
REDUCE POVERTY SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES

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Annotation:

This article describes the socio-economic foundations of poverty reduction, the causes and consequences of the concept of poverty.

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Introduction

The social phenomenon of poverty cannot be completely eliminated. As long as there are differences in people's qualities, abilities, intellectual potential and life position, differences in the use of social benefits by members of society, various social conflicts and problems, poverty will also exist. That's why it accompanies mankind throughout its history. However, as we noted, this does not mean that the fight against poverty is futile. Any society that strives to accelerate the pace of development, to ensure the well-being of its members, must at least take measures to eliminate its causes in social characteristics. To achieve this important social task, it is necessary to strengthen the socio-economic foundations of poverty reduction.

Without creating the necessary socio-economic foundations, the problem of poverty cannot be removed from the agenda. All experts who have studied the topic in the economic context note that the emergence, expansion or, on the contrary, the reduction of poverty goes back to the socio-economic system chosen by the country, the type of social production, the course of socio-economic development, and the effectiveness of the activities of social institutions. If the socio-economic system in the country is in harmony with the interests of the society, the type of social production is modern and pragmatic, the course of socio-economic development is aimed at increasing the well-being of the members of the society, the activity of social institutions is based on protecting the interests of citizens, the scale of poverty is also gradual. decreases with On the contrary, the irrationality of the relationship between economic institutions, the inconsistency in the distribution and consumption of material and immaterial goods, the disconnection of the goals of socio-economic development from the interests of the members of the society, and the archaic character of social institutions ultimately prepare the ground for the expansion of the scale of poverty. It is for this reason that in all developed and many developing countries, the foundations of state social and economic policy, social and economic development programs, and the principles of organizing the activities of social

institutions are determined and accepted as a result of intense debates and discussions. Because even a minor mistake in this regard echoes at the level of life of the members of the society. It would be unfair to say that socio-economic foundations that serve to reduce poverty have not been created in Uzbekistan over the past years. On the contrary, during large-scale reforms, these foundations were consistently strengthened. This can be seen in:

- The reforms carried out in the first years of independence were focused on "forming a market economy oriented to the social sphere, which corresponds to the interests, conditions and characteristics of the republic to the greatest extent." "It is this way," I. Karimov wrote, "that can guarantee the decent life of the people of Uzbekistan, their rights and freedoms, the revival of national traditions and culture, and the spiritual and moral development of a person as a person". The right choice of the socio-economic development course prevented the society members from falling into poverty;

- in the implementation of the reform strategy, strong measures were taken in the field of social protection of the population. In particular, "further strengthening of the rules of social justice, creation of a powerful means of social protection of the most needy sections of the population - the elderly, disabled, orphans, families with many children, and young students" received special attention. Such an approach avoids the negative impact of social reforms on the standard of living of the population;

- correctly selected course of socio-economic development, successful reforms, maintenance of stable economic growth rates for several years reduced the poverty rate in society from 44.5% in 1994 to 11.0% in 2019 (we analyzed these data to some extent);

- In the following years, under the leadership of the head of state, a comprehensive economic and social policy on poverty reduction began to be implemented. In this regard, the Poverty Reduction Program is being developed together with the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program and other international organizations. Such a policy creates opportunities to reduce the scale of the social phenomenon of poverty to the minimum level for the first time in the country's history;

However, the era itself requires further strengthening of the socio-economic foundations that serve to reduce poverty, identifying and eliminating the problems that are an obstacle to this. For this, in our opinion, it will be useful to include the following measures in the Poverty Reduction Program:

First, the need to protect economic growth from political and geopolitical factors is increasing. The primary socio-economic basis for reducing poverty in society is economic growth. Secondly, it is necessary to increase not only the quantity, but also the quality of jobs created in the society.

Thirdly, there is a need to expand the opportunities of society members to use the elements of the digital economy. By the new century, the digital economy has become an economic activity that allows you to engage in e-business, trade, and use various services provided by society.

Fourthly, the issue of eliminating inequality in access to quality education remains relevant.

Fifth, it is necessary to increase the access of low-income families to quality medical services

Sixth, the issue of modernization of the social protection system has not been taken from the agenda. We know very well that this system consists of measures aimed at supporting the members of the society who live in unfavorable living conditions or find themselves in a difficult life situation.

Seventh, studying the best practices of foreign countries will not be without benefits. Systematic work on reducing poverty in society has been carried out for half a century in various countries of the world.

In our opinion, the generalization of this and similar experiences aimed at reducing the scale of poverty in society, and the creation of a bank of unique experiences based on them, would have served to increase the effectiveness of work in this regard in Uzbekistan. In order to generalize these experiences, a special service can be organized on the basis of the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation of Uzbekistan..

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