



ENSURING THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE POPULATION AND GETTING OUT OF POVERTY THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS

Sadriev Sayfiddin Najmiddinovich

Master's Student Of Small Business And Private Entrepreneurship Organization (Business
Innovations And Entrepreneurship) At The Higher School Of Business And
Entrepreneurship Under The Ministry Of Economic Development And Poverty Alleviation,
Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: - The article reveals the role of private entrepreneurship and small business in reducing poverty. The state policy on raising the standard of living of the population suffering from poverty and providing stable living conditions and its social consequences are analyzed. The essence of poverty is revealed as a process closely related to social risks such as unemployment and low income.

KEYWORDS: Poverty, standard of living, global development, private entrepreneurship, small business, consumer basket, subsistence minimum, growth point, unemployment, low income, government program.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is one of the biggest problems in the world, and its causes and consequences are not limited to the solution of one country. Efforts to improve the standard of living and stabilize the life of the people suffering from

poverty and its consequences, and to provide them with the necessary conditions, are becoming one of the urgent issues in the center of attention of the world community.

In the conditions of rapidly growing socio-economic development, the level of poverty

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among certain strata of justice is increasing day by day. In particular, 10% of Jadonda Adol, i.e. 700 mln. A person will organize the fair of African and Asian countries. 17.2% of them are village fairs. The fact that poverty cannot be completely eliminated by ensuring the employment of Adolini, the fact that 8% of the working Adolini live in poverty indicates that the socio-economic situation in African and Asian countries is not good.

According to the conducted researches, the poverty level in Uzbekistan is about 12-15% of the total population of the country, i.e. 4-5 million. in organizing a person. This is 4-5 million. the daily income of the population does not exceed 10-13 thousand soums, especially if a family owns a car and cattle, at least 70% of the family income is spent on treatment when someone in the family is seriously ill.

In order to solve such problems and establish a system that regulates relations in order to achieve economic development in general, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 26, 2020 "On the organization of the activities of the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its system organizations" No. P[^]-4653[^] The Ministry of Economy and Industry of Uzbekistan was reorganized as the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation. Research shows that in order to determine the criterion of poverty, first of all, it is required to determine the legal basis of the "consumption basket". Determining and introducing the "consumption basket" and "minimum of living", which are of great importance in determining the amount of allowances and pensions, it has become a vital necessity to specify the indicators and norms of these indices, which are the basis of the internal

policy of each state, in the conditions of advanced development. It is known that the concept of "consumption basket" is used to determine the standard of living of the population, that is, a set of goods and services that provide a certain level of consumption. In international practice, there are statistical, sociological, resource, and normative methods of calculating the living wage. The composition of the minimum living wage is set differently in different countries. For example, the "consumer basket" includes 300 goods and services in AKTTT, 475 names in Germany, 350 names in England, and 156 names in Russia. "Consumer basket" can be divided into three main components - food, non-food and services. The share of the amount of food in it determines the standard of living of the population. In our country, the majority of the population has a high demand for food products in the "consumer basket". In order to eliminate this share and to increase the amount of non-food products and services in the "consumer basket", a number of tasks were assigned to relevant organizations and institutions. In this, the main attention was paid to teaching people to entrepreneurship, effective use of existing opportunities. For the same purpose, the most effective way to increase the income of the people should be to get the people out of the state and mood of poverty, ensure their employment, and direct them to entrepreneurship.

Today, in 2021-2030, a strategy for reducing poverty has been developed in Uzbekistan, and this strategy is planned to be implemented in two stages - short and long (2021-2025) and long-term (2026-2030). This within the framework of the issues provided for in the steps, it is determined to achieve the following target indicators:

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- to achieve permanent employment of the poor, with step-by-step implementation of more than 100,000 jobs per year for people who cannot compete on equal terms in the labor market;
- registration of 50,000 people of the poor and righteous strata who want to be busy, to start their activities, to allocate subsidies for the purchase of industrial weapons and other purposes;
- providing the employment of 50,000 poor and honest people with the help of starting the activity of microcredits in the direction chosen at the moment to equip the poor and honest stratum with vocational, foreign language and entrepreneurship skills.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In order to reduce poverty, first of all, attention should be paid to reducing the level of unemployment. In this regard, conducting an active and effective policy that encourages those who cannot help themselves, attracting the resources of the society and the private sector for these purposes will have a great effect. In the conditions of modern development, a large part of the world's population is living in poverty, which is considered the most severe level of poverty, in the conditions of the acute shortage of food reserves and sources of income necessary to ensure the sustainable functioning of the human body. The level of poverty creates a sharp shortage of daily necessary reserves at the level of food and drinking water security. In addition to these problems, the lack of access to services such as education and health care, social isolation and disconnection from the community expands the spectrum of social problems.

If the opportunities for participation of the poor in production activities are expanded,

this will ensure their participation in the processes of economic growth as workers or entrepreneurs. For this, first of all, it is necessary to address the problem of lack of necessary knowledge and skills.

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