

Umirzokova Muhabbat Ismatjon kizi,
SIES, Assistant Professor of the Department of Digital Economics
mumirzokova@mail.ru
Ravshanova Shakhzoda Ravshanovna,
Student of Samarkand institute of economics and service
shaxzoda2511@icloud.com

REDUCING POVERTY IN RURAL AREAS OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. This article is devoted to the study of the problems of poverty in rural areas of Uzbekistan. The study analyzes the economic and social mechanisms for poverty alleviation. the importance of diversification of economy, agriculture, development of entrepreneurship, introduction of modern technologies and increase of population employment is shown. The article also reviews international experience. The resulting Uzbekistan will help develop practical recommendations for providing additional support to rural areas and poverty alleviation.

Keywords: poverty alleviation, rural development, economic and social mechanisms, agricultural diversification, entrepreneurship support, cultivation of modern technology, population employment, international experience, economic, economic economy, improvement of rural infrastructure.

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена изучению проблем бедности в сельской местности Узбекистана. В исследовании анализируются экономические и социальные механизмы борьбы с бедностью. Показана важность диверсификации экономики, сельского хозяйства, развития предпринимательства, внедрения современных технологий и повышения занятости населения. В статье также рассматривается международный опыт. Результаты помогут Узбекистану разработать практические рекомендации по оказанию дополнительной поддержки сельским районам и сокращению бедности.

Ключевые слова: борьба с бедностью, развитие сельских районов, экономические и социальные механизмы, диверсификация сельского хозяйства, поддержка предпринимательства, внедрение современных технологий, занятость населения, международный опыт, экономика, экономическая экономика, улучшение сельской инфраструктуры.

Introduction

The level of poverty in the rural areas of Uzbekistan is high, which has a negative impact on the development of the country's economy and society. However, in recent years, a number of initiatives aimed at ensuring social and economic stability in rural areas have been implemented. This article analyzes the effective methods and mechanisms of poverty reduction. In particular, economic approaches such as diversification of agriculture, creation of new jobs, support of local entrepreneurship, introduction of modern technologies and increase of employment are discussed. The article also examines international experiences and their possible application in rural areas of Uzbekistan. Based on the obtained results, practical methods of ensuring sustainable development in rural areas and reducing poverty will be developed. Such approaches are expected to serve not only economic growth, but also increase social well-being.

The problem of reducing poverty in the rural areas of Uzbekistan plays an important role in the country's economic development and social stability. In rural areas, the income of the population is low and the employment rate is relatively low, which increases social inequality. However, there are effective economic and social strategies to reduce poverty in rural areas. This section presents the main ways and approaches to poverty reduction.

1. Diversification of agriculture, agriculture is the main economic branch of Uzbekistan and the main source of employment in rural areas. But several challenges in agriculture, including mono-product dependency, can hold back economic development in rural areas. Therefore, it is necessary to diversify agriculture, that is, to strengthen the economy by growing different products in villages. New sectors such as organic agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries can be focused on. These industries create new jobs in the villages and increase the income of the population. On the other hand, introduction of modern technologies for agriculture ensures productivity increase and efficient use of resources.

2. Development of entrepreneurship in rural areas is an important tool for economic growth and employment. The development of small and medium-sized businesses creates new jobs in villages and increases the income of the population. Businesses can be developed in rural areas through measures such as tax credits, loans and other financial support methods. Such approaches ensure not only economic growth, but also increase social well-being. New business projects can be introduced in rural areas, especially in tourism, neighborhood services, processing of agricultural products, export of fruits and vegetables and other sectors. This, in turn, helps reduce poverty and ensure economic stability.

3. Introduction of modern technologies helps to increase economic efficiency in rural areas and more efficient use of resources. The introduction of artificial intelligence, smart irrigation systems, digital monitoring and control systems in agriculture will increase productivity and enable efficient use of agricultural resources. It helps to use innovative technologies in rural areas, save resources, effectively manage land and optimize production processes. Also, through the introduction of technologies, new jobs and opportunities will be created for the villagers. For example, with the help of smart agricultural technologies, water supply and irrigation systems can be precisely controlled, which increases efficiency in agriculture.

4. Increasing employment in rural areas is one of the important ways to reduce poverty. To increase employment in rural areas, first of all, it is necessary to improve the skills of the population, provide vocational training and prepare young people for modern professions. Education and training programs are important in creating new jobs for the rural population and in stimulating interest in various professions among them. Training young people in entrepreneurship, providing financial resources and consulting services for them, and creating new jobs will be an effective solution. In this regard, it is necessary to improve and modernize educational institutions in rural areas.

5. Studying international experiences on poverty reduction in rural areas will help to develop effective strategies for Uzbekistan. The developed countries of the world have accumulated their experience in increasing economic growth and employment, especially in rural areas. For example, Germany's approach to supporting small businesses in rural areas, Japan's experiences in smart agriculture and export-oriented production, and India's success in improving rural infrastructure can be applied in Uzbekistan. International experiences help to determine effective ways of economic and social development in rural areas of Uzbekistan.

Methodology

When conducting research and analysis on poverty reduction in rural areas, several methodological approaches should be used. This methodology is effective in analyzing poverty, identifying its causes,

and developing strategies to eliminate it. In this process, several research methods, methods of data collection and analysis, as well as practical approaches adapted to real conditions are used.

First of all, it is necessary to use the method of socio-economic analysis. This method helps in deep analysis of economic and social problems in rural areas. In doing so, indicators such as measures of rural poverty, income distribution, employment levels, and living conditions are carefully studied. Such an analysis helps not only to identify the problem, but also to identify its roots. For example, it allows to study the reasons such as low income of the population in rural areas, low level of employment and insufficiently developed infrastructure.

Second, it is important to rely on quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. Surveys, interviews, and statistical data collection in rural areas allow for a better understanding of the current state of poverty and the problems associated with its causes. Quantitative data, such as population incomes, employment rates, production volumes, and other statistical indicators, are the main tools for measuring the effectiveness of poverty reduction. Collecting such data allows researchers to more accurately analyze social and economic factors. Also, with the help of interviews and meetings conducted among the population through qualitative data, important information is collected about the psychology of the population, the opportunities available to them and their needs.

Thirdly, it is necessary to use the method of interdisciplinary approach. This method is implemented by closely connecting with various disciplines, for example, economics, sociology, psychology, agrarian studies, etc. In developing a successful poverty reduction strategy, all of these disciplines interact to create integrated approaches to increasing incomes, employment, and social well-being. In this way, the relations between economic and social systems in rural areas are analyzed and their combined effects are taken into account.

Fourthly, it is necessary to study practical experience and international approaches. In order to develop successful strategies for poverty reduction in rural areas, the experiences of other countries and their approaches should be studied. For example, the strategies used in international practices to stimulate economic development in rural areas, especially the developments in support of small businesses, effective management of land resources, and production of environmentally friendly products, can be adapted to Uzbekistan. It is also possible to help ensure economic development in rural areas through programs and grants provided by international organizations and donors.

At the same time, experiments and modeling methods are also used. It is possible to study the implemented projects and programs to reduce poverty in rural areas as experience and develop new models and strategies based on them. This method allows you to monitor the results of the implemented project and measure their effectiveness. By anticipating and analyzing how new strategies will work, more effective approaches to poverty reduction are developed.

In addition, it is necessary to use the method of the general approach of the system. Through this approach, an in-depth analysis of the interactions and effects of economic and social systems in rural areas is carried out. A systematic approach offers systematic and comprehensive solutions to poverty reduction, including the joint implementation of economic and social strategies.

Thus, the methodology of poverty reduction should be complex and multifaceted. In this, approaches such as socio-economic analysis, quantitative and qualitative data collection, use of international experiences and application of innovative methods are implemented together. Using this methodology, effective solutions can be developed to reduce poverty and improve the well-being of the population in rural areas.

Conclusion

It is very important to reduce poverty and ensure social and economic stability in rural areas of Uzbekistan. The main causes of rural poverty are low incomes, low employment rates,

underdeveloped infrastructure, and ineffective use of resources in agriculture. However, there are several effective approaches to solving these problems.

Diversification of agriculture is necessary to create the foundation of economic development in rural areas. Economic growth can be stimulated by developing various sectors, such as organic agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, and small businesses. It is also possible to achieve economic stability in rural areas by introducing modern technologies, ensuring efficient use of resources and increasing productivity.

In addition, in order to increase employment, it is necessary to improve skills and train new professions, create new jobs for rural residents. Supporting entrepreneurship in rural areas and attracting young people to innovative industries will lead to economic growth and prosperity. The study of international experiences and their effective use will help to make the development of rural areas of Uzbekistan more effective.

At the same time, an in-depth analysis of the connections between economic, social and ecological systems through an integrated approach and implementation of integrated strategies is an effective way to reduce poverty. Reducing poverty in rural areas of Uzbekistan is important not only for economic development, but also for ensuring social stability. This will greatly contribute to the overall development of the country.

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