POVERTY: BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE STATE AT ITS REDUCTION

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Abstract: In this article, poverty, its scientific proposals and practical recommendations on the causes, socio-economic consequences, classification situation in the world and the Republic of Uzbekistan, socio – economic essence of the determination of the level of poverty and its reduction are given.

Index terms - poverty, unemployment, income of the population, consumer basket, social policy, limit of poverty, entrepreneurship, credit, pensions.

1. INTRODUCTION

At the same stage of modern development, poverty as a socio-economic phenomenon is interpreted as the consequence of inequality in the use of material and intangible benefits and distribution of income in the process of economic development.

When the Millennium Development Goals declaration was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2000, when humanity stepped into the Millennium, poverty and hunger eradication as the first goal was not put into practice, despite the positive trends in the process of globalization, the problem of poverty is a serious problem in the Republic of Uzbekistan, among all developing countries, as a result of both have become one of their acute problems. Especially today, the worldwide spread of the coronavirus pandemic and the negative social effect of poverty in the conditions of global quarantine is once again manifested.

In fact, The President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev's appeal to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020 was brought to the agenda as an urgent issue waiting for the solution of poverty reduction in the Republic. In this regard, the head of our state has put forward such a specific approach, according to which "reduction of poverty does not mean the issuance of a frontline loan, increasing the amount of monthly or pension. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to introduce a system of vocational training of the population, increasing financial literacy, creating a sense of entrepreneurship in people, improving infrastructure, teaching their children, quality treatment, payment of fixed benefits" [1].

Also, the establishment of the Ministry of economic development and reduction of the state budget at the initiative of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan is not only a practical step in the systematic maintenance of the implementation of these tasks, but also a vivid expression of the implementation of historical institutional reforms in our country in terms of reducing the poverty.

Of course, the correct and most effective way to reduce poverty is to increase the number of employed population in the economy, to ensure full employment, which is worthy of them and high labor productivity, to create conditions for entrepreneurship in rural areas.

2.LITERATURE REVIEW

The issues related to poverty, its definition and reduction have been studied appropriately by a number of local and foreign economist scholars, researchers and practitioners.

Among the scientists and researchers of the Uzbek economists Abdurahmanav.Q.X., Xalma'minav S.R., Djumanova R.F. Ibragimova N.M. Mukhitdinova M.Z. Pardaeva B. Saidov K.S. Khashimov P.Z. and in the scientific research of others, it was attempted to study in-depth the issues of poverty as a separate problem.[2, 14, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 29, 36].

On the link between inequality in population income and poverty and economic growth such as D.Ricardo, R.Salou, A.Cen, A.Ditiont and many classical neo-classical economists and Nobel Prize laureates, conducted theoretical and empirical studies in which, based on the analysis of gross domestic consumption, technological development, labor productivity, population health and other factors, it was theoretically proved that the rates of economic growth in societies with low poverty were higher [15, 27, 33, 34].

The scientific work carried out by Researchers from Russia and other CIS countries Archangelskaya N. Akhmadev L. Bachurin A. Belozerova S. Bandarenka L. Burlakova E.V. Vavilina N.D. Vervus S.A. Ivanov N., Goffe N. [3 - 12] has served to cover a wider range of issues related to poverty,while Gobson D., Sack D., Slezinger G.E. William Z., Williams F., Animal R. [13, 31, 32, 37-40]. like mature foreign economists, scientists have been able to enrich scientific theories on the study of poverty and other social problems of the population.

The World bank researchers found that the increase in the rate of economic development was limited by the lack of economic freedoms .The liberalization of the economy requires that the poor exercise their property rights, especially the right to land. If inefficient institutions, corruption, and political instability undermine investment, health, education and developing grants to infrastructure and government assistance can greatly contribute to economic growth by increasing human and physical capital [17, 23, 28].

A number of other researchers, studying the retailing of many great empires and the collapse of states, prove that the poor stratification of the population does not understand only factors such as geography, climate, religion, neglect of political figures on the issue of poverty. In their research, continuous economic prosperity depends on the role of "inclusive" institutions that equally serve the political and legal interests of all strata of society. That is, multi-mindedness and democracy advance societies by making it possible to apply to talent and creative ideas in society. In contrast, if political and legal decision-making in the society is in the hands of a narrow circle of dominant layers, then "extractive" organizations are created in order for them to exploit another layer of the population and suck up the funds of those who are not elites [16].

3.ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Poverty has been a **"closed topic"** in Uzbekistan for many years, before it was replaced by the concept of **"low-income"** in the tribe of mitigation in the place of this category. Today, thanks to the open democratic policy carried out in our country, the presence of this problem, the implementation of an in-depth analysis on its solution, its reduction and future elimination are also openly discussed in the high platforms.

In particular, in the president of our country Sh.M. Mirziyoyev's appeal to the Oliy Majlis on January 24 of this year, reduction of poverty was defined as one of the priority tasks. As stated in the appeal: "it is not secret that the majority of population in the regions, especially in the villages, does not have sufficient sources of incomes. As in any country, we also have low-income population strata. According to different estimates, they are about 12-15 percent. In this place, it is not about small numbers, but about 4-5 million representatives of our population are talking. This means that their one-day income does not exceed 10-13 thousand soum. Or in a family there can be both a car and a cattle, but if a person is seriously ill, then at least 70 percent of the family's income goes to treat him. Well, such a family can be called replete to itself? As president, the question of what are the vital needs of our people, such as nutrition, treatment, teaching and dressing their children, is being tortured every day. To reduce poverty means to awaken the spirit of entrepreneurship in the population, to fully realize the internal strength and potential of a person, to implement a comprehensive economic, social policy on the creation of new jobs."

In the last 2 years in Uzbekistan, the number of recipients of social benefits increased by 1.3 times, the amount of benefits increased by 2 times. But by paying social benefits and material assistance money to the underprivileged population or increasing their amount, this problem is not fully solved. After all, in this place, the ancient Chinese philosopher, the founder of daosism, Lao Si, from his word of wisdom, which he emphasizes on the basis of deep vital considerations, says: **"if you give a fish to a hungry person, you will feed him a day of winter. If you give him a fishing rod and teach him to fish, you will save him from hunger for a lifetime."**

Great thinker, Sultan of the property of poetry, statesman A.Navoi also thinks about it as follows:

**Instead of getting a coin from someone,
It is better to earn one by challenging yourself.**

In this context, our compatriot proposed to develop a poverty reduction program along with the World Bank, the UN Development Program and

other international influential organizations. This emphasized the need to create a methodology covering the criteria for identifying poverty and assessment methods by conducting deep and comprehensive research on the basis of international standards.

The objective, which is expected to determine the indicator of poverty, to analyze it in the context of the regions, is to develop targeted socio-economic programs for the stratum of the population, which fell into the ranks of poor people of the state and civil society, as well as to increase the standard of living of the population.

The main goods and services of the UN poverty line (food, clothing, housing, water supply, electricity, school education, medical services and so on.) defines it as the revenues required for. The level of poverty is a relative concept and depends on the overall level of welfare of a particular country. In world practice, the concept of poverty calculation is common in three, that is, absolute, relative and subordinate. These conceptions do not deny each other, but on the contrary complement the other.

The calculation of poverty is carried out in two stages, the first is the determination of poverty, in which those belonging to this category are calculated using a methodology developed taking into account International and local conditions. This requires the correct implementation of statistical observations as the main condition for this. The second consists in generating its volume, that is, its value, and providing them with state-addressed assistance.

table – 1   Different ways to identify poverty

One-dimensional analysis	Taking into account the paid indicators	incomes	Absolute poverty limit	National minimum limits for individual states	1.Costs to meet basic needs
					2.Living minimum
				Minimum deductions for international comparisons	3.Extremely poor people (poor people) who earn less than 1.9 US dollars per day.
					4.The poor whose income is less than 3,1 US dollars per day
			Relative poverty limit	A layer of population with an average income	5. Those who see a relatively low income (50% or 60% of the average income), those who have an equal income, according to the countries received separately
					6. Those who have a relatively low income over a specified period of time
					7. Those who are on the border of poverty
		expenses	Absolute poverty limit	National minimum limits for individual states	8. Costs to meet basic needs
					9.Living minimum
				Minimum deductions for international comparisons	10.Extremely poor people (poor people) who earn less than 1.9 US dollars per day.
					11.The poor whose income is less than 3,1 US dollars per day
			Relative poverty limit	A layer of population with an average income	12. Those who see a relatively low income (50% or 60% of the average income), those who have an equal income, according to the countries received separately
					13. Those who have a relatively low income over a specified period of time
					14. Those

			who are on the border of poverty
		According to the power of food consumption (calories)	15. The National subsistence minimum in terms of food consumption capacity (depends on the weather conditions, the proportion of residents living in cities and villages, as well as the percentage of individual housing or leased housing)
Multi-dimensional	Deprivation		16. Set of indicators
			17. Material deprivation index
	Multi-dimensional poverty is an indicator that can be compared in the international arena (index, which will be published in UN reports)		18. Multidimensional poverty index
	On the National Assessment System		19.The absolute poor (the poor)
			20. "Simply" the poor

Based on the data presented in table 1, we will dwell in detail on the common methods for determining poverty, we can divide these into monetary and non-monetary methods. The monetary method is measured by the need for the material that determines the size of the consumer, that is, the household income all they receive within a certain period of time, or the volume of consumption expenses they spend to meet their own needs. This is widely used in the multifaceted (NCC) indicator of measuring poverty, and to some extent they complement each other among themselves. These two indicators manifest themselves as favorable instructions and serve as the basis for economic, political decision-making by the state.

The non-monetary method refers to the measurement of poverty by three indices: multilayer poverty (it measures the strata and depth of the population's poverty), material deprivation (determines the degree of relative poverty) and

social disruption (it measures the possibility of using services of social significance).

Poverty - is an indicator of the economic situation of a person or social group that is not able to meet the minimum needs necessary for living, maintaining labor dignity, continuing the continuity of generations. "Poverty" is considered a relative concept and depends on the general standard of living in each society. The state of poverty indicates that resources are not enough for a long period of time, there is no possibility to compensate both with the previous savings and with the accumulation of funds accumulated on the account of temporary savings from the purchase of expensive tokens.

Absolute concept of poverty. This concept is inextricably linked with the concept of" the limit of poverty". The poverty limit is such a level of available income, gross income or consumption that a person is considered poor if they are below this level.

Absolute poverty limit: it is understood that the absolute minimum standard of living is based on the ability to allow a limited basket of food (consumption of nutrients) and a little additional other costs. Absolute poverty is often measured by the number of people or households whose level of consumption or income is below the poverty line. The World Bank has set a daily rate of 1.25 US dollars (the dollar rate is calculated on the parity of purchasing power) as the limit of absolute poverty.

Relative concept of poverty. This indicator of poverty determines the relative limit of poverty and makes it possible to compare the current income of the population with others. if the print rate does not change in conditions where the earned income of the population is increasing, relative poverty will remain as it was before. The scale of relative poverty does not correspond to the scale of absolute poverty. Absolute poverty can be overcome, but relative poverty is always preserved.

Subjective concept of poverty. According to this concept, only the person himself will be inclined to consider himself poor and add to the number of poor people. There are different approaches to determining the degree of sub-poverty. This will be clear that a person can consider himself or his friends, colleagues, neighborhood poor by organizing social questionnaires. It is also possible to determine the limit of sub-poverty based on social thought and compare it with the income of the population.

The developed system of pensions in the form of money and nature in the social protection of the layers of the population, which are considered poor, is of decisive importance. This system exists in all developing countries of market relations and serves as an important social protection in mitigating the negative consequences of poverty.

To determine the right of certain categories of the population to receive social assistance,

indicators are usually used that determine the level of poverty.

On 2015, September 25 from UN, In order to ensure sustainable development, to eliminate the problem of poverty, to end inequality in the free living and use of natural resources of people, to prevent hunger and unemployment, to keep the environment clean and the aim to ensure that future generations enjoy the benefits of the whole good, the program **"Change our world: The program" agenda in the field of sustainable development for the period up to 2030 years "** was approved and adopted by 193 state. This important document covers 17 main objectives that serve to ensure sustainable development, 169 objectives and 230 indicators, which in the future will include such problems as the elimination of poverty and hunger, the prevention of malnutrition, the provision of inclusive growth by coping with climate changes, the rational use of natural resources, which will be among the acute problems of the population

In order to reduce poverty and fight hunger, it requires the production of food and the investment in this area. According to information released by the UN, 85 percent of the world's population lives in villages. This is about 3.5 billion inhabitants. The world's 800 million population suffers from hunger. While the number of the world's population in 2030 is predicted to be 8,3 billion people, the sharp increase in demand for self-development of agriculture is the same fact, the problems associated with increasing the level of productivity of resources. The feat is evidenced by the fact that it is time to start the second wave of the "Green Revolution", which began in the 20th century.

Poverty undermines the health, well-being and scientific potential of the nation. In this regard, it will be necessary to remember that scientists who won the Nobel Prize in Economics in 2019 year were also rewarded for their research on the reduction of poverty in the world.

These were the american Michael Kremer and the original indian of origin, Abhidjit Banerdji, as well as his wife, Esther Dyuflo, who applied **social innovation** to the practice of identifying poverty and eliminating it. According to the results of their research, it was found that the factors that caused poverty, along with the diagnosis of conditions, can be eliminated in each country, region and family section. Using a wide range of experimental methods (experiments) in the field of Natural Sciences and medicine, these scientists conducted research on the basis of field experience in the example of families, individuals from Kenya and India, identifying poverty, reducing it, asking the following general question: is free lunch useful for schoolchildren studying in poor countries, or is it a textbook?

Many experiments conducted by them confirmed that free lunch and additional instruction did not have a significant effect on the performance of students ' mastering. Therefore, measures such as the provision of schools with various modern educational equipment, the implementation of financial costs aimed at improving their material and technical base, the provision of students with free lunches and clothes, are absorbed as if they were pouring water into the sand.

As long as the indicator of mastering and the main factor that raises the level of knowledge of students depends on the form of teaching and the way in which teachers improve the quality of teaching, the methods of individual approach to students (increasing the content of the lesson), as well as the provision of fluxes from vomiting diseases that torment children. The World Health Organization has also confirmed that without the presence of parasites in the body of children, how much knowledge do not give children, so that his mind and thinking are not affected.

Until now, despite the fact that billions of US dollars worth of financial assistance, subsidies were directed to poor countries by the UN, the World Bank, the world monetary organization and various funds, the literacy of the population increased, the ability to self-employment and entrepreneurship did not increase. All this went useless. These countries could not get rid of the scourge of poverty.

The category of poverty is multifaceted and requires measurement, taking into account not only the satisfaction of material needs of people, but also the quality of life, activity and healthy participation in social life.

In Uzbekistan, the poverty of the population is inextricably linked with the problem of inequality, and in order to determine the level of poverty, the lowest standards of living should be developed. These standards are normative indicators of the standard of living, which are established by law, providing the minimum amount necessary to meet the basic needs of the population. Among these criteria, the" consumer basket", the minimum amount of money necessary for living and the minimum consumer budget are important.

The consumer basket is made up of a collection of 35 different products and services that provide the lowest level of consumption in our state, 11 of which are bakery and bakery products, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, meat, milk and fish products, eggs, sugar and confectionery products, vegetable oil and margarine, and other food products. According to experts from the World Bank and the UN Development program, Uzbekistan has a strong seasonal component of poverty, reflecting the chronic characteristics of economic activity. Approximately 27 percent of those employed work in agriculture, and since the production schedules are extremely dependent on the season, the level of comfort and consumption varies between seasons. For those who produce and sell agricultural products during harvest, there are more processing options, more food and more

income. But in periods when agricultural activities are scarce, income is usually scarce, and food is often taken from reserves or purchased.

In Uzbekistan, the growth of labor and small business income over the last 10 years has led to the reduction of poverty and the attainment of overall well-being. Today, wages and income from business are the main source of household income among the underprivileged families of Uzbekistan.

In addition, the importance of these sources of income has gradually increased, on the contrary, the role of pensions, social assistance programs and other types of income has decreased. However, there are significant vulnerabilities in the labor market of Uzbekistan. In the latest report of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)on countries, it is noted that, despite the fact that 500 thousand new workers are added to the labor reserve per year, the recorded increase in employment is lagging behind the growth in production and income. According to the general official, 38 percent of the working population is engaged in informal employment (43% youth). This means that a large part of the workforce is not using official social insurance programs.

In 2005, the World Bank recalculated this figure on the basis of the poverty rate adopted in the poorest countries of the world. As a result, the global poverty line rose to 1,25 dollars. In 2015 year, the border was revised and reached 1,9 dollars. According to the World Bank's report on "poverty and gross welfare" in October 2018, the international limit of poverty has not changed the amount of 1,9 US dollars per day for one person. However, new definitions and dimensions on poverty are being introduced, including social poverty.

Uzbekistan is one of the countries with an average income per capita in terms of national income per capita (an average of 1533 US dollars per person per year). The average level of income is divided into two groups. Countries whose income is lower than the average level – 1036-4085 dollars per year per person, and countries whose income is higher than the average level – 4086-12615 dollars per year per person. For countries in the first group, criteria were adopted, which by these criteria mean an average of 3,2 dollars per person per day of the poverty line. Poverty line for Uzbekistan means living for less than 3.2 dollars a day, for example, if the gross income of a family of five people is 480 dollars a month or less than 4.6 million soums, then this family can be considered poor.

It is known that since 2018 the World Bank in cooperation with the Development Strategy Center has been implementing a project called" listening to the citizens of Uzbekistan". Within the framework of this project, under the leadership of William Zac, an expert of the Global Center for poverty and equality of the World Bank, a report was prepared on **"the level of poverty in Central Asia on the scale of districts, average**

consumption and population indicators of the middle class".

A distinctive feature of the method used in the report is that, apart from the international poverty line (1,9 US dollars per day), other poverty lines were used in terms of income, taking into account the characteristics and stages of development of the countries. In particular, the income level is set at the level of 3.2 dollars per day for countries below the middle and 5.5 US dollars per day for countries where the income level is above the average.

According to the results, the level of poverty in most regions of Uzbekistan was 3.2 dollars per day. This is somewhat lower than in other countries of Central Asia (Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan). The research findings on the project" listening to the citizens of Uzbekistan " were used to determine the comparative degree of poverty. These calculations show that the share of the population below the poverty line, which in 2018 year amounted to 3,2 dollars per day, is 9,6 percent, while at the poverty level, which is equal to 5.5 US dollars per day, is 36,6 percent. The analysis suggests that revenue is distributed unevenly in some regions of Uzbekistan. The high level of poverty is observed in Tashkent, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Andijan regions and some districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The lowest share of the population of the middle class in the total population corresponds to the share of Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Andijan, Sirdarya, Tashkent, Khorezm regions and some districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

4.CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Of course, as the President Of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev noted, reducing poverty does not mean increasing the amount of wages or pensions, granting loans to the frontline. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to introduce a system of vocational training of the population, increasing financial literacy, raising a sense of entrepreneurship in people, improving infrastructure, teaching their children, quality treatment, payment of fixed benefits.

In this regard, we found it appropriate to make some comments and suggestions on the project of the poverty reduction program in Uzbekistan. Especially

-　as the most important priority to reduce poverty and increase the standard of living of the population, and it should be paid attention to reduce the unemployment rate . The involvement of public and private sector resources in these objectives is important;

-　non-profit organizations in cooperation with non-profit organizations to develop the most advanced programs of training our people to entrepreneurship and to engage in vocational training;

- handicraft development as one of the effective forms of increasing the income of the family budget of the citizens;

- to expand the system of vocational training, retraining and professional development for persons in need of employment;

- to increase the real money income and purchasing power of the population, for this, by correctly establishing the social Labor distribution, sharply increase the volume of production of goods and services per capita, that is, labor productivity;

- it is desirable to create micro structures in the targeted, effective use of preferential credits and population farms, which are allocated to extract the population layer living in a state of poverty or on its borders from poverty.

In place of the conclusion, it should be noted that today the problem of poverty reduction in Uzbekistan has risen to the level of Public Policy. It is necessary that the whole layer of the population be united in order to reduce this problem, emphasizing that this is the most difficult direction of reforms in the country. Achieving the well-being of our people, active participation in the creation of a permanent source of income for disadvantaged families will help to accelerate the reforms in this direction.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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