



WAYS TO SOLVE POVERTY PROBLEMS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Article history:		Abstract:
Received:	11 th November 2024	<i>This article examines the poverty eradication model in Uzbekistan, focusing on the strategies and measures taken by the government to combat this socio-economic challenge. After gaining independence in 1991, Uzbekistan faced many challenges related to poverty and inequality. In response to these challenges, a comprehensive program was developed to improve the living conditions of the population and create a sustainable economy.</i>
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Poverty eradication in Uzbekistan is based on a comprehensive approach, which includes agricultural reforms, the development of social infrastructure, access to quality education and healthcare, and job creation. These measures are aimed not only at reducing poverty but also at reducing social inequality, which is an important aspect of society's sustainable development. An important element of this model is attention to vulnerable groups, such as women, youth, and low-income families. Uzbekistan is actively implementing a strategy to combat poverty, drawing on the experience of other countries, particularly China and Korea.

In recent years, the country has implemented numerous social and economic reforms aimed at reducing poverty, improving the quality of life, and developing human capital. Let's consider the main aspects of these reforms. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the National Strategy for Poverty Reduction was adopted: In 2020, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev identified the fight against poverty as a priority of national policy. The program was developed based on an analysis of the internal situation and international experience (China, Turkey, South Korea), which is coordinated at all levels by establishing local committees ("mahallas") responsible for identifying families in need, where the role of the Ministry for Poverty Reduction and Employment is being strengthened. Identification of poor segments of the population is also taking place. A system for accurately identifying needy families has been implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Creating a "Temir Daftar" database, which reflects the lists of low-income families. This registry is used to provide targeted assistance: food, subsidies, employment. Determining the causes of poverty is also carried out by examining the main factors determining poverty: unemployment, low

education levels, and weak infrastructure. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to economic development and infrastructure projects, where the main directions are agriculture and the development of handicrafts: Uzbekistan is actively developing the agricultural sector: support programs for farmers, subsidies have been developed, irrigation is being developed, and support for artisans through grants and concessional lending is being provided.

Infrastructure projects include improving access to electricity, water, gas, and transport infrastructure in rural areas, schools, hospitals, and roads have been built in remote areas.

The main directions of the social support mechanism are implemented by allocating social benefits: subsidies for utility payments for low-income families; material assistance to families with children, disabled people, and pensioners. Also, employment is a key factor, that is, through job creation through projects in construction, industry, and agriculture. Development of labor migration: agreements with Russia, Turkey, South Korea on the employment of citizens abroad. Free or discounted education programs for children from low-income families. Professional training courses for adults. The main measures for human capital development are as follows: In the field of education: improving the quality of school and higher education, stimulating young specialists to work in rural areas. Healthcare: Improving access to medical services. Prevention and treatment programs for the poor. International cooperation Uzbekistan is actively attracting international assistance and experience: Partnership with the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the UN. Grants and loans for the implementation of social projects.

In recent years, a number of legislative acts and programs aimed at reducing poverty and ensuring social



protection of the population have been adopted in the country. Here are the main laws and initiatives:

1. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Support of Low-Income Families" (2022).

- Establishes mechanisms for targeted support for families below the poverty line, including monetary allowances, benefits for education, healthcare, and utilities.

- Вводит критерии определения нуждаемости и создаёт единую электронную базу для учёта малообеспеченных семей.

2. Law "On Social Protection of the Population" (2020).

- Guarantees social benefits, pensions, and medical care for vulnerable categories of citizens.

- Includes measures to support disabled people, large families, and the elderly.

3. Labor Code and laws on employment

- The Law "On Employment of the Population" (2021) aims to reduce unemployment through:

- Vocational training.

- Subsidizing employers who hire young people and women.

- Development of employment centers.

4. National Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026

- Approved by Presidential Decree (UP-60, 28.01.2022). Includes:

- Reducing the poverty rate from 17% to 7% by 2030.

- Creation of 5 million new jobs.

- Development of rural areas and support for small businesses.

Uzbekistan's experience in eradicating poverty can serve as a valuable example for other developing countries striving to improve their socio-economic conditions. Thus, the poverty eradication model in Uzbekistan demonstrates the potential for significant changes, but requires further efforts and innovative approaches to ensure the comprehensive well-being of the population. In the future, it is necessary to continue monitoring and evaluating the initiatives being implemented, as well as actively involving civil society in the decision-making process, which will become a key to the successful implementation of the poverty eradication strategy.

Table: Main aspects of the poverty eradication model in Uzbekistan

Aspect	Actions and initiatives
State strategy	Establishment of the Ministry for Poverty Reduction; implementation of the "Temir Daftar" program; coordination of efforts at the mahalla level.
Identification of poor groups	Registration of low-income families in the registry; monitoring of income levels; allocation of targeted assistance.
Economic development	Development of agriculture; concessional loans for entrepreneurs; construction of infrastructure in rural areas.
Social support	Subsidies for utilities; free education and vocational courses; creation of jobs through state programs.
Use of technology	Implementation of electronic applications for assistance; e-commerce programs to support artisans and farmers.



Aspect	Actions and initiatives
Human capital development	Free education and medical services for those in need; programs to attract specialists to rural areas.
International cooperation	Partnership with the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the UN; use of grants and loans for the implementation of social programs.

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