

ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CAUSES OF POVERTY IN COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD

Ulugmurodov Farkhod Faxriddinovich

Assistant of the Department of Digital Economics Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

Nabiyeva Umeda Valizoda

Student of the IK-722 group of the Faculty of Economics, Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

Xasanov Samandar Raxmatillo O'g'li

Student of the IK-422 group of the Faculty of Economics, Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

ARTICLE INFO.

Keywords: poverty, decline, corruption, crime, growth, depression, poverty, unemployment.

Abstract

This article provides conclusions and proposals about the poorest countries in the world, the causes of their poverty and their elimination.

<http://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/> © 2023 LWAB.

Introduction. According to World Bank criteria, countries with per capita GDP below \$1,025 can be classified as very poor; in the richest countries in the world, this figure exceeds \$12,475.

The world's poorest countries are located mainly on the African continent, and this situation is reflected in 33 countries. In addition, there are 10 countries in Asia, 1 in America and 5 in Oceania. For example, Ethiopia and Burundi in Africa, Afghanistan and Bangladesh in Asia, and Kiribati and Samoa in Oceania.

According to a UN report, the world's 49 poorest countries have taken every possible step to avoid falling into the vortex of a global economic recession, but they are not completely free of depression. From this we can conclude that the mental state of the population and social strata is important in the development of any country. Because the state is inextricably linked with the population.

Analysis and results. The world's poorest countries are largely dominated by authoritarian regimes, constant military conflicts, underdeveloped economies, general corruption, crime, environmental problems and many other problems.

1. Permanent military conflicts. Constant military conflicts are one of the events that plunge any peaceful and developed country into chaos. In many cases, ordinary people suffer greatly for economic, social and moral reasons due to differences between heads of state.

Afghanistan can be cited as a striking example. Before the outbreak of conflicts in 1779, Afghanistan was one of the peaceful and prosperous countries. The country lost peace and prosperity during the 10-

year war between 1979 and 1989, and its effects are still being felt today. Currently, the GDP per capita is US\$1,900 and about 36 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. Life expectancy for women and men in Afghanistan is 60 years. The infant mortality rate is the lowest in the world at 115 per 1,000 live births. It also has one of the highest maternal mortality rates. Among countries with high levels of corruption, Afghanistan ranks 6th with an indicator of 0.13

2. Corruption. Another reason is corruption. Corruption is the bane of development. In ancient times, when people lived in tribes, they would give gifts to the tribal leader or elder and satisfy their demands. Over the years, both the king and rulers faced this situation. The name of the Sumerian king Urunim, who lived approximately two and a half thousand years BC, is mentioned as the first ruler who fought against him. Although strict penalties for corruption have been established since ancient times, this has not always given the desired result. In other words, the most dangerous crimes were prevented. Corruption appears in various shapes and forms as a result of economic, political and social problems in society. Use of official position to receive illegal gifts and bribes often occurs during reform periods. Some officials, accustomed to bribes and small incomes, embezzled or squandered most of the budget funds allocated to eliminate the social and economic problems of the state, as a result of which the country fell into poverty. Examples of countries where corruption is rampant include Somalia, Congo, North Korea, Sudan and the Central African Republic. In the following countries, corruption is considered the norm and therefore the level of development is low. The only way to prevent corruption is to develop and enforce strict laws.

3. Theft, drug addiction, murder. There are countries in the world where theft, drug addiction and murder are extremely rampant. The reason for the outbreak is that strict laws are not established or existing laws are not working. According to the study, the most crimes were committed in Venezuela, Papua New Guinea and South Africa. It follows that the high level of poverty and unemployment is caused by the rising crime rate in the country.

The top 10 countries with the highest crime rates per 100,000 people in the world are: Venezuela (83.76), Papua New Guinea (80.79), South Africa (76.86), Afghanistan (76.31), Honduras (74.54), Trinidad and Tobago (71.63), Guyana (68.74), El Salvador (67.79), Brazil (67.49), and Jamaica (67.42)

4. Hunger, poor nutrition. If a person does not eat enough food, he will not have the strength and energy to work or his immune system will be weakened due to poor diet, and he will become more susceptible to diseases that prevent him from going to work. The first 1,000 days of a child's life (from womb to birth) are key to ensuring their future health and likelihood of escaping poverty. If a mother is undernourished during pregnancy, this can be passed on to her children, resulting in wasting (low weight for height) or short stature (short height for age). A child's growth, both physical and mental, can have lifelong consequences: Adults who were stunted as children earn on average 22 percent less than those who were stunted. In Ethiopia, stunted growth results in a loss of up to 16% of GDP. According to the UN Food Organization (FAO), one in seven people on the planet does not eat enough food. It is estimated that every 3.6 seconds a person dies from hunger. The leading cause of death from hunger in this country is increasing poverty. An example is the Central African Republic. This country has mineral resources such as gold, diamonds, oil and large areas of forests. However, political instability, corruption, continuous wars and high crime rates have damaged the economy. 105 out of every 1000 babies die. The vast majority of the population suffers from hunger. Healthcare is out of control, the number of infectious diseases is growing, basic hygiene rules are being forgotten, and mortality is very high. Due to shortages of drinking water and basic food products, the average age of the population is about 45 years. Hungry people eat dried plants and pieces of dirt. As a result, they suffer from acute gastrointestinal and various infectious diseases and die.

5. Disease outbreak. Extreme poverty and poor health often go hand in hand. In countries with weak health systems, easily preventable and treatable diseases such as malaria, diarrhea and respiratory infections can be deadly, especially for young children. When people have to travel long distances to

clinics or pay for medicines, it deprives already vulnerable households of money and assets and can push a family from poverty to extreme poverty.

Conclusions and Recommendations: In conclusion, we can say that for the development and maturity of all countries on earth, several factors are necessary:

- increased protection
- ensuring laws and their consistency

The following actions should be carried out using modern approaches to poverty alleviation.

First: improving education—investing in education to improve literacy and develop the skills needed to improve economic conditions.

Secondly: infrastructure projects - investments aimed at developing roads, energy and water supply to improve the standard of living of the population.

Third: Development of local entrepreneurship-support and development of small businesses to create new jobs and opportunities.

References:

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni, 05.10.2020 yildagi PF-6079-son
2. Q.J. Mirzayev, S.B. Boboqulov, Ulug‘murodov F.F. “Raqamli Iqtisodiyot” fanidan uslubiy qo‘llanma.
3. R.H.Ayupov, G.R.Boltayeva’ Raqamli Iqtisodiyot Asoslari’ darslik Toshkent-2020
4. Ulugmurodov Farkhod Faxriddinovich, Maxmudov Javoxir Olimjonovich, Najmiddinov Shohruh Baxriddinovich, & Egamkulov Davlatbek Bakhodirovich. (2023). WAYS TO ACHIEVE HIGH EFFICIENCY WITH THE HELP OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(4), 979–980.
5. Ulugmurodov Farkhod Faxriddinovich. (2023). MECHANISMS FOR FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(5), 722–724.
6. Ulugmurodov Farkhod Faxriddinovich & Sharipov Boymurod Xatam o‘g‘li. (2023). MECHANISMS FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY. *Neo Scientific Peer Reviewed Journal*, 10, 76–78.
7. Ulugmurodov Farkhod Faxriddinovich, Egamkulov Davlatbek Bakhodirovich, & Sagdullayev Muhammadjon Rustam o‘g‘li. (2023). THE ROLE OF STUDENT ACTIVISM IN THE DIGITIZATION OF EDUCATION (THE HEMIS PROGRAM AND THE SYSTEM OF CREDIT MODULES). *British Journal of Global Ecology and Sustainable Development*, 16,
8. Ulugmurodov Farkhod Faxriddinovich. (2023). FORMATION OF INDEPENDENT THINKING OF STUDENTS USING INTERACTIVE METHODS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *International Journal of Studies in Advanced Education*, 2(05), 73–75.
9. Faxriddinovich, U. F., & Xasanovich, N. Ismoil. (2023). Ways to Improve the Efficiency of the Public Service System in a Market Economy. *Central Asian Journal of Innovations on Tourism Management and Finance*, 4(6), 72-74
10. Faxriddinovich, U. F., o‘g‘li, Q. I. K., & o‘g‘li, A. I. A. (2023). Prospects for the Development of Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship in the Digital Economy. *Central Asian Journal of Innovations on Tourism Management and Finance*, 4(6), 92-94.

11. Ulugmurodov, F. F., & Bahodirovich, H. U. (2023). Prospects of Developing Active Tourism in Uzbekistan. *Central Asian Journal of Innovations on Tourism Management and Finance*, 4(6), 69-71.
12. Faxriddinovich, U. F. ., & Bakhodirovich, E. D. . (2023). THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES IN THE SERVICE SECTOR IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY. " ONLINE - CONFERENCES" PLATFORM, 98–100.