

IMPORTANT DIRECTIONS TO FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY

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ANNOTATION

The interpretation of the concept of poverty has undergone various changes. Its nature and causes have undoubtedly always been at the centre of research. Poverty, as a socio-economic phenomenon, is directly related to the level of economic development of the country, so the forms of its manifestation differ in time and space. кристалла...<http://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/> © 2023 LWAB.

Poverty alleviation is a complex issue in every country, and a comprehensive approach is required to find a positive solution to it. As measures are being taken to reduce and eliminate poverty in the conditions of Uzbekistan, it is appropriate to consider the most important directions for fighting against it. We believe that these strategically important approaches are as follows (Figure 1):

The first is education: Education increases literacy in society and ensures that the population is educated. Education is a powerful driver of development for both young people and adults and one of the most powerful tools for reducing poverty and improving performance in health, gender equality, peace, and stability. Education, on the other hand, is an area that serves to improve the quality of society while reducing poverty. Education enables people to acquire the skills and knowledge they need to improve their lives and increase their earning potential.

Poverty is a vice that negatively affects the development of the economy and prevents the development of society. One of the important factors in preventing and eliminating it is education and knowledge. In the experience of the most developed countries, special attention is paid to the field of education as one of the factors contributing to the reduction of poverty and ensuring equality. Therefore, a person can be saved from poverty only by acquiring knowledge. People with a higher level of education have a better chance of finding a job.

Implementation of education among women is one of the current issues." It has been proven that if women's education improves, child mortality decreases. The reason is that educated women seek medical help more often and have better information about ways to protect themselves and their children's health.

Figure 1. Important directions to fight against poverty

The second is health care. Measures to establish access to affordable medical services, improve treatment outcomes, and reduce the financial burden of medical expenses are among the most important tasks today. Strengthening the health care system (building new hospitals, increasing the number of beds, purchasing new medical equipment, medicines, and vaccines, encouraging medical personnel, etc.) is a necessary area for stabilising the lives of people from different classes of society. Issues of medical development are especially important in terms of poverty alleviation. Because it is a misconception to say that only people belonging to that stratum suffer from poverty. This is not only a great pain for the population but also for the state, and even, one might say, a tragedy. This situation harms the health, ability to work, and scientific potential of people.

The third is economic development. Creating jobs and stimulating economic growth can help reduce poverty. This can be achieved through policies that encourage investment, entrepreneurship, and job creation.

The fight against poverty should not be understood only as material deprivation. For this, it is necessary to achieve spiritual superiority. Only then can economic development be achieved. Economic development is also expressed by the adequacy of skills and maintaining a healthy lifestyle. Because these also provide opportunities for earning and economic development.

The fourth is social protection. The social protection system implemented by the state performs two main tasks:

- task of social payments;
- task of social services.

Social payments are mainly provided to the poorest part of the population. The underprivileged part of the population means those members of society who have the least necessary consumption patterns.

The fifth is to empower women and marginalised groups. Women and marginalised groups often face additional barriers to education and employment. Poverty reduction can be achieved by providing education and economic opportunities to these groups.

As a result of establishing the use of women and representatives of marginalized groups in the development of small business and entrepreneurship, their weight appears in the share of small business and entrepreneurship, and it is necessary to create special conditions for them.

Sixth is sustainable development: Preventing environmental problems such as climate change and deforestation helps ensure the availability of resources for future generations. In addition to the effective use of production resources by the government, it is appropriate to consider measures aimed at solving the main causes of poverty. Ensuring basic needs for all and access to the productive resources of the poor, including credit, education, and training, is essential.

Seventh is cooperation: The fight against poverty requires cooperation between governments, non-governmental organisations, businesses, and individuals. Because poverty is a global problem that affects many countries and regions, it is not limited to one country or society. Cooperation allows us to combine the efforts and resources of different countries and organisations to effectively fight against poverty on a global scale. Also, cooperation allows countries and organisations to share experiences and best practices in the fight against poverty. They can learn from each other what programmes, policies, and approaches work best and apply them in their areas.

It should be noted that reducing and eradicating poverty is a long-term process. This requires constant effort and investment. These strategies may not be applicable in all circumstances. There may also be a need to adapt these strategies to the local environment.

In particular, it is appropriate to implement the following strategies and programmes aimed at reducing poverty in Uzbekistan:

1. It is necessary to develop and implement a national development strategy in Uzbekistan that includes measures to reduce poverty and increase the welfare of the population. The strategy promotes economic reforms, private sector development, job creation, and access to basic services.

2. A "local society and national economy" programme should be developed. This program is aimed at the development of local communities and the promotion of entrepreneurship at the local level.

3. It is desirable to introduce the "Social Protection and Active Social Services" program. This program is focused on improving the provision of social protection and social services to the population in need of social protection. It provides social benefits, medical care, education, and other social services.

4. It is necessary to develop the programme "Attracting International investments." This programme focuses on attracting foreign investments and developing foreign economic relations. It serves to create new jobs, foster technological development, and increase the competitiveness of the country's economy.

5. Development and implementation of the "inclusive education and employment" program. The purpose of this programme is to provide equal opportunities in education and employment for all citizens. Within the framework of the programme, special educational programmes are developed and activities are carried out to prepare and adapt people with disabilities to work.

The following directions for poverty alleviation in the country

We consider it appropriate to develop:

- the number of small businesses and private entrepreneurial entities in the population
- organization in proportion to the number of developed countries -approach indicators;
- organisation of small business and private business entities ensuring employment by creating new jobs through;

- a certain range of minimum necessities for life qualifications and skills of the population that cannot be satisfied formation, training, retraining, and vocational training;
- reforms on the organisation and development of entrepreneurship to continue;
- promotion and involvement in self-employment projects;
- giving benefits from social services.

Increasing the level of welfare of the population in Uzbekistan is strategic and important in terms of reducing poverty. For the poor, it is important to further develop small businesses and entrepreneurial activities in order to prevent an increase in the number of families.

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