

APPLICATION OF THE CHINESE EXPERIENCE IN POVERTY REDUCTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation:

Strategically important and urgent tasks in Uzbekistan are to develop the welfare of the population and reduce poverty. The last event was the fight against poverty, consistently implemented in the economic policy of the state and turned into a national goal, which is the development of strategic programs and action plans of the Republic of Uzbekistan, employment in pandemic conditions, consistent use of economic methods of developed countries. with which it will be possible to manage the employment of the population.

Keywords: Pandemic, poverty reduction, developed countries, the Republic of China, strategy, socio-economic development, employment, productivity.

In the context of a pandemic, even in the most prosperous countries, continued employment and poverty reduction are facing major challenges. The number of unemployed in our country also increased during the quarantine. Therefore, the continuation of employment and income management has been identified as one of the main priorities of state policy. In Uzbekistan, the state has sought to implement social policies aimed at improving the quality of human capital and improving the living standards of the people. However, the problem of poverty is currently under control in our country: 12-15% of the population is poor. The first problem requires a solution. Poverty reduction in the country is primarily due to economic development, the availability of sufficient jobs and jobs, increasing incomes, access to education, health care, communal infrastructure, high quality drinking water supply depending on. At the same time, the experience of countries that have successfully overcome poverty shows that it is impossible to eradicate poverty without the simultaneous development of social, economic and cultural spheres of human life.

In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020, poverty reduction was related to the priorities. It was noted that “poverty

reduction requires the implementation of comprehensive economic and social policies - from the promotion of entrepreneurship to the management of the population and the creation of new jobs.” In this regard, the task of eradicating poverty, lifting the needy out of poverty, and creating effective mechanisms to prevent the increase in the number of poor families is urgent. The country is developing large-scale poverty reduction programs. At present, in order to reduce poverty in the country, "iron notebooks" and women's notebooks are kept in the regions, and a number of government agencies and commercial banks are moving to the mahalla mode.

At present, our government has launched a comprehensive study and is working to develop a national methodology for determining poverty, taking into account international best practices. International experience in eradicating poverty is being actively studied. This work will allow us to form a methodological framework for a comprehensive assessment of poverty in our country, to determine the criteria for allocating people to the needy. The calculation and approval of the minimum consumption basket and living standard provides the necessary basis for the subsequent adjustment of the social security system, the calculation of benefits, payments to the poor.

Given that Uzbekistan is in fact developing only a comprehensive approach to poverty alleviation, the study of international experience in combating poverty, the introduction of best practices and solutions, taking into account the specifics of Uzbekistan is a very important task. In this regard, China, for example, has achieved remarkable results in overcoming poverty.

Let's look at the Chinese experience of poverty reduction. In the last 40 years, more than 800 million people in China have been lifted out of poverty, representing 70% of the world's poverty-stricken people. Poverty in China has dropped by 94 percent. If in 1978 the number of poor people was 770 million people, which is 97.5% of the country's population, by the end of 2019, 5.5 million people in China lived in poverty, which is 1.4 billion people 0.4 percent. The total population of China. 1956-2018. per capita income in real terms increased by 36.8 times, consumer spending by 28.5 times.

China's achievements in this area are also recognized by the world community. In particular, UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres noted that China has set a world record for the eradication of poverty in the last decade. Between 2013 and 2019, 82.4 million people in China escaped poverty, and the share of people living below the national poverty line fell from 10.2 to 1.7%. Between 2012 and 2018, China pushed more than 10 million people below the poverty line each year. Extreme poverty in China was expected to end in 2020, but the impact of COVID-19 is having a negative impact on the economy.

In recent decades, China has been actively promoting internal labor migration from rural to urban areas, supporting agricultural producers, moving to poor border areas and ethnic minority settlements, women, children, the elderly and the disabled. special attention was paid to improving their lives.

Success in combating poverty in China is said to have begun with agricultural reforms, partial privatization, and abandonment of the 1978-1985 planned approaches. China is a prime example of developing agriculture and eradicating rural poverty. In the second half of the last century, China faced great difficulties in providing food to the population, and people suffered from malnutrition. Implementing land reforms in rural areas and improving irrigation infrastructure have led to increased productivity and sustainable growth of agricultural production.

The following figures show that China underwent a period of agricultural reform in 1978-1985. During this period, per capita grain production increased by 14%, cotton by 73.9%, oilseeds by almost 3 times, meat by 87.8%, and per capita income increased by 3.6 times. Between 1949 and 2018, the area of irrigated land increased from 15.9 to 68.1 million hectares. China has become the world's largest exporter of many types of agricultural products. From this perspective, it is quite remarkable that Uzbekistan begins systematic work to reduce poverty shortly after the adoption of the Strategy for the Development of Agriculture until 2030, the implementation of which should significantly change the established practice of farming, give farmers more freedom in matters of what and how to grow. In a country where agriculture accounts for 28% of GDP and most of the poor are rural, it is logical that the reform and subsequent development of agriculture and the fight against poverty cannot be carried out separately. In this perspective, for Uzbekistan, the experience of China in reducing poverty in rural areas, in ecologically unfavorable areas of residence, increasing employment and incomes of the population is extremely useful and in demand. In particular, an experiment in the Jizzakh region on the specialization of territories for the production of certain products is part of the experience of China, where a similar program is being implemented. At the same time, China was actively solving housing problems, increasing the availability of high-quality drinking water for the population in rural areas, and the availability of medical services. Life expectancy in China increased from 35 in the 1950s to 77 years in 2018. In 2018, 95% of households had access to safe drinking water. A social insurance system was created. By March 2019, 941 million people were covered by basic insurance coverage, and 1.3 billion people were covered by health insurance, which is almost the entire population of China. The private sector is actively involved in the fight against poverty in China, with the project "10,000 enterprises helping 10,000 villages" in which more than 60,000 private enterprises took

part. The practice of patronage of large enterprises over poor counties is used. Taobao Villages, an Alibaba project that empowers villages to sell products through e-commerce, is one of the best examples of successful interaction between the private sector and the countryside. In this perspective, it is appropriate to mention the wide coverage of the Chinese population with Internet access: more than 90% of the Chinese population have access to broadband, more than 98% of administrative villages are connected to a fiber-optic network and have access to 4G services.

One of the most pressing problems in rural areas, both in Uzbekistan and China, especially in remote rural areas, is the lack of effective staff. Limited opportunities to realize human potential in remote poor areas mean that people with the necessary knowledge and skills do not go to these areas to engage in professional activities.

In general, the Chinese experience shows that the fight against poverty is comprehensive and purposeful, and determines the vector of socio-economic development of the country. At the same time, the task of reducing poverty can only be achieved by meeting the minimum needs for food, beverages, housing and unlocking human potential in all areas of human life, including education, health, increasing the availability of professionals.

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