
Open Access Article

THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE EXPERIENCE OF THE WORLD AND UZBEKISTAN

M.M. Yuldasheva

Associate professor of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, candidate of philosophical Sciences

A.N. Meliboyeva

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, doctor of philosophy in Philosophy (PhD)

Abstract. The article discusses poverty, the problem of poverty and the historical-philosophical aspects of Jakhan and Uzbekistan's experience in fighting against it from a philosophical point of view.

Keywords: poverty, poverty level, poverty problem, strategy, consumption basket, poverty line, poverty line.

INTRODUCTION

Currently, socio-economic relations between the countries of the world are being limited as a result of the intensification of various financial and economic and political crises in the world, the escalation of various trade wars. Such negative changes in the world negatively affect the socio-economic development of countries, endangering the peaceful life of the population. When global socio-economic, transnational problems like this do not find a solution in the world, the slowing of GDP growth in the national economy of countries, a decrease in real incomes of the population, an increase in unemployment, cause the origin of poverty.

The UN observed that 20 of the 38 poorest countries were either in a state of war or regions that had just emerged from the war. The most disadvantaged residents were recorded in the South Asian region. The peak of the poor has been observed in areas of Africa close to the Sahara Desert. Exactly 46.3% of the general population is experiencing great difficulties. About Rs. a person does not have any education and education at all. 1 crore.and more than priceless than the opportunity to consume clean drinking water.

One of the pressing problems in the world economy is the problem of poverty in developing countries. The World Bank uses the per capita income and expenditure index in households to determine poverty.

In population costs:

- minimum human needs for food;
- costs for goods and services corresponding to the living minimum.

Today, the problem of poverty as a universal phenomenon occurs in all countries of the world. In the modern world, the phenomenon of poverty is widespread, with analysis showing that in developing countries, 31% of the population lives below the poverty line. This figure shows that 44.6% of the population of African states, 55% of the population in Latin America and 33.5% of the population in Asia live in a poor state. The world community is trying to help poor African countries. Trade benefits are being introduced in relation to them, foreign debts are being forgiven and technical assistance is

Received: October 04, 2023 / Revised: October 30, 2023 / Accepted: November 18, 2023 / Published: December 28, 2023

About the authors : M. M. Yuldasheva

Corresponding author- Email:

being provided. Nevertheless, such threatening dynamics of poverty creates not only economic but also social and political problems.

Depending on the discrepancy in the economic development of countries, poverty will be different and have a relative meaning. Promoting poverty, preventing the problem of poverty, ensuring population congestion, their entrepreneurial aspirations is considered an important key to the realization of economic reforms, which ultimately go to improving the well-being of the population. At this point, it should be noted that since inequality in population income would be a sign of a market system, the presence of the poor in this system is an objective phenomenon. Because of this, poverty cannot be ended, but its scale can be reduced. Boisi said that poverty undermines the health, working capacity and scientific potential of the nation. Also, as a result of its consequence, it causes a decrease in the state budget and a sharpening of political processes.

The problem of eliminating poverty is closely related to ensuring the subsistence minimum. The minimum of residence accepted for the template in one country, can not be accepted in another country. For example, in AKSH, UK, Germany, the subsistence minimum corresponds to 40% of monthly income; in Finland, Italy, Greece, Spain, 50%, Ireland and Portugal, 60%; in Romania, Czech Republic, Slavakia, the sign of "insufficient" is set at 50-60% of the average per capita income, and the poverty line is set at 60-70% of insufficiency. In Bulgaria, the minimum wage is 60-70% of the sosial minimum calculated on the basis of the consumer basket, and the poverty line is 65% of the minimum wage.

According to research conducted by Uzbek scientists, at the beginning of 1997, the average per capita income of 22% of the population, or 16% of families, was at or below the poverty line. In the Republic, the poor are included in one in four (24.7%) of the total number of families with 5 or more people. The probability of poverty is highest in families with 4 or more children (38.3%) and families with 3 children (19.6%).

In Uzbekistan, the term "standard of living" is widely used, which represents indicators of the material, spiritual and social needs of the population. When it is given a complete scientific definition, it should be noted that it is a complex socio-economic category that reflects the level of development of physical, spiritual and social needs, the scale of satisfaction and the opportunities created to satisfy them. Through the same concept, it is possible to relate to the issues of the problem of poverty and its essence, solutions that exist among the inhabitants of the country.

That being said, We are used to assessing the standard of living of the population and the scale of poverty with an increase or decrease in per capita income, the amount of consumption. In fact, it is considered a much broader concept. However, so far there is no effective way to bring the concepts in this regard to a single indicator that comprehensively characterizes the quality of the living standards of the population.

The UN recognizes that poverty is a universal problem because it is found in all countries of the world. According to UN data, almost a billion inhabitants live on Earth at the expense of one US dollar per day; the income of 2.5 billion people is equal to two US dollars. According to the results of research carried out by the organization's experts, the Central African Republic (Mar) was recognized as the

poorest country in 2016-2017. The country has a per capita GDP of \$ 542, making it the world's leading nation for the number of people with Otis.

The main attention to the problem of poverty and its elimination begins first with the observation of the living conditions of the population, the correct assessment and the analysis of the roots and important factors of the problem in it.

LITERATURE RIVIEW

Issues related to poverty, its definition and reduction have been adequately studied by a number of domestic and foreign economists, researchers and practitioners. In particular, among the economists and researchers from Uzbekistan are K. Kh. In the scientific researches of Z. Hashimov, M. M. Mukhammedov, B. B. Mardonov and others, the issues related to poverty were tried to be deeply studied as a separate problem.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Several indicators explaining the well-being of the population are relevant in that they interpret the sources of income and the level of income through them. Indicators that represent the standard of living of the population will depend macroeconomically on:

1. The level of economic development of the country;
2. Breadth of earning opportunities;
3. The degree of free development of economic spheres;
4. The creation of Cuckoo grounds for making money;
5. Freedom of foreign economic activity;
6. The degree of depreciation of money;
7. Ownership of property and its use in finding income.

While the market economy generates a strong stratification of the level of income of the population, ensuring the emergence of a rich class and the increase in their number, it does not deny that at the same time poor strata also exist. While poverty is a common sight for every society, its level and scope vary. The definition of poverty rates is also defined within the framework of specific approaches in different countries. Because the economic development of countries, resources in it, historical values, lifestyle, national views, culture and traditions differ. This differentiation also leads to the differentiation of poverty. Therefore, in relation to the level of income achieved and the structure of the economy, poverty in each country acquires a special character. In particular, it is necessary to say that the reforms carried out in our state are being implemented on the basis of the goal of creating suitable conditions for the good provision of the population.

"We have set the priorities of state policy for the concern of people, for living out their interests, for creating decent conditions for the population, for a worthy place in the Catoria of developed democratic states of the world," said President Shavkat Mirziyoev.

The standard of living and quality of the population is an indicator of economic and social policy, the result of the policy on the regulation of income and expenses of the population. To determine the standard of living, a "consumer basket", that is, a set of goods and services that provide a certain level of consumption, is used.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The problem of poverty arises through the composition and level of consumption. This problem is explained by the consumption limit. In particular, setting the minimum level of consumption, its norms and approaches to it, creates the scale of the problem of poverty. This assumes that the following circumstances are taken into account when determining the level of poverty:

Although the social policy carried out by the state in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the mechanism of social protection of the disadvantaged layer of the population are paying off from year to year, this process is not without disadvantages. Including:

1. Unreasonable refusal to provide material assistance to households in need in reality, using the service position in setting and paying benefits, side-clicking on relatives, acquaintances;
2. If the provision of material assistance is established, the limitation of the possibilities of meeting the current consumption due to its non-payment or delay;
3. The origin of the imbalance caused by the issuance of the specified allowance not in the form of cash, but in the form of natural: flour, sugar, fat, and similar products;
4. The presence of cases of purposeless use of funds intended for social support, the birth of opportunities for corruption.

CONCLUSION

Given the highlighted shortcomings, special attention should be paid to the addressability of material assistance, the correct Organization of monitoring for the provision of assistance to apartments that in reality are in need, and at the same time, the expansion of opportunities for earning income. Poverty prevention is not limited to providing material assistance. The housemates themselves are required to work to improve their material consumption, seek sources of income, and create conditions for this.

References

1. БМТнинг «Минг йиллик ҳисоботи». <https://ziyouz.uz>.
2. Мирзиёев Ш.М. Янги Ўзбекистон стратегияси. – Тошкент: “O‘zbekiston” нашриёти, 2021. – Б. 434.
3. Вахабов А.В., Таджибаева Д.А., Хажибакиев Ш.Х. Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва халқаро иқтисодий муносабатлар. Ўқув қўлланма. – Т.: Молия, 2011. – Б. 161-162.
4. World Development Report 2011. World Bank 2011. – P. 308,309 .
5. Бедность в современной экономической системе. Тема диссертации и автореферата по ВАК РФ 08.00.01. кандидат экономических наук. Хуснутдинова Лилия Мухаметвалеевна. Казань. 2012. – С. 3.
6. Ғаниев М.Х. Камбағаллик муаммоси ваунинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари. “Иқтисодий ўзгаришларнинг минтақавий муаммолари ва ривожланиш истиқболлари” Республика илмий-амалий конференция материаллари. – Тошкент, 5 сентябрь 2021. – Б. 3-6.

-
7. Камбағаллик даражасига кўра оилаларни қуйидаги тоифаларга ажратиш мумкин: ўта муҳтожлар, муҳтожлар, ночорлар, кам таъминланганлар. Халқаро Экспертларнинг ҳисобларига кўра 2004 йилда республика аҳолисининг 27.5% камбағалларга киритилган.
 8. Абулқосимов М.Ҳ. Камбағалликка қарши кураш – шахс иқтисодий хавфсизлигини таъминлашнинг муҳим йўналиши. Иқтисод ва молия / 2020, 2(134). – Б. 134-144.
 9. <https://yuz.uz/news/aholi-turmush-darajasi-qanday-baholanadi>. Умид Мадаминов.
 10. Қосимова Г.Қ. Мамлакатимизда камбағаллик даражасини камайтириш йўллари. Scientific progress. Volume 2 | ISSUE 7 | 2021. – Б. 808-816.
 11. Deaton A. (2013) The Great Escape: Health, Wealth, and the Origins of Inequality, Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.; Ricardo, David (1817) On the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation. Piero Sraffa (Ed.) Works and Correspondence of David Ricardo, Volume I, Cambridge University Press, 1951, p. 135.; Solow, Robert M. (February 1956). "A contribution to the theory of economic growth". Quarterly Journal of Economics. 70 (1):