

POVERTY RATE IN UZBEKISTAN AND WAYS TO REDUCED IT

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ANNOTATION

The article discusses the level of poverty in Uzbekistan and ways to reduce it. This article is the author's research work on the level of poverty in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which examines the cause and different groups of poverty, presents approaches to the definition of poverty, causes and its extent within the Republic. The analysis of the main indicators characterizing the current socio-economic state of the country has been carried out. Based on the conclusions made, ways to solve the problem are proposed.

Keywords: poverty problem, inequality, subsistence minimum, low income, average wage regulation of poverty.

Introduction

Poverty is the economic situation of an individual or a social group, in which they cannot satisfy a certain range of the minimum needs necessary for life, preservation of working capacity, procreation. Poverty depends on the general standard of living in a given society and is therefore a relative concept. Poverty is a pressing problem all over the world today. It limits the access of a significant part of the population of the Republic to development resources: highly paid jobs, high-quality education and healthcare services, opportunities for successful socialization of children and youth, etc.

For specialists, an important task in the issue of the problem of poverty is to identify different groups of poverty:

- Poverty. People in this position do not have the means to the physiological minimum of life. These are those who are on the verge of permanent malnutrition, or beyond this line.

- Need, average poverty. It covers those groups of the population who have enough funds for the simplest physiological needs, but who cannot satisfy social needs, even the most elementary ones.

In this state, there are people whose incomes are less than the official subsistence level, but more than half or two-thirds of it.

- Insecurity, or insufficient provision, moderate poverty. The living wage is provided, but there is no prosperity. Based on this, approaches to measuring poverty and its boundaries are distinguished. According to the World Bank, in Uzbekistan in 2018, unemployment among women aged 15-24 was more than 25% percent, and among men of the same age group - 13%. In the Kyrgyz Republic, 15% of women aged 15-28 were unemployed, and among men of the same age group, this figure was 9%.

For the main part of the population, the main source of livelihood is hired labor, so the system of social protection of the able-bodied population should provide guarantees in the field of employment and wages. To do this, the state establishes a minimum wage. The minimum wage is the minimum wage per hour, day or month (year), which the employer pays his employee and for which the employee can legally sell his labor.

According to the estimates of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022, the level of poverty based on nutrition was 11.4%. The World Bank estimates that the poverty rate based on the international poverty line was 9.6%, with a poverty line of \$3.2 a day, and 36.6%, with a

poverty line of \$5.5 a day. At the same time, a high level of poverty is observed in Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Syrdarya, Andijan regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan[3]. A more detailed picture of poverty in Uzbekistan can also be presented in the form of a formed household poverty profile, which predetermines the content of the main measures and recommendations to counteract poverty in the country.

Thus, according to the results of studies conducted in this area relatively recently, a representative low-income family consists of 7 people, the average age of the head of the household is more than 50 years and he does not have a higher education. In 11%, the head of a low-income household is unemployed, and in 93% he does not have a higher education, and only 24% have a secondary specialized education. 43% of low-income households do not have a permanent job, and 11% are considered unemployed. 93% are not connected to the central heating system, 96% do not have access to the central sewerage system, 66% are not connected to the central water supply. The results of similar studies conducted by the Institute for Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research with the support of the United Nations Development Program show that the profile of a low-income household in the republic can be characterized as follows: low-income families are large families with more than 3 children, with a low level of education of family members living in rural areas who do not have an able-bodied migrant abroad who is able to provide assistance. At the same time, the state of poverty has a pronounced regional specificity. 8 regions have the highest level of poverty. These include the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Navoi, Namangan, Surkhandarya, Syrdarya and Khorezm regions. The goal of state regulation of poverty is to reduce its level, which involves expanding the access of the poorest segments of the population to material and social benefits, raising living standards, promoting employment and vocational training. The main directions for achieving this goal are macroeconomic policy and economic growth, social policy, regional policy, participation process, monitoring system. Let's consider these areas in more detail. Work is used as a basis. Macroeconomic policies, economic growth and a more equal distribution of the end product contribute to poverty reduction. The main forms of state regulation, including the level of poverty, are legal, financial, industrial, redistributive, organizational and institutional and informational and consulting. The first four forms are presented traditionally [4], the last two are proposed by the author. The legal form consists in the creation by the state of rules and norms aimed at ensuring the effective functioning of a market system that creates positive social effects. In the case of poverty regulation, the main methods are, for example, regulation of labor legislation and the establishment of a minimum wage. The financial form consists in full or partial financing by the state at the expense of the state budget of social programs for education, health care, pensions, etc. The instruments of state financing are price subsidies, benefits, compensation, etc. The production form is used by the state as a tool for directing development of the economy in accordance with the social goals and objectives of the government. The mechanisms for organizing the production of private and public goods include contracts with suppliers, public services, the sale of services by a public agency, as well as privileges, subsidies and guarantees.

List of used Literature

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