

*Volume: 51 / 2024***Economy and Innovation****ISSN: 2545-0573**For more information contact: editor@gospodarkainnowacje.pl**NATIONAL POVERTY LINE AND PRIORITIES FOR ITS REDUCTION****Qutliyeva Makhliyo Gulomovna**

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Abstract

In this article, some recommendations on the reforms implemented in our country and mechanisms aimed at the development of the social sphere, in particular, on reducing poverty and raising the income of the population to a normal level, and on the international scale, the sources of solutions to this problem are analyzed.

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It is known that today the fight against poverty is one of the most urgent issues in our country. If a person is poor, if he/she is sick, he/she pays for going to the city to see a doctor, buying medicines, going to the doctor's office, laboratory tests and other diagnostic tests. will not be able to do it.

If a person belongs to a poor family, his child may be deprived of the opportunity to receive specialized education, because most of such studies are paid and carried out on the basis of a contract. This situation will have a negative impact on the level of his future income. Because the difference between skilled labor and unskilled labor is different. This type of population is harmful not only to the population itself, but also to the society. Due to the fact that the fight against poverty is a global issue, the UN General Assembly has announced ten years of fight against poverty and the corresponding measures are being implemented. The first decade covered the years 1998-2007, while the second decade corresponded to the years 2008-2017. The Resolution covering the years 2018-2027, intended for the third decade, was adopted. In this Resolution, while maintaining the level of results achieved in the previous decade, it is focused on the implementation of effective and coordinated tasks to improve and strengthen the fight against poverty. Based on this, many countries have developed plans to completely get rid of poverty.

In particular, countries such as China, Pakistan, and Bangladesh have developed a plan to completely get rid of poverty in this short period of time and are successfully implementing it. Therefore, the President of our country has adopted a number of decrees and decisions on the implementation of appropriate measures to eradicate poverty, and has been giving appropriate demonstrations on the development of state and regional programs for their implementation. Because a person who has not been able to live decently in life will never be satisfied with the state or today. Taking these into account, four important documents have been prepared in our country. These are: "Socio-Economic Development Concept of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030", "Industrial Development Strategy", "Poor Reduction Program" and from 2021 the implementation of the consumption basket and minimum quantities necessary for living in all regions. held in you. Apart from these, many measures aimed at reducing poverty are being implemented.

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LITERATURE REVIEW

However, the issue has some theoretical, methodological and practical problems, which require the development of relevant conclusions and scientific recommendations after researching it. This aspect of the issue determines the relevance of this work. How is the level of poverty determined and how is it measured? In determining the poverty line, the United Nations considers the amount of income sufficient to purchase the basic goods and services necessary for human needs. It is recommended to include food, clothing, housing, water supply, electricity, school education, and medical services among such goods. Based on this, the level of poverty is determined on a global scale and within each country.

It is known that since 1990, the World Bank has been publishing the "Poverty and General Prosperity" report. The international poverty line is announced every time in this report.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

Today, the amount of this indicator is 1.9 dollars. It should be noted that the level of poverty is measured differently in poor countries and developed countries according to the World Bank's accounting book. In addition, this limit changes over time. If we look at its short history, in 1990 the poverty level was set at close to 1 dollar per person per day. By 2005, this indicator was recalculated to 1.25 dollars. In 2015, this global poverty index was set at \$1.9 per person per day, as noted above. This figure was also preserved in the latest October 2018 report of the World Bank on "Poverty and general well-being". Based on this criterion, the income level in our country is lower depending on the number of families.

This indicator is calculated as the lowest limit of the poverty level. If it is lower than this, the condition of such population falls into the category of poor population. Based on this criteria, one person needs an average of 19.3 thousand soums (\$1.9) per day, while 5 people need 96.4 thousand soums (9.5 dollars) and 154.3 thousand soums (15.2 dollars) will be needed for a family of 8 people. If 10 people live in a family, 193.0 thousand soums are required. The monthly amount of this indicator is 578.6 thousand soums (\$57) for 1 person, 2892.8 thousand soums (\$285) for 5 people and 4628.4 thousand soums (\$456) for 8 people. He organized 5786.0 thousand soums (570 dollars) for 10 people. If we calculate this indicator for one year, it is 6942.6 thousand soums (\$684) for 1 person, 34713.0 thousand soums (\$3420) for 5 people, and 55540.8 thousand soums for 8 people. (5472 dollars) and 69426.0 thousand soums (6840 dollars) for 10 people.

RESULTS

Decree No. PF-5975 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 26, 2020 "On measures to fundamentally update state policies for economic development and poverty reduction": "The task of reducing poverty is directly related to the creation of new and stable jobs in order to increase the competitiveness of all branches and sectors of the economy and create fundamental conditions for the development of entrepreneurship."

On February 27, 2020, under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, statistical information on the level of poverty in our country was presented at a video conference on measures aimed at reducing poverty through economic development. "According to preliminary estimates, 12-15 percent or 4-5 million of our population are poor. This means that their daily income does not exceed 10-13 thousand soums. Or a family may have both a car and an animal, but if a person is seriously ill, at least 70 percent of the family's income goes to his treatment.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, in order to completely eliminate poverty in our country, we analyzed the need to take into account the following aspects in this direction, considering the issue of solving problems that cannot be delayed based on foreign experiences in our country:

- development of specific organizational, economic and legal mechanisms for poverty reduction in our country, implementation of poverty level determination criteria and evaluation methods, development of minimum standards and normative bases of social security exit and to establish wide use in practice.
- the Ministry of Neighborhood and Family Support studies the living conditions and social conditions of citizens in each neighborhood, develops the methodology for calculating the living minimum and minimum consumption baskets, and conducts systematic work on studying the income classification of the population and ensure their compatibility with state targeted programs.
- it is necessary to form a list of population strata according to the defined social situation and to study what opportunities are available in each of them, and based on this, to work out specific directions of poverty eradication.
- To solve the problem of employment by implementing the principle of self-employment in our country, while carrying out mutually compatible work on the qualitative development of the labor market and its composition, analyzing and improving labor migration processes start doing. Fifth, on the scale of our country and in all its regions, based on their specific characteristics, it is also desirable to develop and accelerate the implementation of the minimum amount of income necessary for the consumer basket and livelihood.

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