



## Result of Ongoing Reforms in Social Support of the Population of New Uzbekistan

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**Annotation:** The article presents the problems of overcoming poverty in a market economy, as well as the effectiveness of the ongoing social policy. The tasks of effectively overcoming poverty using new methods are also considered. The article also talks about the development of entrepreneurship and family business in mahallas.

**Keywords:** social policy, economic development, entrepreneurship, unemployment, family business, ministry of poverty, employment, mahalla, jobs

The problem of overcoming poverty in a market economy is a natural phenomenon inherent in all countries of the world. However, social inequality and the low standard of living of the population turn out to be one of the main factors hindering socio-cultural modernization in the countries. The most correct understanding of the term poverty is determined not only by low material (property) well-being, but also by limited opportunities in the labor market, in healthcare and education, and by insufficient protection of the population from various kinds of socio-economic shocks.

In Uzbekistan, the state seeks to increase the effectiveness of the ongoing social policy aimed at improving the quality of human capital and improving the standard of living of people. Nevertheless, poverty issues remain relevant for the country: 12-15% of the population is in a state of poverty.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of April 3, 2020 “On additional measures to support the population, sectors of the economy and business entities during the coronavirus pandemic”, the Ministry for Support of the Mahalla and Family of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its territorial divisions were instructed to closely cooperate with citizens’ self-government bodies and ensure targeting assignment of social benefits and material assistance.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 3, 2020 “On additional measures to support the population, economic sectors and business entities during the coronavirus pandemic” No. DP-5978



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An accounting system was introduced through the formation of lists of needy families “temir daftar” (“iron notebook”). In Uzbekistan, poverty estimates are officially carried out by the State Committee on Statistics based on the results of annual (quarterly) household surveys (a sample of 10,000 households per year) and the Ministry for Support of Mahalla and Family based on the results of registering needy families in the “iron notebook”. According to the Ministry for Support of the Mahalla and Family of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as of November 15, 2020, about 2.5 million citizens are included in the list of “temir daftar”, which is 7.2% of the population.

The level of absolute poverty has been determined by the State Statistics Committee since 2001 according to the methodology of the World Bank based on the criterion of food consumption of 2100 kcal per person per day. According to the results of the household budget survey for 2001-2019, the poverty rate decreased from 27.5% to 11.0%.

Overcoming poverty in the country, first of all, depends on economic development, the availability of a sufficient number and availability of jobs, increasing the income of the population, the possibility of obtaining education, the availability of medical services, public infrastructure, high-quality drinking water supply, and the environment. At the same time, as the experience of countries successfully overcoming poverty shows, it is impossible to eliminate poverty without a comprehensive synchronous development of social, economic, cultural areas of human life. In this regard, the main goal of the socio-economic policy of our country is to increase jobs and reduce poverty.<sup>2</sup>

Through vocational training, promoting entrepreneurship, 1 million people have been lifted out of poverty. Over the past year, about 200 thousand business entities were created, the activities of 10 thousand were expanded and the production capacity of 11 thousand enterprises was restored. However, at a time when poverty reduction indicators have improved nationwide, unfortunately, the situation remains unchanged in Navoin, Surkhardarya and Fergana regions. In a number of districts and cities, the developed employment programs do not take into account the available opportunities. On this occasion, at the video conference chaired by the head of state, plans were considered to ensure employment and support for small businesses this year. The main factor in reducing poverty is providing the population with income-generating work, therefore, as part of the administrative reform, five departments responsible for reducing poverty were transformed into a single system.

The new ministry has been provided with all organizational and financial possibilities. From now on, both the introduction of accounting for labor resources and unemployment, as well as employment support, and the development of entrepreneurship in mahallas will be carried out within the framework of one ministry. Responsible persons were tasked with carefully developing and approving an employment program for 2023 by district. The head of state gave a direction to which attention should be paid and noted that, first of all, in order to further stimulate family entrepreneurship, the scale of financial support would be expanded. In 2022, about 10 trillion soums were allocated for this in soft loans. And this year, 12 trillion soums will be allocated for the family business program and the maximum amount of such loans will be increased.

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<sup>2</sup> Uzakov K.P «Kambag'allikni qisqartirishda aholi bandligini ta'minlash masalalari». Academic Research in Educational Sciences VOLUME 2 | ISSUE 10 | 2021 ISSN: 2181-1385 / Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF) 2021: 5.723 Directory Indexing of International Research Journals-CiteFactor 2020-21: 0.89 / DOI: 10.24412/2181-1385-2021-10-579-594



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Agriculture is another important source of employment. For 2 years, more than 200 thousand hectares of land have been distributed among the population, which is more than the total area of cotton and grain fields in the Samarkand region. However, on the ground, these works are organized randomly, and the cultivation of products is not carried out by the plantation method. In this regard, the President of the Republic instructed the responsible persons to allocate plots for the population in places and grow products in demand on the market on them.

It was noted that by effectively using these lands, it is possible to produce products worth 1 billion dollars. As you know, the head of state announced in his Address that regions and cities will be divided into five categories depending on their economic potential. And also, at the meeting it was decided that in the regions of the fourth and fifth categories, work to reduce poverty will be organized in a new way. So, at the first stage, the “Iron Notebook, Youth Notebook and Women’s Notebook” will be merged into a single system and a single digital passport will be developed for each family, at the second stage, individual programs will be developed for each family to get out of poverty, at the third stage vocational training and entrepreneurship. For these purposes, the creation of 300 microcenters has begun in mahallas. The President of the Republic emphasized the importance of increasing the number of such centers and creating unemployed conditions for crafts and entrepreneurship. The Ministry of Poverty Reduction and Employment was instructed to develop an entrepreneurship development program for each district.

Considering that Uzbekistan is actually only developing comprehensive approaches to poverty alleviation, it is extremely important to study international experience in the fight against poverty, implement best practices and solutions, taking into account the specifics of Uzbekistan. International experience in eliminating poverty is being actively studied. This work will form a methodological basis for conducting a comprehensive assessment of poverty in the country, determining the criteria for classifying people as needy.

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