



POVERTY AND FACTORS CAUSING IT

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ABSTRACT: - The article reveals the level of study of the concept of poverty and poverty, its causes, economic and social factors. Poverty reduction is described as a process inextricably linked with factors such as unemployment and poverty.

KEYWORDS: Poverty, poverty, the poor, underprivileged, standard of living, state program.

INTRODUCTION

A person's lack of choices and opportunities throughout his life, the presence of obstacles to full participation in society, in addition to feeding and clothing his/her family, getting an education or receiving treatment in a hospital, it is manifested in the lack of employment opportunities that allow to operate in a certain field or to earn income, as well as limited access to credit. Also, poverty is defined as the social marginalization, helplessness and helplessness of people, households and communities in the face of dangers (From the

UN Economic Commission for Europe "Handbook on Poverty Measurement", New York, Geneva, 2017). Based on the above definitions and methodologies, the stratum of the population whose total income (or expenditure) does not reach the defined poverty threshold based on the methodology for determining poverty adopted separately is called poor, The stratum that cannot meet the basic needs for living can be recognized as a beggarly population.

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One of the important components of human security is defined as freedom from poverty, freedom from fear, and living with a sense of self-worth. Threats to people are for their survival (physical exploitation, torture, persecution, death), for livelihood (unemployment, health, danger, food shortage, etc.) and in order to know one's worth (restriction of human rights, inequality, segregation (a form of racial discrimination), exclusion, discrimination, etc.) is considered a threat. Experiencing poverty and poverty is an economic threat to a person and indicates that his/her economic security is not ensured. Therefore, the fight against poverty and poverty and their reduction is one of the important areas of ensuring personal economic security.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In the scientific literature, poverty is an indicator of the economic condition of a person or social groups who do not have the opportunity to meet the minimum needs necessary to get married, maintain the ability to work, and continue the continuity of generations, it is defined as a characteristic that reflects the economic conditions of the inability of a social group or an individual to meet the minimum needs necessary for life. Poverty is a relative concept and depends on the general standard of living in each society. According to the deprivation approach, the concept of poverty includes not only the inability to meet the minimum necessities of life and the lack of income, but also conditions such as the lack of access to quality nutrition, education and health services, and the lack of adequate housing conditions.

Although poverty is a phenomenon common to every society, its level and extent varies. Determining the level of poverty is also

defined within specific approaches in different countries. Because the countries' economic development, resources, historical values, lifestyle, national views, culture and traditions are different. This differentiation also leads to differentiation of poverty. Therefore, depending on the level of income achieved and the structure of the economy, poverty in each country acquires its own characteristics. The problem of poverty emerges through the composition and level of consumption. This problem is explained by the consumption limit. In particular, the determination of the minimum level of consumption, its norms and approaches to it cause the scale of the problem of poverty. It is necessary to take into account the following circumstances when determining the level of poverty:

1. Each country has its own goals and objectives when determining the level of poverty. While some countries aim to improve the quality of life, others consider it important to lift people out of poverty, and some consider it important to prevent the decline in living standards.
2. Based on the level of development of the national economy of different countries, it determines the minimum standard of living. In this case, the poverty criteria defined in one country may not be correct for another.
3. The protection of the disadvantaged is carried out within their capabilities and under the influence of state support, in the form of a mixture of self-sufficiency and need for assistance.
4. Poverty standards are defined. These norms are formed according to the level of development of the economy. The established norm determines the minimum living wage based on supply possibilities, not consumption.

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The specific aspect of determining the level of poverty in Uzbekistan is that it takes into account the fact that a person cannot provide himself with the necessary consumer goods, and that he would not be able to do it if he wanted to. Because it is natural that a member of society does not have enough income according to his/her social status. Moreover, the economic situation and situation do not allow them. At the same time, some social groups do not have the opportunity to adapt the old type of activity to new conditions. Or, people in certain professions will no longer need the product of labor for the structure and level of consumption of the newly emerging economy. As a result, such subjects face poverty. The level of poverty is strongly influenced by the structural structure of the economy and the sectors of production. The majority of the population will become impoverished until the old economic structure is replaced by a new one and economic activity is created. It is very difficult to get out of poverty. Such an effect may also occur as a result of the structure of regional networks. As mentioned above, poverty is defined under different criteria. These criteria change with the development of the economy. In the most difficult economic conditions, the minimum of living is mainly focused on maintaining the vitality of a person. The criterion in such conditions is mainly focused on the level of consumption of food products. Because of the current economic situation in the country and the relatively small amount of gross domestic product, there is a serious shortage of consumer goods. For example, the decades-long war in Afghanistan completely destroyed production. The majority of the population is not only poor, but has become impoverished.

There will also be factors that cause poverty, the impact of which will have different importance on the well-being of social groups. Factors causing poverty include:

1. During the pandemic, there is a sharp decrease in the volume of production and a reduction in the income of subjects, which initially expands the ranks of the poor;
2. The inconsistency between the totalitarian economic mechanism and the economic mechanisms being formed under the conditions of the new Uzbekistan has a negative effect on economic growth and reduces material supply;
3. Initial capital accumulation leads to unfair appropriation of income in one area by those in another area, a sharp decrease in the income of certain groups, and it becomes the capital of others;
4. Immaturity of market types and lack of resources reduces employment and increases the number of unemployed, and unemployment becomes a risk of poverty;
5. Budget funds needed to provide social assistance to the needy will be lacking, as its income will decrease;
6. The rapid growth of prices relative to income, the emergence of inflationary conditions, expands the ranks of the poor at the expense of fixed income earners.

The analysis of the risk of poverty in Uzbekistan shows that at first the cyclical risk of economic decline was the priority, then the risk of unemployment came to the fore. The risk of loss of work ability and natural disasters was transient. In the current period, unemployment has retained its place as the main risk. Poverty is inversely proportional to the level of the economy. There are many poor people in countries with weak economies, but they are a minority in countries with strong economies.

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CONCLUSION

There is a permanent and temporary form of poverty. Permanence is when people stay in poverty for a long time, while transitivity means that people fall into poverty from time to time. Permanent poverty has a chronic character, while transitory poverty is cyclical, that is, it appears when the economic situation is unfavorable, and disappears when the economic situation becomes favorable. In economically weak countries, poverty is permanent, but in developed economies, it is temporary. While income inequality is a hallmark of a market system, the presence of the poor in that system is an objective phenomenon. Therefore, poverty cannot be eradicated, but its extent can be reduced. Poverty should not be understood only as a lack of consumption. It is also characterized by lack of skills and poor health.

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