



THE SIGNIFICANCE AND FACTORS OF POVERTY REDUCTION IN KASHKADARYA

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the work is to develop scientific and practical recommendations for reducing poverty in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the context of the transition to market relations. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, where there is a high natural population growth, an important factor in reducing poverty is the solution of the problems of employment of the able-bodied population. In this regard, the full restoration of industrial, construction, transport enterprises, communication institutions in cities and the development of the non-state, private sector, farming, the restoration of traditional and the development of new branches of agricultural production in the village, as well as the promotion of self-employment, microfinance for the poor and the provision of credit to entrepreneurs will contribute to solving the problems of employment of the unemployed able-bodied population of the republic and at the same time reducing the level of poverty of the population.

KEYWORDS: *poverty reduction, Uzbekistan, solving the problems of employment of the unemployed, able-bodied population*

INTRODUCTION

The main specificity of poverty in Uzbekistan is that urban residents suffer from it more than the rural population; and this leads to mass migration to the countryside. In some urban areas, one in two faces poverty. Despite the relatively low number of the poor - 11% of the population - the standard of living in Uzbekistan remains at a low level.

Three more characteristics can be identified in the context of poverty in Uzbekistan. First, we are talking about the use of child labor. Although the Uzbek authorities have officially banned this practice, it persists in the regions. Secondly, about the monopolization of the domestic market of consumer goods. In certain sectors of the economy, natural, state monopolies and cartel agreements are common. All of them contribute to the creation of artificial scarcity. Thirdly, the quality of education in the country is at a relatively low level. Of the 504,000 teachers, 60,000 have only secondary specialized education, and 190,000 have no qualification category. Because of this, national education leaves much to be desired.

Kashkadarya is one of the regions of our Republic with unique socio-economic characteristics, and it is distinguished by the abundance of mineral and natural resources.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoev noted: "...Kashkadarya region occupies an important place in the development of Uzbekistan with its high economic potential, developed industry and agriculture. Today, 70% of natural gas, 78% of oil, 80% of gas condensate, more than 13% of grain, and more than 14% of cotton are produced in the region[1].

The regions of Guzor, Nishon, Mirishkor, Mubarak, Koson districts of the region are rich in hydrocarbon resources - gas and oil. Also, there are 71 mineral raw material deposits identified in the region, these deposits are located in Kitab (26), Dehkanabad (8), Chirakchi (6), Guzor (5), Koson (5), Qamashi (5). located in Shahrisabz (4), Yakkabog (3), Karshi city (3), Nishan (3) and Mubarak (1) districts. These mines contain 409.6 thousand tons of manganese ore, lithium with a 55-year reserve, 2719.1 thousand tons of glass raw materials, 854.0 thousand tons of porcelain stone, 2869583.0 thousand tons of mineral salts, 200.8 thousand tons of bromine, 20046 thousand tons of agro-ore raw materials, 161.0 thousand tons of mineral paints, 403.8 tons of marble onyx, 261393.0 thousand tons of cement raw materials, 15573.4 thousand cubic meters of natural decorative stones, 3029.7 thousand cubic meters of construction stones, 10335, 5,000 cubic meters of cut stones,



8,862,000 tons of limestone, 17,835,000 cubic meters of expanded clay raw materials, 44,975,500 cubic meters of brick and tile raw materials, 18,693,200 tons of gypsum, 3,657,000 tons of borsit and other mineral raw materials were found. .

Despite its rich raw material and mineral resources, natural opportunities, potential of labor resources of Kashkadarya region, there is a decline in many economic indicators. In particular, as it was noted at the meeting of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 13, 2020, dedicated to the comprehensive development of Kashkadarya region, "...Kashkadarya is not living up to its potential, it is far behind many regions of our country. This land has great potential. But the state of its economy and social spheres is completely incompatible with this. Gross regional product per capita is one of the lowest indicators in our country"[2].

Based on this, it is appropriate to analyze and study the economic mechanism of poverty reduction in Kashkadarya region, which is one of the current socio-economic problems.

METHODOLOGY

The methodological and theoretical basis of the study was publications, speeches, decrees, resolutions of the President, works of scientists and specialists from far and near abroad on poverty issues.

The information base of the study was the literature on this issue, the data of the State Committee on Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the data of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

When performing the work, specific economic and statistical methods of analysis were widely used: methods of statistical groupings, time series, comparative analysis, etc.

Literature Review

According to economists T. Akhmedov and Sh. Otaboev, the natural and economic potential of the district (city) is divided into 13 groups (economic potential, social potential, budget potential, entrepreneurial potential, investment potential, infrastructure potential, mineral and raw material potential, land resources, water resources, demographic and labor potential, tourism potential, innovative potential, geographical location and climate), it is appropriate to divide, evaluate and analyze [3].

RESULTS

The potential of economic development and efficiency of the regions of Kashkadarya region was analyzed according to 5 indicators.

According to the results of the analysis, according to this criterion, Mubarak, Karshi city, Mirishkor, Nishon, Guzor districts were included in the regions with "high potential", while Qamashi, Yakkabog', Chirakchi, Dehkanabad districts and the city of Shahrisabz were recorded as "low potential" regions (1 -table). According to the conducted research, it was observed that Nishon, Karshi city, Kasbi, Kitab, Mubarak districts have "high potential", Qamashi, Yakkabog', Shahrisabz, Chiraqi districts and Shahrisabz city have "low potential" according to 4 indicators of investment activity potential.

The cities of Mubarak, Karshi and Shahrisabz, Dehganabad, Guzor districts are the leaders among the regions of the region in terms of financial potential due to the fact that they have large and numerous tax-paying entities, while Kasbi, Kitab, Chiraqi, Qamashi, Karshi districts have low indicators according to this criterion.

According to the 4 indicators analyzed according to the criterion of external economic activity, it was observed that Karshi city, Karshi, Mubarak, Kasbi, Guzor districts have high potential, while Koson, Yakkabog, Nishon, Shahrisabz, Qamashi districts are among "low potential" regions.

According to the criteria of entrepreneurial activity, Karshi city, Mubarak, Mirishkor, Nishon districts and Shahrisabz city are regional regions with high potential, Kasbi, Guzor, Yakkabog, Qamashi, Chirakchi districts are among the regions with lower potential.

In Kashkadarya region, the volume of production of gross regional product (GDP) had an increasing trend during 2010-2014, and a decreasing trend was observed starting from 2015.



Although, compared to 2010-2015, from 2016, a downward trend was observed in the dynamics of changes in the gross domestic product (GDP) of Uzbekistan, from 2018, stable growth rates were achieved in the country, and in 2018-2019, this indicator was 5.1, respectively; It was 5.5 percent. In the dynamics of GNI of Kashkadarya region, the downward trend continued, and by 2019, the growth rate was only 1.4 percent. The downward trend in the region's GNP can be explained by the decrease in the production volume of large industrial enterprises in the oil and gas sector of the region.

When the GNI per capita indicator was analyzed in the course of the research, a growth trend was observed for this indicator in 2010-2014, and it reached 4.5% from -0.01% in 2010.

Since 2015, the downward trend of this indicator has been observed, and in 2020, the negative value of this indicator (-0.6 percent) was observed.

The share of the Kashkadarya region's economy in the GDP of Uzbekistan was 8.9 percent in 2010, and by 2019, this indicator was 7.1 percent (Figure 1).

In 2010, the share of industry (together with the construction sector) in the regional economy was 48.4 percent, the share of agriculture was 30.3 percent, and the share of the service sector was 21.3 percent. 1; 3.4; It was 26.5 percent.

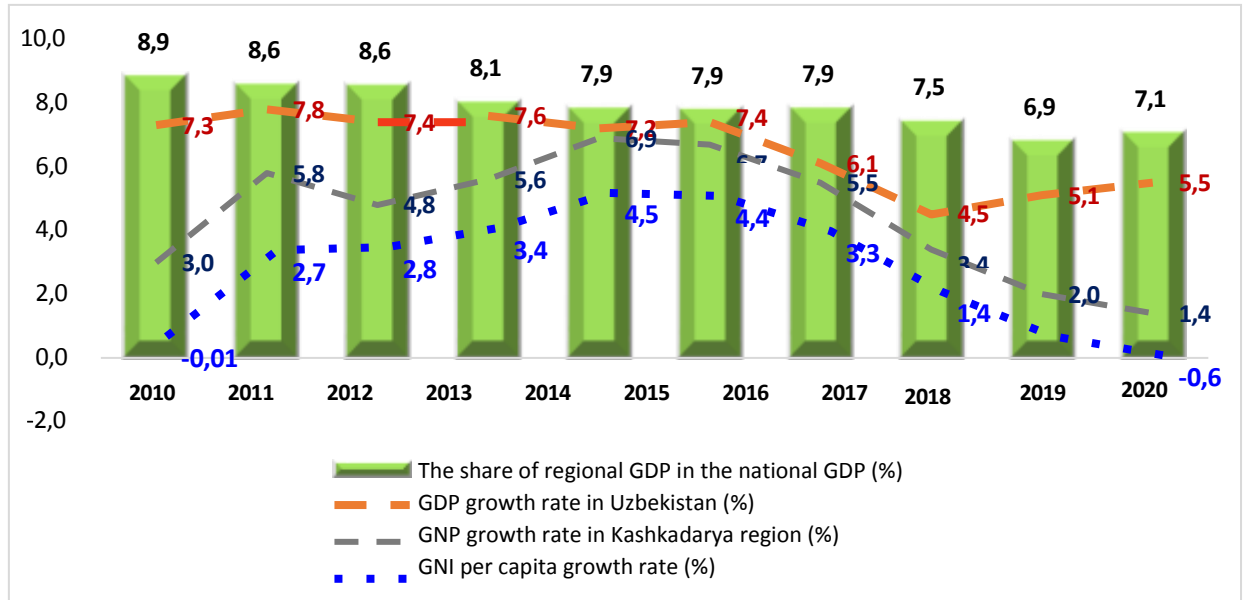


Table 1. Kashkadarya province district of (city). economic development and evaluation of performance results [4]

| Fog (city)s | With industrial output per capita ri | Consumer goods per capita production | Village per capita production of farm products | Per capita construction contract works | John services per head | Average price (0.2 * (2+3+4+5+6 rows)) | Final grade indicator |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> | <i>5</i> | <i>6</i> | <i>7</i> | <i>8</i> |
| Guzor | 0.2868 | 0.0111 | 0.5202 | 0.0800 | 0.0447 | 0.1638 | 0.2015 |
| Dehkanabad | 0.0395 | - | 0.5165 | 0.0907 | 0.0313 | 0.1113 | 0.0408 |
| Qamashi | 0.0038 | 0.0679 | 0.5917 | - | 0.0150 | 0.1327 | 0.1063 |
| Opposite | 0.0311 | 0.0994 | 0.6418 | 0.2692 | 0.0403 | 0.1549 | 0.1743 |
| Casing | 0.0200 | 0.1807 | 0.6138 | 0.2714 | 0.0513 | 0.1634 | 0.2006 |
| Book | 0.0087 | 0.1260 | 0.5629 | 0.1644 | 0.0444 | 0.1398 | 0.1281 |
| Mirishkor | 0.0214 | 0.0752 | 1.0000 | 0.1539 | 0.0586 | 0.2197 | 0.3729 |
| Blessed | 1.0000 | 0.1449 | 0.9595 | 0.5240 | 0.1634 | 0.4243 | 1.0000 |
| Target | 0.2011 | 0.0476 | 0.6815 | 0.0498 | 0.0734 | 0.1862 | 0.2703 |
| Profession | 0.0031 | 0.0318 | 0.7084 | 0.0800 | 0.0092 | 0.1487 | 0.1554 |
| A lamp | - | 0.0339 | 0.5248 | 0.0683 | - | 0.1117 | 0.0421 |
| Shahrisabz t | 0.0108 | 0.2443 | 0.5317 | 0.0344 | 0.0532 | 0.1574 | 0.1821 |
| necklace | 0.0078 | 0.1629 | 0.4526 | 0.1340 | 0.0390 | 0.1249 | 0.0824 |
| Opposite sh | 0.1181 | 1.0000 | - | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 0.2636 | 0.5076 |
| Shahrisabz sh | 0.0331 | 0.3788 | 0.0747 | 0.3069 | 0.0604 | 0.0980 | - |



In Kashkadarya region, in 2010, the volume of products produced in the canoat sector made up 13.0% of the total industry of Uzbekistan, by 2020, the share of the region's industry in the republic's industry decreased to 6.2% (Fig. 2).



1- Picture. GNP of Kashkadarya region, GNP growth indicators per capita and the share of GNP of the region in the GDP of the Republic [5]

When analyzing the growth indicators of the industry in the region, it is possible to observe instability in the indicators.

In 2011, the industry of Kashkadarya region decreased by 2.5% compared to 2010, by 2011 it increased by 4.4%, and in 2013 it decreased by 1.2%.

From 2014 to 2019, the industry showed a growth trend and recorded its highest growth rate (8.3 percent) in 2019. However, by 2020, the volume of products produced in the regional industry decreased by 5.7% compared to 2019. During the research, it was determined that Mubarak, Mirishkor, Karshi, Dehqonabad, Shahrisabz cities have "high potential", while Nishon, Kasbi, Koson district, Shahrisabz, Chirakchi districts have "low potential".

Based on the information presented in Table 1, if we dwell in detail on the common methods of determining poverty, we can divide them into monetary and non-monetary methods. The monetary method is measured by the amount of all the incomes of consumers, households, or the amount of consumption expenses spent to satisfy their needs, that is, the material needs that determine the standard of living. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPPI) is widely used and to some extent complementary. These two indicators show themselves as convenient instruments and serve as a basis for making economic and political decisions by the state.

In 2010, Kashkadarya region's value was 0.95 points and it ranked 5th among the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Table 2).



Table 2. Republic regions main macroeconomic indicators assessment

| Areas | John per head right coming GNP | | | | John per head right the size of the incoming industry | | | | John per head right incoming consumer goods | | | | John per head right coming services volume | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------|----------------|----------|---|----------|---------------------|----------|---|-----------|----------------|-----------|--|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | 2010 year | | 20 20 year | | 20 20 years | | 20 20 year | | 2010 year | | 20 20 year | | 2010 year | | 20 20 year | |
| | Integral price | Place | Integral price | Place | Integral price | Place | Integral assessment | Place | Integral price | Place | Integral price | Place | Integral price | Place | Integral price | Place |
| Karakalpakstan | 0.47 | 14 | 0.65 | 10 | 0.315 | 12 | 0.69 | 7 | 0.315 | 13 | 0.36 | 13 | 0.43 | 12 | 0.54 | 9 |
| Andijan | 0.64 | 9 | 0.70 | 8 | 1.35 | 5 | 1.13 | 4 | 2.61 | 1 | 2.64 | 2 | 0.53 | 7 | 0.57 | 6 |
| Bukhara | 1.04 | 4 | 0.92 | 4 | 0.76 | 8 | 0.78 | 6 | 0.97 | 5 | 0.79 | 7 | 0.68 | 4 | 0.77 | 4 |
| Jizzakh | 0.69 | 8 | 0.73 | 7 | 0.34 | 10 | 0.35 | 12 | 0.47 | 11 | 0.49 | 11 | 0.40 | 13 | 0.53 | 11 |
| Kashkadarya | 0.95 | 5 | 0.737 | 6 | 1.39 | 4 | 0.64 | 8 | 0.51 | 10 | 0.37 | 12 | 0.45 | 10 | 0.48 | 14 |
| Navoi | 1.85 | 1 | 2.43 | 1 | 3.51 | 1 | 4.59 | 1 | 1.10 | 3 | 1.01 | 4 | 0.78 | 3 | 0.88 | 2 |
| Namangan | 0.52 | 13 | 0.55 | 14 | 0.325 | 11 | 0.32 | 13 | 0.52 | 9 | 0.61 | 9 | 0.44 | 11 | 0.49 | 13 |
| Samarkand | 0.75 | 7 | 0.64 | 11 | 0.47 | 9 | 0.42 | 11 | 0.92 | 6 | 0.74 | 8 | 0.59 | 5 | 0.58 | 5 |
| Surkhandarya | 0.57 | 12 | 0.56 | 13 | 0.27 | 14 | 0.17 | 14 | 0.28 | 14 | 0.19 | 14 | 0.39 | 14 | 0.52 | 12 |
| Syr Darya | 0.83 | 6 | 0.82 | 5 | 0.96 | 6 | 0.87 | 5 | 0.73 | 8 | 0.95 | 5 | 0.51 | 8 | 0.54 | 10 |
| Tashkent c | 1.06 | 3 | 1.13 | 3 | 1.57 | 3 | 1.86 | 3 | 1.06 | 4 | 1.07 | 3 | 0.91 | 2 | 0.86 | 3 |
| Ferghana | 0.625 | 11 | 0.58 | 12 | 0.78 | 7 | 0.54 | 9 | 0.75 | 7 | 0.51 | 10 | 0.49 | 9 | 0.55 | 7 |
| Khorezm | 0.638 | 10 | 0.68 | 9 | 0.30 | 13 | 0.48 | 10 | 0.46 | 12 | 0.91 | 6 | 0.57 | 6 | 0.55 | 8 |
| Tashkent sh | 1.48 | 2 | 1.92 | 2 | 2.31 | 2 | 2.20 | 2 | 2.47 | 2 | 2.82 | 1 | 4.10 | 1 | 4.41 | 1 |

Source : Data based on the author by work out



Table 3. 15 different approaches and methods to define poverty around the world [5]

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Absolute poverty line | National minimum limits for individual countries | 1. Costs to meet basic needs |
| | Minimum thresholds for international comparisons | 2. Minimum living wage |
| Relative poverty line | A segment of the population with an average income | 3. The extremely poor (the poor) who earn less than 1.9 US dollars a day |
| | | The poor, whose income is less than US\$3.1 per day |
| | | Relatively low-income earners (those with incomes equal to 50% or 60% of median income, country by country) |
| Absolute poverty limit | For individual countries national minimum limits | Those who have a relatively low income over a specified period of time |
| | | Those under the poverty line |
| | Minimum thresholds for international comparisons | Expenses for meeting basic needs |
| | | Living minimum |
| Relative poverty line | A segment of the population with an average income | The extreme poor (the poor) who earn less than US\$1.9 a day |
| | | The poor, whose income is less than US\$3.1 per day |
| | | Relatively low-income earners (those with incomes equal to 50% or 60% of median income, country by country) |
| By energy (calorie) consumption of food | | Those who have a relatively low income over a specified period of time |
| | | Those under the poverty line |
| | | National subsistence minimum in terms of food consumption capacity (depending on weather conditions, the proportion of the population living in cities and rural areas, and the share of those who own private housing or rent) |
| Deprivation | | A set of indicators |
| | | Index of material deprivation |
| Multidimensional poverty is an internationally comparable indicator (an index published in reports published by the UN). | | Multidimensional poverty index |
| According to the national assessment system | | The extreme poor |
| | | "Just" the poor |

It is known that the multifaceted indicator of poverty was developed by Oxford University scientists with the support of the United Nations Development Program, and this methodology is widely used in the calculation of Human Development Indexes in the world. The method of measuring poverty through household consumption expenditure is supported by the International Labor Organization.

The non-monetary method assumes the measurement of poverty by three indices: multi-level poverty (it measures the layers and depth of population poverty), material deprivation (determines the level of relative poverty) and social exclusion (it measures the access to socially important services).

In modern literature, subjective criteria were analyzed, that is, criteria based on the results of public opinion research by clarifying the self-assessment of individuals in relation to their financial situation. At the same time, a person who considers his financial situation to be insufficient to fully meet his needs is considered poor. Based on the above, it should be noted that it is appropriate to use a system of complementary criteria for an objective assessment of poverty. At the same time, individuals who meet all the above criteria can be considered extremely poor. Various indicators are used to assess poverty, the simplest and most commonly used is the poverty rate index, which is the percentage of households below the poverty line determined by the formula [6].

$$H = \frac{q}{n}$$

where H is the general poverty indicator; q - number of poor households; n is the total population. Synthetic indices provide the most detailed description of poverty. A. The Sen index is a widely used index that determines



the level of poverty of households, their level of material insecurity, as well as the level of income stratification of low-income households. The calculation is made according to the formula [7]:

$$S = L \left(N + \frac{d}{P} G_p \right),$$

where L is the share of the poor; N is the average income deficit as a percentage of the poverty line; d - average income of poor households; P - Poor limit; G_p is the Gini coefficient for poor households. The ability to comprehensively evaluate the poor, taking into account its severity and depth, is provided by the system of indicators developed by Foster, Grier and Torbok. The synthetic FGT (Foster–Greer–Thorbecke, 1984) index is determined by the following formula:

$$FGT = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n [(Z - Y_i) / Z]^Q,$$

where Y_i is income per capita; Z - the value of the subsistence minimum (poverty threshold); N - the size of a separate socio-demographic group; n - the number of poor people; Q is the index level. Thus, a comprehensive assessment of poverty that provides the most complete consideration of poverty in all its manifestations should include the measurement of material and socio-cultural aspects of poverty.

Experts at the World Bank consider consumption to be the preferred measure of well-being in measuring poverty because, for practical reasons, it is widely believed to be more reliable and a more accurate reflection of long-term well-being. When only income, not consumption, survey data are available, consumption is calculated based on national accounts by multiplying total income by the share of personal consumption in national income [8]. According to this long-term method, income is recalculated to calculate consumption, with a constant distribution.

Today, the main issue is food security or monitoring the weight of food expenses in the income of the population, in this regard, the following methods of calculating the minimum living wage in many countries of the world have been touched upon, i.e. statistical, sociological, resource, normative, mixed, relative methods. The population of a relatively developed country is divided into two equal parts according to the amount of income (half with low income and the other half with high income). This income, which divides the population in half, is also called the median income.

The composition of the minimum living wage is defined differently in different countries. For example, the "consumer basket" in the USA includes 300 goods and services, 475 in Germany, 350 in England, and 156 in Russia.

The "consumption basket" can be divided into three main components: food, non-food and services. Usually, in developed countries, about 20% of this basket belongs to the "food basket". According to world experience, as the population's income increases, the share of food expenses in the income should decrease. In particular, the very rich spend 1-5% of their income, the rich spend 5-10%, the average population spends 10-30%, the poor spend 30-60%, and the poor spend 60-80% of their income on food.

The consumer basket consists of a set of 35 different products and services that provide the lowest level of consumption in Uzbekistan, 11 of which are bread and bakery products, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, meat, dairy and fish products, eggs, sugar and confectionery products, vegetable oil and margarine. , constitutes other food products. The consumer basket includes 4 groups of non-food products and 5 types of services.

Statistics show that this figure is 50-55% in Russia.

It is estimated that in Uzbekistan, at least half of the population's income goes to food, which means that the average income of the population in the country is still very low.

In 2005, the World Bank recalculated this indicator based on the level of poverty accepted in the world's poorest countries. As a result, the global poverty line was raised to \$1.25. In 2015, the limit was revised to \$1.9.

The World Bank's report on "Poverty and Gross Welfare" has been published annually since 1990. According to the report released in October 2018, the international poverty line at \$1.9 per person per day has not changed. However, new definitions and dimensions of poverty are being introduced, including social poverty. This indicator combines the concept of absolute and relative poverty.



In addition, a multidimensional poverty indicator was included because poverty does not reflect access to utilities (water, electricity), health, or education by income level.

Consistent with this concept, the percentage of global poor is about 50 percent higher than monetary poverty. In the World Bank, low and high levels of poverty are accepted for countries with incomes of \$3.2, \$5.5, and \$21.7, respectively. Bank experts point out that these figures are based on income criteria and do not take into account aspects such as access to education, health services and access to water and electricity.

According to the World Bank, 736 million people (10% of the population) live in extreme poverty (having an income of less than 1.9 dollars a day), and almost half of the world's population - 3.4 billion people - have an income of less than 5.5 dollars a day.

The highest level of poverty is in Africa, the poorest countries on the planet are the Democratic Republic of the Congo (extreme poverty rate -77.1 percent) and Madagascar (77.6 percent).

Uzbekistan is one of the countries with average income according to national income per capita (average 1533 US dollars per person per year). The average level of income is divided into two groups.

Countries with lower average income - 1036-4085 dollars per person per year and countries with higher income - 4086-12615 dollars per person per year. For the countries of the first group, the criteria were adopted, which means an average of the poverty line of 3.2 dollars per person per day according to the criteria.

For countries with higher than average national income, \$5.5 per person per day is considered the average poverty line.

The poverty line for Uzbekistan means living on less than 3.2 dollars a day, for example, if the gross income of a family of five is less than 480 dollars or 4.6 million soums per month, this family can be considered poor.

It is known that the World Bank in cooperation with the "Development Strategy" center is implementing the project "Listening to the citizens of Uzbekistan". Within the framework of this project, a report on "Poverty level, average consumption and indicators of the middle class of the population in Central Asia" was prepared under the leadership of William Zeitts, an expert of the Global Practice Center on Poverty and Equality of the World Bank. It includes maps of poor and middle-class districts for the entire region, as well as for each country, in particular, Uzbekistan. To achieve the results presented in the report, research methods were used that allow for the evaluation of various calculated indicators by combining the survey data from the "Listening to the Citizens of Uzbekistan" project and indicators obtained from open sources at the district level. At the sub-district level, assessment methods are aimed at improving the accuracy of welfare indicators. Evaluation results are often used to develop necessary public policy measures and allocate funds to improve the effectiveness of poverty reduction efforts or to address the problems of social groups at the local level.

Taking into account the above, "Poverty maps" in the regional center of Kashkadarya and district management bodies in cooperation with the determination of regional differences, as well as reflecting various aspects of well-being, understanding the factors of income distribution, and identifying and developing the necessary measures, would be appropriate if used as a monitoring analysis.

Development of inclusive business models. Today, the world's poor have significant unmet needs for energy, water, sanitation, information technology, and more. At the same time, the attractiveness of market segments with the participation of low-income segments of the population. the context of stagnation in the economy of developed countries is intensifying. In the process of economic growth, the poor can participate in the form of workers or entrepreneurs if their opportunities to participate in production activities are expanded. Therefore, overcoming the lack of knowledge and skills and investing in the education of the disadvantaged sections of the population is a key factor in development.

Uzbekistan spends 700 million dollars on the anti-poverty program.

Inclusive business models should be adapted to a market environment with relatively low levels of institutions, infrastructure and education, the products and services offered should be affordable, available in stores, of acceptable quality and at the same time actively advertised. Such products are characterized by a low difference between the cost and the selling price, but a high sales volume.

Based on this, the following can be suggested. It is desirable for the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan to organize a dialogue between state bodies and business representatives to eliminate obstacles such



as the low effectiveness of laws and regulatory documents or their absence, bureaucracy, the general underdevelopment of agriculture, infrastructure and roads, as well as the low level of education. .

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan may periodically organize training sessions on the promotion of investment opportunities in inclusive business, identification of untapped markets and specific features of inclusive business. Every year, fairs of products of enterprises engaged in inclusive business give entrepreneurs the opportunity to exchange experience and consider opportunities for mutual cooperation. Within the framework of the "Initiative" competition, it is appropriate to introduce a new nomination "The best inclusive business project of the year", within which the competition of the best inclusive business models can be held every year.

Structural policy of the state. In general, countries with high GDP growth rates are more successful in reducing poverty. However, in the history of world development, one can find many contradictory examples shown by economists. For example, for some countries (Colombia and Morocco), the reason for this situation may be the effect of income inequality, which is increasing in parallel with economic growth (in Colombia, the Gini index increased from 51.3% to 58.3% during this period, on December 20, 2013) . Morocco - 39.2% to 40.6%. For other countries, the quality of public institutions is reported to be low (for example, the quality of public institutions in the Philippines decreased from 3.3 in 1998 to 2.5 in 2006).

Consequently, economists are re-examining the notion that the benefits of economic growth automatically spread to all strata of the population and trying to take into account the redistributive role of the state. Thus, government intervention should encourage structural reforms aimed at cheap employment, progressive taxation, social spending and minimum wage policies. Based on this, the additional adoption of the program to ensure the employment of women, in particular, the development of the preschool education system, the creation of new jobs based on part-time or flexible employment, and the coordination of women's work and personal life system. Industrial policy. In the conditions of developing countries, the tendency of oversupply of unskilled labor and scarcity of financial and material resources prevails, which, in fact, creates the necessary conditions for the development of labor-intensive sectors and industries of the economy. It includes both the relatively low-productivity sectors of agriculture, food and light industry, as well as the production of high-tech science-intensive final products with a large share of assembly and adjustment work, for example, computers, office equipment, the production of certain types of products . industrial electrical equipment, electrical engineering products, etc.

Based on this, it is appropriate to adopt a comprehensive program for the development of labor-intensive industries with high added value. For example, encouraging the production of textile industry and finished products with a high share of added value - silk products, carpets, national crafts, artistic crafts, as well as creating a national brand and encouraging the export of finished products, etc.

In modern Uzbekistan, the living wage is calculated as the poverty line, which is the level of income that provides a scientifically based minimum set of material goods and services to support human life. The minimum living wage is calculated for different age and gender groups of the population and is compared with the relevant normative values describing the types of income of the population: the minimum (average) salary, the minimum (average) pension, scholarships, social benefits.

As a rule, in the statistical literature, the ratio of the amount of social guarantees provided by the state to the population is expressed by a coefficient - the ratio between various types of social guarantees and the subsistence minimum for a certain socio-demographic group of the population. population (working age, pensioners, children).

Estimating poverty using the subsistence minimum method makes it possible to establish a poverty line for the entire household and take into account the subsistence minimum of all its members. The poverty line can be expressed as a minimum set of material goods and basic services (the basis of this set is the amount and composition of food recommended by nutritionists), and the monetary value of this set can be expressed in the form of its purchase or purchase costs. in the form of income that ensures its receipt.



CONCLUSIONS

The subsistence minimum describes the level of consumption of goods and services sufficient to support human life and is determined on the basis of a scientifically based consumption budget representing the minimum physiological needs of a person for food, non-food products and services.

The minimum consumption budget is calculated for individuals depending on gender, age, natural and climatic conditions of the place of residence. The amount of the minimum consumption budget is revised taking into account the changes in prices and the composition of the consumption basket.

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