

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF POVERTY REDUCTION IN UZBEKISTAN AND ITS APPLICATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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In Uzbekistan, the Government is striving to increase the effectiveness of its social policy aimed at improving the quality of human capital and improving people's living standards. Nevertheless, the problem of poverty remains relevant for the country: 12-15 percent of the population lives in poverty. This is a problem that needs to be solved. Poverty eradication in the country depends primarily on economic development, sufficient jobs and access to them, increased incomes, access to education, availability of medical services, public infrastructure, and provision of high-quality drinking water. and the environment.

At the same time, the experience of countries that have successfully overcome poverty shows that poverty eradication is impossible without the simultaneous development of social, economic and cultural spheres of human life. The Message of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Parliament dated January 24, 2020 defines ways to combat poverty. These paths are a priority for today. It was noted that "poverty reduction requires a comprehensive economic and social policy, starting with stimulating entrepreneurship, mobilizing the abilities and potential of the population, and creating new jobs." From this point of view, addressing issues of poverty eradication, lifting the poor out of poverty, and creating effective mechanisms to prevent an increase in the number of low-income families is now of particular importance. A large-scale poverty reduction program is being actively implemented in the country. A long-term poverty reduction strategy has been adopted, including comprehensive, targeted and targeted measures to reduce poverty throughout the country to the most remote areas.

From this point of view, after the adoption of the Strategy for the Development of Agriculture until 2030 in Uzbekistan, systematic work was started in a short time to reduce poverty, its implementation has significantly changed the real practice of agriculture and agriculture. It is important to give more freedom to farm producers. what to grow and how. It is logical that in a country where agriculture accounts for 28% of GDP, and most of the low-income population lives in rural areas, agrarian reform and subsequent development,

the fight against poverty cannot be carried out separately. From this point of view, China's experience in reducing poverty, increasing employment and income in rural areas and environmentally unfavorable habitats is extremely useful and in demand for Uzbekistan. In particular, the experience of regions specializing in the production of certain products in the Jizzakh region is one of the experiences of China, where a similar program is being implemented. At the same time, China is actively solving housing problems, providing residents with high-quality drinking water, and expanding access to medical services. Life expectancy in China has increased from 35 years in the 1950s to 77 years in 2018. In 2018, 95 percent of households received clean drinking water. A social insurance system was created. As of March 2019, 941 million people were covered by basic insurance, and 1.3 billion people were covered by health insurance, which is almost the entire population of China. One of the most important factors of China's success in reducing poverty is the nationwide nature of efforts in this direction. The state apparatus, the party, the private sector, public organizations, and the citizens of the country as a whole participated in solving this problem. The private sector is actively involved in the fight against poverty in China, with more than 60,000 private enterprises participating in the 10,000 Enterprises Helping 10,000 Villages project. The practice of sponsoring large enterprises to poor areas is used.

Over the past 3 years, the living conditions of 3 million people in need of assistance have improved in the country, and the poverty rate has decreased from 17% to 11% in 2023. This year, it is planned to reduce this figure to 9%, and by 2030 – to reduce it by 2 times. During 2021-2023, 1.2 million people in rural areas and 400,000 people in urban areas were lifted out of poverty. In this context, it is advisable to highlight in more detail the specifics of the implementation of the priorities of the state policy to combat poverty in Uzbekistan. First, the key objectives and measures for poverty reduction and social protection are firmly anchored in legislation and government strategies. In particular, the National Agency for Social Protection and the Inson Social Service Centers were established to carry out this activity. As a result, guaranteed social protection has reached more than 2.3 million needy families, women, the elderly and the disabled. This is four times more than in 2017. We have also launched completely new organizational and legal mechanisms, such as the "Iron Notebook", "Women's Notebook", "Youth Notebook", "Notebook of Mercy".

These efforts of the country, driven by investments and the key role of mahalla institutions, are aimed at education, job creation and rural development. With the further development of existing mechanisms, the goal of reducing poverty to 7% by 2027 seems achievable, which will support sustainable economic growth. It should be noted that poverty reduction at the mahalla level in the country, based on world best practices, shows obvious results. As Nobel Prize winner Abhijit Banerjee emphasized, "the mahalla system in Uzbekistan has its own unique recipe for lifting every family in need out of poverty." In this regard, the opinion of the country's President Shavkat Mirziyoyev that "in the future,

poverty reduction will become a 'nationwide movement' seems to be goal-setting. The daily work of managers at all levels – from the government to the district organization – should be aimed at lifting families out of poverty. In this regard, strict monitoring and investigation will be carried out."

The social structure of Uzbek society has undergone fundamental changes as a result of socio-economic reforms, which has also caused a significant decline in the standard of living of most Uzbeks. Due to the increased downward social mobility caused by poverty, unemployment and social instability, a significant layer of the poor has formed as a result of the process of marginalization of the population.

The adoption of successful poverty eradication strategies is determined by the requirement to maintain social stability. Assistance to socially vulnerable groups of people when they need it most can have a great impact on the development of social processes, effectively preventing anomie and promoting social integration.

The purpose of the study is to determine the qualitative features of the low standard of living of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan throughout the entire period of the social revolution and to find out how to regulate it.

To achieve the goal, it was necessary to solve the following tasks:

- determine the standard of living as a socio-economic category and its significance;
- to consider modern methodological approaches to the definition of poverty;
- to study the sociological characteristics of various groups and strata with a low quality of life and the features of their manifestation;
- to characterize the current standard of living of the population and identify the main factors influencing its evolution based on the study of factual material;
- to investigate the causes of poverty in different segments of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- to explore the feasibility of using social technologies in the processes of managing living standards and poverty eradication based on theoretical and methodological developments and analysis of factual material.

The object of the study is poverty as a social phenomenon.

The subject of the study is poverty, as an extreme manifestation of a low standard of living.

The system of "social work" using the case management method is widespread in world practice. In this case, the word "poor" is not used as a social stigma (stigma, label), but the term "difficult life situation" is used – a situation that objectively disrupts a person's life, which he cannot overcome on his own. Such a case may include disability, illness, orphanhood, low income, unemployment, lack of a place of residence, conflicts and domestic violence, etc. In many countries, based on the recommendations of the International Federation of Social Workers, a "Code of Ethics for a Social Worker" has been developed and is in force, which sets out the principles of social work (for example,

confidentiality), standards of ethical behavior, basic rights and duties of a social worker, etc. The peculiarity of this method is that a person in a difficult life situation (crisis situation) uses his inner potential and external sources to solve his problem. The task of professional social workers is to help restore the social functioning of the family and overcome the crisis. The individual and integrated approach used by social workers begins with the diagnosis of a family, studying its problems and needs for social services, then an individual work plan is developed for this family, on the basis of which assistance and social services are gradually provided through responsible ministries and departments. It should be noted that social work is carried out not only at the family level. When society has stereotypical ideas about people in crisis situations, such as children or women who have been subjected to violence, specialists begin to interact with the population of a mahalla, district or city, changing their attitude towards people in need of help.

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