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## Foreign Experiences of Poverty Alleviation and Opportunities to Use it in Our Country

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**Annotation:** This article examines the experience of foreign countries in reducing poverty and develops relevant proposals to improve the living standards of the population in Uzbekistan and lift them out of poverty.

**Key words:** Poverty, poverty rate, sustainable development, growth rates, poverty reduction concept, development strategy, business development, innovation, income, global problems, crises, social protection.

Today, the problem of poverty is one of the main problems facing not only our country, but the entire world community. Since 1993, October 17 has been celebrated as the International Day for Combating Poverty. Over the past 30 years, the countries of the world have effectively fought against poverty and managed to reduce this indicator significantly. According to the World Bank, in the 1990s, people living at the lowest level of poverty (\$1.9 a day) fell from 35% of the world's population to 8.4%. At the beginning of 2020, the number of such people was estimated at 689 million people, but the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the entire world. It has caused enormous damage to the economy and a sharp increase in poverty has been observed in the last 10 years. The global impact of the pandemic has made the fight against poverty even more urgent. In this regard, an intensive policy is being pursued in our country. President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev "Central and South Asia: regional interdependence. In his speech at the international conference on "Threats and Opportunities", he noted the following: "Most of the poor people in the whole world live in villages. Villagers also suffer from lack of basic amenities such as water supply, sanitation, electricity, and health care. The Global Food Policy - 2019 report presented by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) states these facts. The institute was founded in 1975, and its main activity is to develop strategies and solutions to reduce world poverty and end hunger and malnutrition. Regional and country programs of the Institute play an important role in the development of strategies for the development of agriculture and regular provision of food in many countries of the world. Initiatives to solve these problems give hope for significant socio-economic development in the region.

If the governments of the Central Asian countries can create conditions for regional integration, mutual trade and development of the private sector, along with economic development in the region, the local population's ability to become more competitive and healthy, and to have a full (balanced) diet will also increase." . In Uzbekistan, systematic work is being carried out by implementing the poverty reduction model. According to the World Poverty Clock, the share of the country's population living below the international poverty line decreased from 26.3 percent to 25 percent in 2019-2021 based on the \$3.2 per day criterion, and from 11 percent to 9 percent based on the \$1.9 per day criterion. It is known that the first goal of the national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development until 2030 is to reduce the level of poverty of the population in all places. On November 7, 2023, in cooperation with the Budget and Economic Reforms

Committee of the Senate and the Budget and Economic Reforms Committee of the Legislative Chamber, a roundtable discussion was organized on the topic "Introduction of effective mechanisms aimed at reducing poverty in Uzbekistan." As noted, systematic work on reducing poverty has been launched in Uzbekistan through the implementation of the national model. In particular, a new national model of taking into account low-income strata of the population and targeted support was implemented, the system of providing social services through the "Unified register of social protection" information system and the "Neighborhood social service" module was introduced. A system of job placement and vocational training of the population was created by involving the unemployed living in low-income families in training, vocational training and entrepreneurial activities. At the same time, the implementation of organized labor migration with the advance training of citizens going to work in today's in-demand professions and specialties in the receiving countries helps to increase the income of the families of labor migrants and reduce poverty in rural areas.

In addition, favorable conditions have been created to increase the level of providing comfortable housing to low-income residents. In each neighborhood, a list of women and young people who have been declared unemployed and expressed a desire to work or engage in entrepreneurship has been formed, and various professions and a mechanism for state reimbursement of 70% of the costs of entrepreneurship training courses was established. Training and activities are absolutely free for residents registered in "Women's Register", "Yoshlar Register" and "Temir Register". A system of practical assistance has been introduced for citizens who have completed training courses, from state registration as a business entity to setting up their own business. 300 billion soums of preferential loans and subsidies were allocated to entrepreneurs with land. In the last 3 years, 91,800 families with many children, disabled people who are unable to work, and single elderly people who have been disabled since childhood have been provided with housing and their living conditions have improved. At the briefing held at AOKA, the head of the information service of the Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Employment, Fakhridin Hayitov, gave information about the work done to achieve the target indicators for 2023 in the "Uzbekistan-2030" strategy. . In the decree of the head of our state dated September 11, 2023 "On the strategy of Uzbekistan - 2030" and the decision "On measures to implement the strategy of "Uzbekistan - 2030" in 2023 in a timely manner, a number of tasks are assigned to the Ministry of Poverty Reduction and Employment. defined. In the order and decision, priority tasks of the ministerial system are reflected in 37 items, of which 26 as the main executive and 11 as the co-executive. He participates in the development of 12 normative legal documents as the main executor, and in the development of 4 normative legal documents as a co-executor together with relevant agencies. Also, the ministry will develop 16 draft normative legal documents and 21 practical measures. By the end of this year, a number of positive results were achieved by establishing systematic cooperation with ministries and agencies on the development of 11 draft normative legal documents and 14 practical action plans, of which the ministry is the main executor.

A list of 1,200,000 poor families was created and entered into the "Online Mahalla" electronic platform. The mayor's assistants developed individual programs for lifting each family out of poverty and posted them on the "Online Mahalla" platform. In addition, the regulation on lifting families out of poverty was approved. By the end of the year, 127,500 families in our republic will be lifted out of poverty and the poverty level will be reduced to 12%. Due to the fact that the fight against poverty is a global issue, the UN General Assembly has announced decades of fight against poverty and is implementing relevant measures. The first decade included 1998-2007, and the second decade corresponded to 2008-2017. Now the Resolution covering the years 2018-2027 for the third decade has been adopted. This Resolution aims to implement effective and coordinated tasks to improve and strengthen the fight against poverty while maintaining the level of results achieved in the previous decade. Based on this, many countries have developed plans to completely get rid of poverty. In particular, countries such as USA, China, South Korea, Pakistan, Bangladesh have developed a plan to completely get rid of poverty in this short period and are successfully implementing it.

The leading countries also solved this problem at the first stage of their development by implementing complex measures, ensuring the mobilization of forces at the state level. Here, let's share the experience of countries that have made drastic historical changes in this direction. In the mid-60s of the last century, even in the USA, which has a great economic power in the world, the medical and educational system in the villages was very behind. As a result, the difference between cities and villages has increased dramatically, and the poverty rate has reached more than 22 percent. When the United States failed to solve this problem by its own forces, it was recognized as the only way to fight against poverty with the comprehensive involvement of state resources. In 1964, the "Great Society" program was developed at the initiative of the thirty-sixth President of the USA, L. Johnson. The main goals of this program are to eliminate poverty, develop villages, eliminate inequality and improve the environment. The Office of Economic Opportunity was established to coordinate education, employment, and vocational training programs. Also, this department fought poverty in rural areas by providing preferential loans to those who want to start their own business. Its funds are directed to housing and training migrant workers working in agriculture. A key part of this program was the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, which for the first time mandated the government to support schools with a majority of students from low-income families. Funding for 60 primary and secondary schools has been increased and directed to regions with low development of qualified personnel. As a result, the percentage of Americans living in poverty fell from 20 percent to 12 percent in 10 years. Also, health insurance programs for the elderly and low-income families were established in 1965, eventually giving all seniors access to health care, and thereby reducing the poverty rate among them to about 10 percent (well below the poverty rate for the population as a whole). In the 1970s, South Korea, which has become a developed country, had a very high level of poverty. All the forces of the country were mobilized for industrialization, and the villages began to face backwardness. At that time, about 60 percent of the country's population lived in villages. In 1970, South Korean President Park Chung-hee adopted the "Movement for a New Village" program. At the first stage of the program, the state gave each village the opportunity to determine its own development, and construction materials were allocated for the construction of infrastructure facilities. Based on the opinion of the village elders, attention is paid to the construction of a school in one village, a road or other facilities in another. When the first results of the program were evaluated in 1972, it was found that the new policy was successfully implemented in half of the total villages, i.e. 16,600. This is explained by the fact that at that time, the attempt to rely on the elders in the villages did not justify itself. In order to train the new leaders of the villages, the "Academy of Strengthening Families in the Villages" was established, later it was renamed the "Academy of New Village Leaders". In 1972, the position of "Responsible for the New Village" was established in the secretariat of the President of the country, and "Committees to support the New Village Movement" were formed at all levels of government. New village departments have been established in a number of responsible ministries. By 1974, private enterprises, including enterprises that are part of the Chebol financial-industrial corporations, began to organize "Committees to support the new rural movement". In the second half of the 1970s, the "Movement for a New Village" became a nationwide movement and was considered one of the social factors of economic growth. On February 25, 2021, the President of the People's Republic of China, Xi Jinping, announced: "China's fight against poverty has won a decisive victory, and almost 100 million people have been pulled out of this quagmire in the past 8 years." He noted that 98.99 million people living in rural areas have been lifted out of poverty in the last 8 years, 832 districts of the list of poor districts have adopted the "Head Start" program, which is designed to give the children of low-income families the first necessary skills before entering the first grade. Later, the Higher Education Act was signed, allowing children from low-income families to attend college with scholarships and student loans. 61 and 128 thousand left the village. Since the beginning of anti-poverty policies in the late 1970s, 770 million people living in rural areas have left the ranks of the poor. There are three main factors: First, the strong leadership of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). China is a socialist country. Since 2012, the government has selected 255,000 labor teams and more than 3 million agricultural experts to work in poverty-stricken areas across the

country in "anti-poverty areas." They climbed the highest mountains, traveled the most dangerous roads, visited the remotest villages, lived in the poorest homes and inspired people to take action to eradicate poverty. They were taught that "I must fight against poverty as a member of the Communist Party." The second is to promote a people-oriented approach. The motto of the party is "The way to run the country starts with enriching the people", and it is always on the side of the people, takes the people's well-being as an important indicator of efficiency, and focuses on meeting the basic needs of the poor. Over the past eight years, the government has invested 1.6 trillion yuan in this direction. 710 billion for microfinancing to combat poverty. yuan and 668.8 billion for refinancing. More than 100,000 yuan were allocated. Poverty is a chronic disease of human society and an obstacle to global development and governance. Since China's reform and opening-up policy, 770 million poor people have been lifted out of poverty, which now accounts for more than 70% of the world's wealthy population. China achieved this result 10 years ahead of the deadline specified in the UN's 2030 poverty reduction and sustainable development program. Based on the experience of the developed countries, which have achieved positive results in practice, in recent years, a number of decrees and decisions have been adopted in our country on the initiative of our honorable President to eliminate poverty. In particular, in order to ensure the implementation of the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 26, 2020 "On measures to fundamentally update the state policy on economic poverty reduction" and in order to ensure the implementation of this decree, on March 26, 2020 the Republic of Uzbekistan "Economic Development and the decisions of the Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Organization of its System Organizations" were adopted. In these documents, the objectives of improving the business environment, reducing poverty in the country through self-employment were defined.

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