopher Plato viewed the state as a community formed by nature, asserting the inevitability of dividing the population into the rich and the poor. He argued, however, that a scientifically organized society should implement principles of justice to ensure social stability and assist those in poverty in their pursuit of a prosperous life.

According to the UN Economic Commission for Europe's Poverty Measurement Guide,

poverty is defined as the inability of an individual to make choices and access opportunities throughout their life, leading to barriers in full participation in society, including basic needs like food and clothing, education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. Poverty is also recognized as a social stigma, representing helplessness for individuals, households, and communities. Moreover, the World Bank proposed in 2015 that the poverty line, based on purchasing power parity at 2011 prices, be set at \$1.90, with recommendations for \$5.50 and \$21.70 in low, medium, and high-income contexts.

As noted by Bakhtishod Khamidov, chief researcher at the Center for Economic Research and Reforms under the Presidential Administration of Uzbekistan, poverty indicates a lack of opportunities to meet basic human needs, such as food, clothing, housing, education, and health. Living on less than \$1.90 a day reflects insufficient freedom, and individuals face continuous social, educational, and health barriers that hinder participation in society. Professor M. Mukhamedov notes that the poor can be categorized into two groups: those unwilling to improve their lives and those who desire change but are unable to due to various circumstances.

According to Professors M. Pardayev and O. Pardayev, the population in poverty can be divided into three groups: the unemployed, who have the necessary qualifications but cannot find decent jobs; those employed but whose earnings are insufficient to support their families; and individuals unable to work, such as the disabled, children, and the elderly without a breadwinner. A broader perspective on poverty is essential, as there exists a segment of the population earning low wages and unable to support their families. Consequently, poverty is a characteristic of the economic conditions of a specific social class, representing an integral part of society where individuals continually struggle to meet their material and spiritual needs.

Research Methodology. In the context of innovative economy, the study of the existing problems in each family in our country used the methods of identification, analysis and synthesis, systematic analysis, observation and questionnaire to reduce poverty.

Analysis and results. There is no single definition of the word ‘poverty’ in the literature. It requires a number of clearly defined skills and methods to conduct an assessment. To determine who is poor and who is less than whom, it is necessary to define the poverty line based on knowledge of consumption (income), which is commonly referred to as the ‘poverty line’.

The most commonly used definitions of the poverty line are as follows:

- Nutrition-based poverty rate. Poverty has certain forms and hunger is one such form. In this case, well-being is measured as the amount of daily calories per capita and compared to the minimum daily energy requirement for that population. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations sets an average of 1,800 calories per day, with needs adjusted for age, gender, and activity level¹.

- International Poverty Limit. This poverty line is used by the World Bank for international comparisons, with a poverty line of \$ 1.25, the poverty line being the amount of \$ 2.5 found per day. At the same time, other poverty lines are currently being used, taking into account the development characteristics and stages of different countries. In particular, the poverty rate is set at \$ 3.2 per day for low-income countries and \$ 5.5 per day for high-income countries. There are two other definitions commonly used in Europe: the relative poverty line and the subjective limit of poverty.

President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev chaired a video conference on February 27, 2020 on measures to reduce poverty through the development of entrepreneurship, we’ve got to see or hear that our attitude, which isn’t true at the time, is really poor. This is wrong. Unfortunately, according to preliminary estimates, 4-5 percent of our population is found to be poor. It is no longer necessary to hide, we need to understand the real problem, the situation of our people living in difficult conditions, to change the worldview of all categories of leaders. At the meeting, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev assessed the real poverty situation in the country, saying, “Poverty reduction does not mean an increase in salaries or

¹ Bakhtishod Khamidov, SEIR. Economic review №5 (245) 2020

pensions, mass lending. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to train the population, increase financial literacy, create a sense of entrepreneurship, improve infrastructure, educate their children, introduce quality treatment, targeted targeted benefits¹. The head of state noted that people should be given jobs, not money. For 30 years, nothing has changed by giving them money. The poor should not sleep in the house. "They also need to be trained. Every citizen of Uzbekistan must be ready for life, for globalization and change in the world. The worldview of the poor also needs to change. The sleeping system in the house is over now. You have to convince, you have to convince, you have to do good. Then there is hope for the future. Now we have to give jobs, not money. We need to create opportunities and teach. Nothing has changed with giving money in 30 years. Now, we come to the part where we talk about the middle ground. We teach beekeeping, rabbit breeding, animal husbandry, viticulture, lemon growing, entrepreneurship, craftsmanship, handicrafts to every household. If we don't teach, it won't happen. Giving money and leaving did not work. If we create such an environment, then change will take place.

According to our data, Kashkadarya region is the most difficult region in terms of poverty. 700,000 people are poor. This is about 21 percent of the total population. In this situation, leaders in Kashkadarya cannot sit still. He must ask himself the question of how we can get our people out of such a difficult situation. Also, 500,000 people are poor in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 500,000 in Surkhandarya region, 400,000 in Namangan region, 210,000 in Jizzakh region and 130,000 in Syrdarya region².

In our country, the issue of social support and the fight against poverty is being addressed at the level of state policy. In carrying out this urgent task, a separate approach for each social stratum is being further expanded. In accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 26, 2020 No PP 4653, the Regulation "On the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was developed. According to him, the tasks of the newly formed ministry to reduce poverty are as follows:

- Analysis and maintenance of inclusive economic growth, development, implementation and coordination of poverty reduction strategies and programs with public administration bodies, non-governmental organizations, public organizations, international financial institutions, foreign government financial institutions;

- Development of clear supports and mechanisms for poverty reduction, development of criteria and assessment methods for determining the level of poverty, taking into account foreign experience, the normative framework of minimum standards of social security;

- implementation of measures to achieve the goals and objectives of national sustainable development, development of a methodology for calculating the subsistence minimum and minimum consumer basket and systematic work on the study of income stratification and ensuring their compatibility with state target programs;

- Carry out joint work with the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the qualitative development of the labor market and its structure, analysis and improvement of labor migration processes and the distribution of labor resources;

- Development and implementation of human capital development programs in cooperation with the Ministry of Preschool Education, the Ministry of Public Education, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Physical Culture and Sports, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Conclusions and suggestions. Based on the results of the research, we consider it appropriate to implement the following scientific proposals and practical recommendations to reduce poverty in the country:

First, to increase the entrepreneurial literacy of the population, to form and constantly improve financial and economic knowledge and skills, to involve the population in small business

¹ <https://www.pv.uz/uz/news/tadbirkorlikni-rivozhlantirish-va-kasbga-tajerlash-orali-kambaallikni-kamajtirishchoralari-belgilandi>

¹⁰ <https://sputniknews-uz.com/socie>

² <https://review.uz/oz/post/ozbekistonda-kambagallik-va-uni-qisqartirish-yollari>

and entrepreneurship, to become one entrepreneur from each family, to create a free competitive environment, to protect private property;

Second, the restoration of permanent jobs in all areas of employment, the creation of new permanent and seasonal jobs;

Third, the development of cooperative relations in agriculture and increase the competitiveness of the industry, the creation of an integrated production chain;

In short, the quality and timeliness of the implementation of comprehensive measures in the identified priorities will ensure the sustainable growth of our national economy this year and further accelerate economic growth in the coming years in the context of the deepening global crisis. This, in turn, coverages the measures taken in our country to reduce poverty.

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<p>F. Shanazarov</p> <p>Kambag‘allik tushunchasining mohiyati va mazmuni</p> <p>Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada kambagallikning mohiyati va O‘zbekiston Respublikasi aholisining qashshoqlik darajasi, ularning muammolari, kambagallikni kamaytirish va bartaraf etish bo‘yicha aniq tavsiyalar, ilmiy tavsiyalar berilgan.</p> <p>Kalit so‘zlar: Barqaror rivojlanish, o‘sish sur‘atlari, kambagallik, kambagallikni kamaytirish konsepsiyasi, harakatlar strategiyasi, tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish, innovatsiyalar, aholi daromadlari, global muammolar, inqirozlar, qashshoqlik darajasi, ijtimoiy himoya.</p>	<p>Ф.Шаназаров</p> <p>Суть и содержание понятия бедности</p> <p>Аннотация: Эта статья предоставляет информацию о природе бедности и населении Республики Узбекистан, находящемся в бедности, их проблемах, конкретных рекомендациях по сокращению и устранению бедности, а также научных рекомендациях.</p> <p>Ключевые слова: Устойчивое развитие, темпы роста, бедность, концепция снижения бедности, стратегия действий, развитие предпринимательства, инновации, доходы населения, глобальные проблемы, кризисы, уровень бедности, социальная защита.</p>
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Sunnatillo Bakhridin o‘g‘li Iskandarov – SamISI “Real iqtisodiyot” kafedrasi assistent stajyori

XIZMAT KO‘RSATISH SOHASIDA OILAVIY TADBIRKORLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING MILLIY IQTISODIYOTDAGI O‘RNI VA FUNKSIYALARI

<p>Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada xizmat ko‘rsatish sohasidagi oilaviy tadbirkorlikning O‘zbekiston milliy iqtisodiyotidagi o‘rni va funksiyalari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Ushbu sektorning iqtisodiy rivojlanish, bandlik va ijtimoiy farovonlikka ta’siri tahlil qilinadi. Oilaviy tadbirkorlikning rivojlanishi bilan bog‘liq afzalliklar va muammolar, shuningdek, davlat siyosati va qo‘llab-quvvatlashning ushbu sohani rag‘batlantirishdagi roli baholanadi</p> <p>Kalit so‘zlar: oilaviy tadbirkorlik, xizmat ko‘rsatish sohasi, milliy iqtisodiyot, rivojlanish, funksiyalar.</p>

Kirish. Oilaviy tadbirkorlikning milliy iqtisodiyotdagi ahamiyati uning jamiyatdagi o‘rni va funksiyalari bilan bog‘liq. Oilaviy tadbirkorlikning milliy iqtisodiyot shakllanishidagi o‘rni, asosan iqtisodiyotning tarmoqlari va sohalarida yaratilayotgan ne‘matlarning pirovard natijasi bilan ifodalanadi. Oilaviy tadbirkorlikning rivojlanishi va uning ulushining oshib borishi, buning asosida kichik va o‘rta tadbirkorlik faoliyati natijalari katta ahamiyatga ega ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. 2023-yil 11-sentabrda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining «O‘zbekiston – 2030»

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