

## REDUCTION OF POPULATION POVERTY THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICES SECTOR

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### ANNOTATION

In this paper, it is aimed at reducing the poverty of the population through the development of the services sector and comparing the characteristics of people who are poor and who are not, or households, to find out the cause of poverty and to determine the specific parameters of the fight against IT, solutions and suggestions are presented.

**Keywords:** characteristics of family members: age, gender, nationality, data and level of Health, household, demographic characteristics, sex of the head of the family, working age, property: land, livestock, tools, social capital, poverty.

### INTRODUCTION

For Uzbekistan, 2020 is not only a pandemic, but also the first time in the history of the country that the concept of poverty has been recognized at the level of the head of state, and this area has become a major agenda of socio-economic policy. There are two indicators used to measure the level of human well-being in a given period: per capita income or per capita consumption expenditure. Due to the variability of income relative to consumption, the difficulty of identifying some sources of income, and the high level of misrepresentation of income, it is recommended to use indicator 2 in practice. However, when using consumer spending data as an indicator of well-being, the change in prices over time, the difference in prices between individual countries, the consumption of household goods (including food) ), taking into account the cost of public goods and services received by households (free or subsidized medical care, school meals, public education), etc., it will be necessary to make some adjustments to this indicator.

### RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC

What is poverty? Did he appear today either yesterday? The UN defines the poverty line as the income required for basic goods and services (food, clothing, housing, water supply, electricity, school education, medical services). The level of poverty is considered a relative concept and depends on the level of general welfare in a particular country. Poverty is divided into such types as absolute and relative. People who spend the day in absolute poverty can meet their minimum needs, which will ensure biological survival. The government local authorities define the poverty line with the aim of identifying the low-income strata of the population, the functions in the field of social protection. Bunda uses different criteria, the poverty line in rich countries is higher than in poor countries. The high level of poverty is observed in Samarkand,

Surkhandarya, Sirdarya, Andijan regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Information about poverty in Uzbekistan, who they are, where and how they live.

News of the subject:

Not only is the poor stratum of the population deprived of the opportunity to benefit from the rapid economic growth inherent in the country, it is also unable to contribute to development because of the limited opportunity to participate in various spheres of society. The state provides free secondary education, guarantees a basic package of Medical Services, provides specialized assistance to groups classified as vulnerable to care for “socially significant and dangerous” conditions and benefits to low-income families. However, this should be done no more. In recent years, significant progress has been made in creating an open database for the public, which can be used to study the level of poverty. They allow us to test many hypotheses about the characterization of poverty, its factors, as well as concrete programs and the impact of political reforms on poverty. For example, by comparing the characteristics of people who are poor and who are not, or households, it is possible to determine the cause of poverty and determine the exact parameters of the fight against it.

Herein information can be analyzed in the following directions:

- Characteristics of family members: age, gender, nationality, level of education and health.
- Demographic characteristics of the household: the sex of the head of the family, the number of children and the elderly corresponding to the members of the working age.
- Property: land, livestock, tools and social capital.
- Types of activities: field of activity, farm activity, type of employment.
- Location: Village / City, Region, District.
- Use of utilities: electricity, drinking water, medical institution, school, social assistance programs.
- Market access and private services: distance to markets, Road infrastructure, access to financial services and so on.

For example, the Russian experience shows that the poverty of the household is due to the presence of children under 16, the presence of unemployed family members, living in rural areas, lack of stable sources of income and their employment in the informal sector, and factors such as the poor economic development of the region may be affected.

### SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS

Recommendations on the fight against poverty will be based on the characteristics of low-income households, economic and social barriers to participation in the life of the society and the prospective directions of development, as well as policies at the macroeconomic and micro level, which will determine their success.

Development of inclusive business models. Today, low-income strata of the population in the world have significantly unmet needs in many areas, such as energy, water supply, sewerage, information technology. At the same time, under the conditions of stagnation of the economy of developed countries, the attractiveness of market segments with the participation of low-income groups is increasing. The poor can also participate in the processes of economic growth as workers or entrepreneurs, if their opportunities for participation in the activities of production are exceeded, as an economically active part of society. Therefore, solving the

problem of lack of the necessary knowledge and skills and investing in the education of the poor is a key factor of development.

In addition, these inclusive business models must be adapted to market conditions, where the level of institutions, infrastructure and education is relatively low, the products and services provided in the storeonlarda will be inexpensive, acceptable and actively advertised. Such products are characterized by a small difference between the recognized price and the selling price, but the sales volume becomes larger. This means not only cheap tavarlar, but also the creation of values that satisfy the unfulfilled needs of the poor.

It is necessary to pay special attention to the development of small business in the field of services, in particular communication and information, household services, banking and business services (consulting, audit, leasing, insurance, etc.); services for entrepreneurs in agricultural production, including the preparation and storage of products, services for agricultural machinery, services for the sale of food for livestock, services for the protection of fertilizers and

In the state program of 2021, priority directions for the development of the economy, including the reduction of poverty and the creation of the foundation for long-term sustainable economic growth, are defined.

From July 1, 2021, to expand the opportunities for families with unemployed members and included in the "Iron notebook", "Women's notebook" and "Youth notebook" to engage in farming:

- Allocation of 10 hundred to 1 hectare of newly developed, dry, unused land for farming;
- Allocation of allocated land for irrigation (artesian wells, drip irrigation, etc.) and electricity;
- Subsidies are provided for the development of allocated lands (plowing, purchase of seeds, etc.).

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