



FACTORS CAUSING POVERTY AND MECHANISMS OF THEIR REDUCTION

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Abstract:

The mechanism of poverty formation is a complex and dynamic process. Currently, there is no complete theory of research on the factors that form poverty. This article examines the theoretical aspects of poverty-causing factors. Today, various factors causing poverty are analyzed: economic factors, individual factors, social factors, geographical factors, etc.

Keywords: Poverty, development, human capital, socio-economic factors, well-being, scientific competence.

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Introduction

In the socio-economic conditions of any society and society poverty in life is considered one of the factors hindering socio-economic development and a threat to social security and limiting the full satisfaction of the needs of millions of citizens is a determining factor. In recent years, the decrease in the level of poverty of the population is mainly a factor affecting the level of social and economic development of the society in the future, in the quality of the level of well-being of the population. First of all, the problem of poverty should be defined based on simple and almost obvious factors. Secondly, it is important to study not the parameters of poverty, but the causes of its origin. We can see that in any society there are factors that cause poverty in one way or another. The causes of poverty or poverty can be completely different from one country to another. It should be noted that the generally accepted causes of poverty are not only external factors, but there are also internal factors that can affect the person himself. In our opinion, three points of view on the problem of poverty can be given. The first perspective is "social" - poor education, single-parent families, discrimination, low wages and benefits, high dependency on social protection. It is appropriate to deal with the factors that

cause this situation at the government level, and in this process, it is necessary to deal with the causes of poverty. Here, it is appropriate for the government to develop a clear social policy aimed at health care, primary education, social protection mechanisms for the poor, targeting of social protection, formation and promotion of entrepreneurial skills in the population. It should be noted that providing the poor with food and basic goods cannot solve the problem. Another perspective on the problem of poverty is personal vices such as apathy, unwillingness to work, alcoholism and drug addiction. Unfortunately, such situations occur in any country, regardless of the social and economic development of the society. The third point of view is that some countries have to constantly struggle with poverty due to their geographical location and susceptibility to climate disasters.

Changes in the scale and distribution of unequal incomes among different groups of the population, determining the factors specific to certain cities (countries) and developing targeted measures to reduce poverty are important in solving the problem. It follows that the quality of life that can be provided by the state characterizes not only the life of an individual, but also the life of the entire society, which should exercise technical control over not only social, but also labor, living and working conditions.

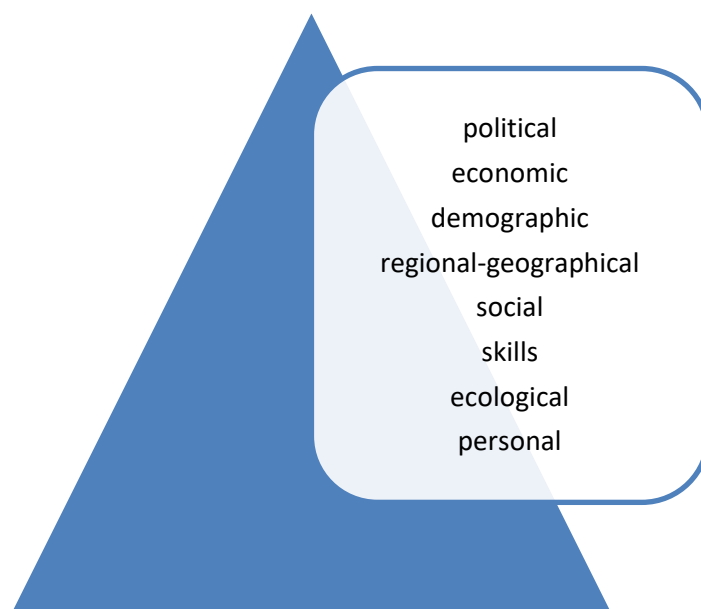


Figure 1. Factors causing poverty

In Uzbekistan, at the beginning of 2020, at the initiative of the President, for the first time, the concept of poverty, identification of poor families, and their targeted support were noted as a priority direction of reforms. Since the country has not developed a national criterion for determining poverty, various methods, expert analyzes, and international normative measurements are used to assess its level. It should be noted that the level of poverty found by the State Statistics Committee through a household survey is almost never used in practice. The poverty rate in Uzbekistan at the beginning of 2020 was 13-15 percent, 4-5 million. made up the population. This indicator is almost 1.0 million in the conditions of the coronavirus pandemic. increased per person.

The main causes of poverty, forecasting and macroeconomics.

According to the results of surveys conducted by the research institute, the first place is the relatively low family income (26.3%) and the presence of unemployed people (24.4%). Families with many children (14.9%), elderly people with limited economic activity, needing help (1.8%), families who

have lost their breadwinners (7.5%), families with chronic disabilities (10.1%). Currently, among the poor, the number of families who have lost their breadwinners is 155,000, the number of low-income families with more than one child is 81,000, and the number of elderly people living alone is 16,000. According to the results of the survey, 33.0% of the poor receive benefits and financial assistance, 14.6% of families with 2 children, 16.2% of families with 4 or more children, 10.3% of pensioners in the family, 6.2 percent of disabled and chronically ill families are families with labor migration abroad. In terms of employment, the share of unemployed people in low-income families was 75.5%. It should be noted that the level of specialized knowledge of these unemployed people is relatively low. 97.0% of low-income families who participated in the general survey had secondary education, and 1.4% had higher education. That is why it is important to train unemployed people from poor families and arouse their interest in entrepreneurship. According to the data of the State Statistics Committee, the level of poverty in rural areas is higher than in cities, and in reducing poverty, the main attention should be focused on improving the situation in the districts. According to the household questionnaire, there is a difference between the regions in terms of the poverty level.

The difference in the level of economic growth between the same regions is also greatly influenced by the abundance of natural resources and the abundance of production zones, and the relationship between local economic growth and the transmission mechanism is studied. , it was concluded. The results show that the abundance of natural resources is mainly achieved by reducing investments and opening up to the outside world. Mechanisms such as liberalization, the level of scientific research and education, and a slight increase in corruption are having a negative impact on today's economic growth. There have been many studies conducted by scientists on the mechanism of poverty. Rich theoretical achievements have a deeper understanding, but the following questions are still on many people's minds: First, are the researches conducted on the mechanism of the formation of poverty still ongoing or is the complete theoretical system not formed? The results of the existing research are only interpreted from different angles, and one or more aspects of the cause are taken into account to reveal poverty at different levels. Secondly, it can be argued that research on the mechanisms of existing poverty revolves around the lack of internal capabilities and the external income of poor individuals.

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