

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF POVERTY IN MODERN CONDITIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Abstract:

This article discusses the social, economic aspects of poverty in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Definitions and various interpretations of the concept of low income and poverty are given. It also provides examples of innovative approaches to get out of poverty.

Keyword

low income, poverty, Republic of Uzbekistan, Republic of Karakalpakstan, innovative ideas, integrated approach.

I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a condition where a person does not have enough income to meet their basic needs such as food, housing, health care, education, etc. This problem is complex and multifaceted, and its solution requires an integrated approach.

Low-income categories of the population have always been and will be one of the central objects of state attention. After all, it includes various types of families with children, the elderly and the disabled.

The essence of poverty is the poverty of the population, it is one of the most serious problems that the social protection system of our country is designed to solve. In the economic literature, poverty is defined as a condition caused by a lack of material resources for leading a lifestyle that is familiar and characteristic of a significant part of society. A household is often called poor if its level of expenditure does not ensure that all members of the family achieve a specific norm of food consumption necessary for the normal existence of the organism. [10, P.20]

Some researchers believe that poverty occurs whenever a part of the population cannot meet the minimum needs for the basic conditions of life accepted in a given society. Based on this, it is believed that the definition of poverty includes income (monetary and property) and expenditure aspects. Poverty in this context is determined by two factors: the distribution of the population by level of expenditure and how much the minimum consumer basket (poverty line) costs relative to the average income level. Expenses are nothing but the other side of income. Therefore, the distribution of income here turns out to be the most important factor determining the proportion of the poor in the population at any given moment in time. [1, P.37]

In many sources, poverty is a very broad concept, which includes numerous signs of the provision of the population with certain material, social and spiritual needs. [1, P.17]

Considering all these opinions about the content of the concept of "poverty", one can come

to the conclusion that in all the above points of view, despite their diversity, there is one defining feature: the state of the standard of living, when incomes do not exceed a certain (officially established by society) level of livelihood. This defining sign of poverty is called low income, that is, low income is a specific characteristic of poverty for certain conditions. In Uzbekistan, for example, the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers approved a regulation on the procedure for identifying low-income families through the information system "Unified Register of Social Protection", assigning and paying child benefits and material assistance to low-income families. [6] This document was adopted in order to implement the presidential decree "On measures to provide material assistance to low-income families and further expand the scale of the fight against poverty". [8] In these regulatory documents, the concepts of poverty and low income are used as the same order.

II. MAIN PART

The problem of poverty is so urgent that it allows us to say that many other problems are reduced to it. Issues of demography, employment, unemployment are directly related to poverty; poverty has the most direct impact on the health of the population, the level of education and culture of citizens, their upbringing, socialization and morality, it is one of the brakes on the development of science. Poverty contributes to the dehumanization of human relations, the growth of crime and terrorism, and leads to a decrease in the level and quality of life. It specifically affects political relations, the implementation of state policy at all levels. [7]

Sociologists, for example, view poverty as a social problem that arises as a result of inequality in society and insufficient availability of resources to meet people's basic needs. They believe that poverty is not an individual problem, but the result of systemic issues such as economic policy, social policy, and cultural factors. [2, P.18-21]

Thus, poverty is a social phenomenon that manifests itself in all spheres of public life, in all aspects of social relations in modern society and deserves the closest attention of sociologists.

Therefore, the problem of scientific analysis of poverty, the development of methods and ways to overcome it, taking into account the specific features of the modern development of Uzbekistan and, in particular, Karakalpakstan, is being updated.

Sociologists identify several approaches to solving the problem of poverty. One of them is the approach based on social protection and support. It involves the creation of social programs and mechanisms aimed at helping people with low incomes and disabilities. Another approach is an approach based on economic development and the creation of equal opportunities for all citizens. It involves the development of the economy and the creation of jobs that will allow people to receive a decent income and improve their position in society. [4, P.123-125]

Various poverty reduction programs have been developed and implemented in Uzbekistan. Some of them include:

- a low-income family support program that provides financial assistance, health care, and education;

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- small business support program that provides financial assistance and advice on starting and growing small businesses;
 - an employment support program that helps unemployed people find work and receive training and qualifications to improve their chances in the labor market;
 - a program to improve the quality of life of the population, which includes various measures to improve housing conditions, access to healthcare and education, as well as the creation of new jobs;
 - a rural development program that aims to improve the living and working conditions of rural residents, as well as to develop agriculture and increase productivity.

These programs are part of the overall strategy to combat poverty in Uzbekistan and are aimed at improving the economic and social situation of the population.

Uzbekistan also launched the "Obod Qishloq" program, which was aimed at combating poverty in rural areas. As part of this program, more than 500 social enterprises have been created that are engaged in the production of goods and services for the local population.

[9] Among these enterprises are those that use innovative technologies, such as the production of solar panels and other environmentally friendly technologies. This helps not only to improve the ecological situation in the region, but also to create new jobs and increase the income level of the population.

Also, the "Obod Qishloq" and "Obod Mahalla" programs provide educational programs for young people and women from poor families, which helps to increase the level of education and improve future prospects. In addition, the programs provide financial support for the creation of small businesses and the development of agriculture. This helps to improve the economic situation of local residents and improve the standard of living in the region.

Thus, the programs "Obod Qishloq", "Obod Mahalla" are an example of an innovative method of getting out of poverty, which combines the use of technology, the development of social enterprises, education and support for small businesses and agriculture.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

More than 700 million people lived in extreme poverty in 2018, forced to survive on less than \$1.90 a day, according to the World Bank. [5] However, poverty is not limited to extreme cases. Most people living in poverty have below average incomes and cannot afford the necessary things and services.

Of course, poverty has various causes, including low levels of education, unequal income distribution, lack of access to health care and education, conflicts and wars, climate change and economic crises.

To combat poverty in the world, innovative methods are needed to get out of it. These may include the use of technology and digital solutions to increase incomes and improve living conditions, the development of microfinance and microcredit to support small businesses and entrepreneurship, the creation of social enterprises and cooperatives to increase employment and improve the economic situation, education and training to increase skills and access to work, the development of environmentally friendly technologies and sustainable development to reduce rural poverty. For example, mobile apps for farmers in

India, microcredit in Bangladesh, social enterprises in Latin America, and education programs for youth in Africa are successful innovative methods to get out of poverty. [3] More examples can be given of how different schemes are used to reduce poverty in different countries:

- The Swedish model is based on two goals: full employment and income equalization. In this Scandinavian country, they prefer to retrain the unemployed and return them to work in demanded areas;
- China has adopted a wide range of measures aimed at rural development, including the implementation of agricultural reform, land reform in rural areas;
- In the Czech Republic, the emphasis is on in-kind assistance and cash compensation as an additional tool to support the poor, in addition to basic assistance to the poor;
- In the United States, assistance to the poor is provided through special programs that cover 15 to 20% of the population. In-kind assistance has become widespread: food stamps, low-cost housing, medical care for the elderly, childcare, and other types of assistance.

At the same time, however, there are obstacles to the introduction of innovative methods to get out of poverty. They include limited access to finance and technology, lack of public awareness and education, and inconsistencies in legislation and government policies.

In general, innovative ways out of poverty play an important role in achieving sustainable development and equity. Successful implementation of innovative projects requires cooperation between states, business and the public.

IV. CONCLUSION

According to many economists and scientists, for the conditions of Uzbekistan, the most appropriate is a comprehensive approach to poverty reduction, which should be aimed at involving as many able-bodied people as possible in employment, while at the same time determining a package of state social support that will bring those in need beyond the poverty line. At the same time, in the conditions of the impossibility of momentary eradication of poverty, it is planned to gradually implement measures in the field of ensuring social protection of the poor, creating additional opportunities for generating income and improving human capital. [7]

In general, sociologists believe that the solution to the problem of poverty requires an integrated approach that will include social, economic and cultural measures. They call for the cooperation of all stakeholders, including government, business and civil society, to achieve this goal.

Thus, based on the foregoing, it can be noted that, despite the fact that the system of social protection of the low-income has undergone many changes and innovations in recent years, it needs an urgent, radical restructuring of the entire network of institutions for social support and provision of needy categories of the population, together with this, it is necessary to rethink domestic and foreign experience in the social sphere in order to make the most rational use of human and material resources for optimal social protection of the poor.

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