

Mechanisms For Poverty Alleviation In Society

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Abstract: This article focuses on the issue of combating poverty and its prevention. In this regard, views on corruption as a negative social phenomenon and its objective factors are presented.

Keywords: Poverty, poverty, individual, society, state, poor families, low-income families.

The lack of the minimum daily needs of each person in our society poses a threat to the development of modern world countries - poverty and deprivation, no less than other threats. After all, "the basis of this is the present and future of the individual, society and the state, the foundations of sustainable development. At the same time, the elimination of poverty and deprivation, the creation of the necessary conditions and opportunities for this, in practice, ensures the transition of the country's development to a new stage." [1.269]. The fight against poverty and deprivation is one of the main issues on the UN agenda. A number of important works have been carried out by the organization in this regard. In particular, in 1992, on the basis of resolution 47/196 of the UN General Assembly, October 17 was designated as the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty.

"Poverty is a manifestation of the economic situation of a person or a certain stratum of society who cannot provide even the most basic and important minimum needs for life, who is not ready for a certain job and cannot continue his or her generation. Poverty is a relative concept and depends on the overall general standards of living in society. Poverty is the essence of the standards, the general signs of economic security, in particular, the small amount of personal income or family consumption expenses that are possible at the basic minimum level." [3.15]

Poverty is the lifestyle of the poor, needy, and destitute, who do not have enough of what an individual or social group needs for survival, and who are unable to maintain their ability to work and reproduce. There are three concepts for determining it. They are as follows:

1. The absolute concept of the poverty level. This concept is inextricably linked to the concept of the poverty line. The limit of this concept is the level of available income or consumption below which a person is considered poor. Absolute poverty is determined by the number of people or households whose consumption or income is below the poverty line. The World Bank, one of the world's economic analysis centers, has stated that the absolute poverty line is the amount of \$1.25 per person per day (the dollar rate is calculated according to purchasing power parity).

2. The following is considered the relative concept of poverty. The relative poverty indicator determines the relative poverty threshold and determines the actual income of the population relative to this level. If the distribution does not change in the conditions of increasing real incomes of citizens, relative poverty remains the same. We must conclude that the concept of relative poverty is a component of the concept of inequality.

3. The main approach to subjective poverty is to focus on the following. According to this concept, the individual himself should define his poverty. There are different views on the definition of this subjective poverty. In particular, in order to determine the threshold of subjective poverty based on social opinion, it should be compared with the income of the population. (Poor [Persian-Arabic - poor, needy]. 1. A person living in need, lacking what is necessary for survival, poor, poor, needy. 2. Not enough; scarce, lacking. 3. In a figurative sense. A person who is in a difficult or miserable situation; wretchedness; poverty, beggar)

The absolute level of poverty is the lowest level of living, which is determined by the minimum amount of products necessary for life, food, shelter, etc., that each person needs in order to satisfy his basic needs.

The lower relative level of poverty is the minimum amount of the required consumer basket, which is determined by the average level of living conditions in a given country (region). This relative poverty determines the need to take into account not only the needs of each person, but also social needs.

Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) is a method of using participatory research to capture the qualitative aspects of poverty, which involve people's perception of their helplessness and social exclusion. PPA is a very useful tool for involving poor, vulnerable groups of the population and their communities in determining and analyzing the level of poverty and what measures are needed to eliminate it.

According to the UN recommendation, in world practice, the following population groups are distinguished, which differ in material security in terms of the minimum level of living and the minimum level of consumption expenditure and income:

- poor families – in such families, the per capita income is below or close to the minimum amount necessary for the survival of the population;
- low-income families – in such families, the per capita income is between the minimum amount necessary for the survival of the population and the minimum consumption expenditure;
- well-off families – in such families, the per capita income is between the minimum amount necessary for the survival of the population;
- wealthy families – in such families, the per capita income is above the minimum consumption expenditure.

The poverty line is determined by assessing the expenses or income received for the purchase of the minimum daily amount of food and necessary products, as well as the family's ability to access a certain group of goods and services. For example, according to the methodology of the State Statistics Committee for measuring poverty, people in Uzbekistan who consume (spend) less than 2,100 kcal per day are considered poor. If you think about it, the pandemic began at a time when the level of poverty in the republic was officially recognized and measures were being taken to combat it. In March 2020, the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction was established. According to experts, the creation of this ministry is an important step towards developing the country's economy and providing practical assistance to the poor population. At this point, it is worth mentioning the level of poverty determination and its measurements. International organizations have developed appropriate approaches and criteria in this regard. In particular, the World Bank includes categories of the population whose daily income is 1.9 US dollars as a criterion for determining poverty. This is defined as the poverty line.

The European Anti-Poverty Network (EAPN) identifies several important factors that lead people to poverty. In particular, unemployment, low education, disability, access to health care, etc. According to experts, all these factors should be taken into account in the fight against poverty. Accordingly, the causes of poverty and deprivation, depending on the forms of corruption in society, can be divided into the following: economic (unemployment, economic inequality, including low wages, low labor productivity); social and medical (disability, old age, high morbidity); demographic (single-parent families, large number of dependents in the family, population growth); educational qualifications (low level of education, insufficient professional training); political (internal and external conflicts, forced migration); regional-geographic (uneven development of regions); religious, philosophical and psychological (asceticism, stupidity as a way of life). Accordingly, it was found that poverty and misery in the world cause social inequality and its growth due to: tax evasion by wealthy people; reduction of workers' wages; increase in the difference between the minimum and maximum levels of wages.

The elimination of the above-mentioned causes and the consequences they cause by the general public and state authorities is one of the most reliable objective factors in preventing corruption in our country. The UN defines the poverty line as the income necessary for basic goods and services (food, clothing, housing, water supply, electricity, school education, medical care).

The fight against poverty is a relatively new direction in our country. The most effective way to achieve this goal is to develop instruments and methods related to the implementation of this task based on real-world conditions. The international poverty line has been revised several times since its first publication and has changed as the situation in a number of countries has changed and more information has become available. The most recent global poverty line was set at \$1.90 per person per day in 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP) prices.

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