



THE POPULATION WISHES FOR POVERTY REDUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the scientific basis of creating a permanent source of income for poor families and the development of small business in Narpay district, the reforms implemented in this regard and the analysis of public opinion are covered on the example of Narpay district of Samarkand region.

Keywords

Poverty, small business, entrepreneurship, family business, source of income, employment, unemployment, preferential credit, questionnaire, the respondent.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье на примере Нарпайского района загораются научные основы создания постоянного дохода малоимущих семей и развития детского бизнеса в Нарпайском районе, проводимые в этом направлении реформы и анализ общественного мнения. Самаркандская область.

Ключевые слова

Бедность, малый бизнес, предпринимательство, семейный бизнес, источник дохода, занятость, безработица, льготный кредит, анкета, респондент.

ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada Narpay tumanida kambag'al oilalarning doimiy daromad manbaini yaratish va kichik biznesni rivojlantirishning ilmiy asoslari, bu borada amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar va jamoatchilik fikri tahlili Samarqand viloyati Narpay tumani misolida yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar



Kambag'allik, kichik biznes, tadbirkorlik, oilaviy biznes, daromad manbai, bandlik, ishsizlik, imtiyozli kredit, so'rovnom, respondent.

More than three years have passed since the fight against poverty turned mysterious. The first anti-poverty initiative in Uzbekistan's history was introduced by Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the country's president, at the start of 2020, and it has since taken center stage in this country's socioeconomic strategy.

The UN General Assembly announced decades of battling against poverty since it is a worldwide issue, and the necessary goods are being implemented. The first decade covered the years 1998 to 2007, while the second decade covered the years 2008 to 2017. The adoption of the pertinent resolution, created for a sustainable decade, for the years 2018–2027 is now taking place. More than three years have passed since the fight against poverty turned mysterious. The first anti-poverty initiative in Uzbekistan's history was introduced by Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the country's president, at the start of 2020, and it has since taken center stage in this country's socioeconomic strategy. The UN General Assembly announced decades of battling against poverty since it is a worldwide issue, and the necessary goods are being implemented.

The first decade covered the years 1998 to 2007, while the second decade covered the years 2008 to 2017. The adoption of the pertinent resolution, created for a sustainable decade, for the years 2018–2027 is now taking place. The fight against poverty has been a secret for more than three years. Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, introduced the nation's first anti-poverty campaign at the start of 2020, and it has since taken center stage in the nation's socioeconomic strategy. Since eradicating poverty is a worldwide problem, the UN General Assembly has declared decades of combating poverty, and the necessary tools are being used. The first decade ran from 1998 to 2007, and the second from 2008 to 2017. The relevant resolution for the years 2018–2027, created for a sustainable decade, has now been adopted. A number of adjustments have been implemented in our country in connection with the completion of these duties. Through these measures, it has been proved in practice that our state is concerned with every citizen of our country and that gaining their consent is the first priority. In particular, Decree No. PF-29 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 3, 2021 "On the priority directions of state policy on the development of entrepreneurship in the neighborhood, ensuring employment of the population, and reducing poverty" and Decree dated December 3, 2021 "Development of entrepreneurship in the neighborhood, employment of the population" dated December 3, 2021 Decisions PQ-31, "On Measures to Organize the Activities of Governors and Poverty Reduction," were adopted. On the basis of these decrees and



decisions, assistant governors in each district and urban neighborhood began their work and activities, making full use of the authorities delegated to them to alleviate poverty. These modifications did not exit the Narpay district. In the Narpay area, all efforts to eliminate poverty are being implemented to the fullest extent possible in 57 neighborhoods. The World Bank defines poverty as follows in brief: "Poverty" is a trait of a person's or a social group's economic status in which they are unable to meet the bare necessities of existence, labor capability, and leaving a generation. Poverty has two aspects: economic (connected to a person's ability to get basic necessities) and social and social (related to a person's lifestyle, moral standards, and culture). Poverty looks different in countries around the world.

1. Poverty affects 65% of the population of China, one of the world's most developed countries. 2. Approximately 16% of the population in the United States is considered impoverished. There is a concept in America known as the "poor working man." "Poverty" is always linked to unemployment. 3. Japan is the world's third-largest economy in terms of economic power. However, the country's poverty rate rises year after year. The primary cause of this is unemployment. Every sixth Japanese citizen is deemed impoverished. The following three tools are employed, which are extensively used in the world experience, such as producing a permanent source of income for poor families, enhancing human capital quality, and giving direct support:

2. The first instrument is to provide a stable source of income for the poor; the second is to improve the quality of human capital; and the third is to provide direct material and non-material assistance to disadvantaged families. However, each of these three instruments has its own set of qualities, advantages, and disadvantages. In comparison to the other two tools, the tool "Creating a permanent source of income for the poor" provides a somewhat ideal answer. The rationale for this is that this tool will not place a significant strain on the state budget. Furthermore, this technology produces results quickly and causes the public to boost their economic activities while decreasing their sense of poverty. However, there are significant drawbacks to providing a steady source of income for the impoverished. For example, in order for this trend to grow quickly, tax incentives must be provided, which may result in a significant drop in budget revenue. Also, for the sector's growth, the populace must first improve their entrepreneurial abilities and economic activities, which are tied to their long-established culture, which can be a major impediment. Furthermore, there is a market, i.e., demand, for the given services and commodities, and customers must be able to pay. This signifies that the procedure is time-consuming. In this regard, on January 25, 2023, at the video selector meeting chaired by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, on "Measures to Reduce Poverty and Ensure Employment of the



Population and Create Additional Conditions for the Development of Small Businesses," plans for 2023 were discussed.

3. The head of our state stated at this conference that poverty reduction has been elevated to the level of national policy. As a result, the poverty rate will fall from 17 percent to 14 percent by 2022.

4. It was stated that one million people were taught in various professions, assisted in starting their own firms, and were given lucrative positions.¹ The government of Uzbekistan is committed to eliminating poverty, particularly through ensuring people employment, creating new jobs, developing entrepreneurship, and strengthening the legislative framework to give chances and incentives for this.

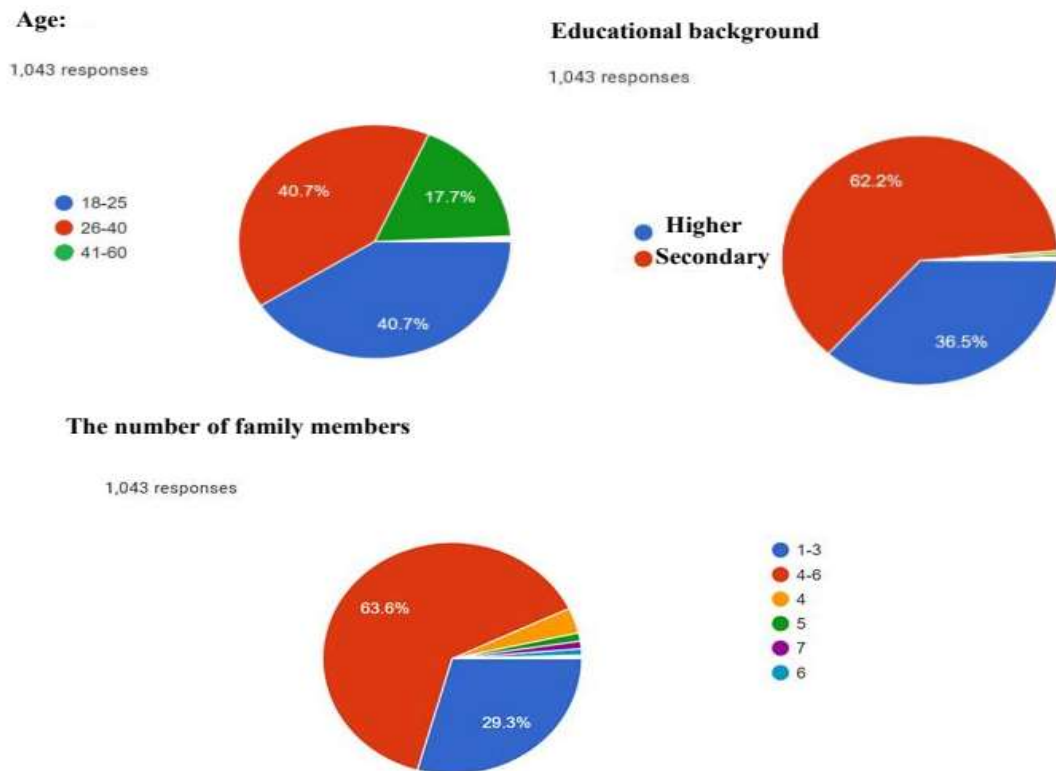
RESULTS:

Based on the above, President Sh. Mirziyoyev stated that "the most important thing is to create comfortable and decent living conditions for our people as a result of these reforms." To ensure that our people have adequate money, we must promote a favorable business and investment climate and boost the number of new businesses and employment."

A survey was conducted in the Narpay district of the Samarkand region with the support of the district administration through the official telegram channel of the district administration's social network, Narpay.uz, to help improve the living standards of local families, particularly low-income residents.² More than 11,000 people follow the official channel where the study was performed. A poll was done among the people as part of the study to examine their understanding of sources of income and their prospects. A total of 6,261 persons participated in the poll via social media, including 1,043 respondents from population representatives; 1,043 surveys were considered in the study.

During the study, the population was questioned about their family's main source of income, supplementary sources of income, and what further sources of income they want to discover, as well as what is preventing them from doing so. It was discovered that the majority of respondents were between the ages of 18 and 40, that 62.2% had finished secondary school, and that 4-6 persons lived in their household. (Fig. 1)

¹ <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1oSLiZ4QdeGvtqSir90fMu-o7AolCcljd2k6q6Cq0pKY/edit?pli=1#responses>



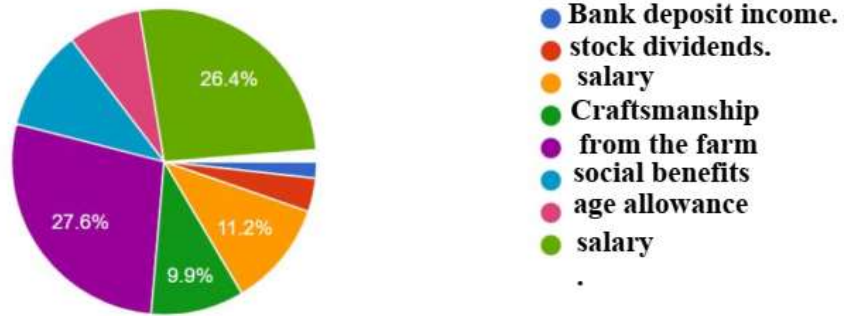
About the age, education, and number of family members of the respondents. Fig. 1.³

When asked what their main sources of income are, the majority of them responded farming (including cattle, poultry, and bees) and salaries. That is, out of the total number of respondents, 27.6% were involved in homesteading (farming, cattle, poultry, and bees) and 26.4% were employed. 11.2% work in commerce, 9.9% in crafts, and 24.9% in other occupations. It is worth noting that just 27.6% of respondents picked farming (farming, cattle, poultry, and bees), indicating that there is significant potential for agriculture development in the region. 3% of participants named "kasanachilik" or "aksiya dividendlari" as their primary source of income, indicating that this form of income is underutilized by the people.

³ <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1oSLiZ4QdeGvtqSir90fMu-o7AolCcljd2k6q6Cq0pKY/edit?pli=1#responses>

The family's main sources of income

1,043 responses



Families' primary sources of income include 2nd Figure.⁴

When asked if they wanted a second source of income, the majority of respondents, 32.2 percent, said yes.

25.9 percent stated they don't want to because they don't have the opportunity and picked this answer choice, while 28.6 percent said they don't want to make extra money since their regular work pays enough. Only 13.3% of those polled have a secondary source of income. (Fig. 3)

Do you want to have an additional source of income besides your main job?

1,043 responses:



people to have a secondary source of income in addition to their primary income. 3rd Figure.⁵

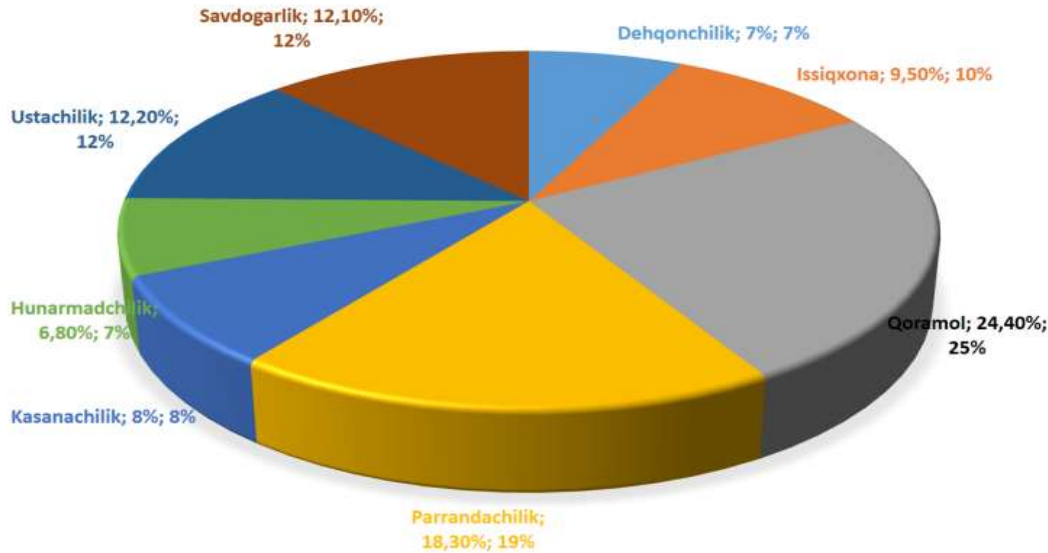
When asked about extra income opportunities, survey participants indicated home-based cattle breeding (25%), poultry farming (19%), home-based commerce

⁴ <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1oSLiZ4QdeGvtqSir90fMu-o7AolCcljd2k6q6Cq0pKY/edit?pli=1#responses>

⁵ <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1oSLiZ4QdeGvtqSir90fMu-o7AolCcljd2k6q6Cq0pKY/edit?pli=1#responses>

(12%), and farming (7%) since the majority of respondents obtained money from wages. They stated that they had the possibility to work. (Fig. 4)

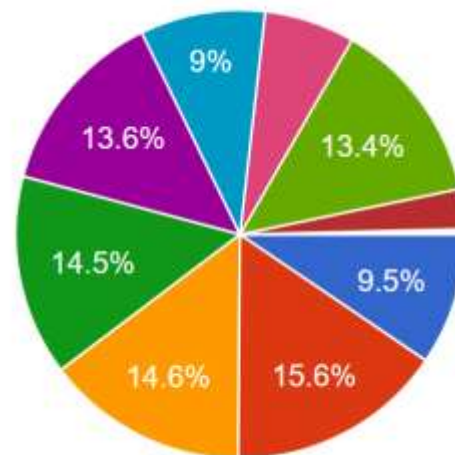
About what opportunities you have to earn additional income



They indicated that they might be able to work. (Fig. 4)⁶

As the findings of the preceding studies show, the majority of the population want to have an additional source of income, but numerous circumstances stymie their efforts.

The population's thoughts on what reasons prohibit them from having an additional source of income were investigated in the figure below. There was a (15.6%) lack of running water, (14.6%) a lack of equipment, (14.5%) a lack of buildings, (13.6%) a lack of natural gas and electricity, (13.4%) a lack of funds, (9.5%) the small size of the farm or the infertility of the land, and (9%) a lack of qualifications, according to respondents. (See Figure 5)



⁶ <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1oSLiZ4QdeGvtqSir90fMu-o7AolCcljd2k6q6Cq0pKY/edit?pli=1#responses>



Factors blocking you from making more money 5th Figure

- Homestead land.
- running water is not enough.
- There are no tools.
- There is no building.
- Natural gas and electricity are not enough.
- not enough qualifications.
- there is no demand in the market.
- I don't have money.
- There is no raw material

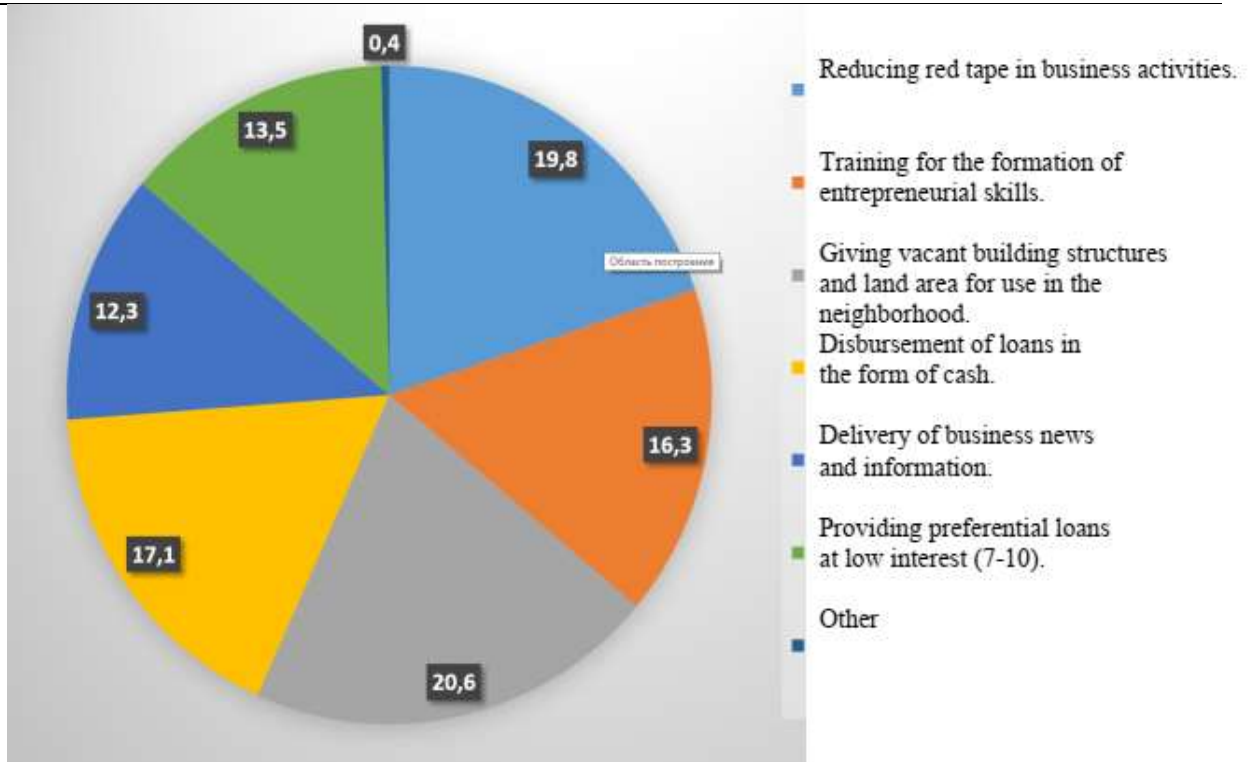
According to the findings of this study, the majority of the issues limiting people from doing more work have nothing to do with their own ability.

In this sense, state and non-state institutions must demonstrate action and take the initiative to implement the population's aspirations. However, we feel that it is necessary for our residents to first determine what sort of assistance they require from the state and public organizations in order to begin extra work.

During the study, respondents were asked, "What do you expect from the state and public organizations in terms of support related to overtime?" The issue was addressed. (See Figure 6)

According to the findings, 20.6% of respondents want to use vacant buildings and land in the area, 19.8% want to eliminate paperwork in company activities, and 17.1% believe that providing cash loans would be a fantastic chance for them to begin extra employment.

In addition, 16.3 percent agreed to provide training for the development of entrepreneurial abilities, and another 13.5 percent agreed to provide preferential loans with low interest rates, ranging from 7 to 10%.



Population expectations on state and public organization support for overtime work Figure 6.⁷

According to the findings of the study, the majority of the populace is unaware of the prospects and advantages that are available today. For example, they don't understand how to gain job experience through self-employment.

That is, it is determined that those involved in agriculture and homestead land, as well as those who care for animals and poultry, will be included in the duration of service of the year in which the insurance premium is paid in an amount equivalent to the basic calculation. (See Figure 7).



People are becoming more aware of the benefits of acquiring job experience through self-employment. 7th Figure.⁸

⁷ <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1oSLiZ4QdeGvtqSir90fMu-o7AolCcljd2k6q6Cq0pKY/edit?pli=1#responses>



According to the findings of the study, the general public is unaware of the ongoing reforms.

For example, when questioned about the obstacles limiting them from generating more money (Figure 5), a considerable proportion (13.4%) claimed a lack of cash. Several papers from the head of state and the government have been approved to address such issues.

In particular, with the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan's decision No. PQ-4742 dated June 8, 2020 "Tadbirkorlik faoliyati va ozini ozi band qilishni davlat tomonidan tartibga solishni soddalashtirish chora-tadbirlari togrisida," in a new revision, activities (jobs), services Indeed, with 73 different sorts of activity (jobs, services), there is a massive possibility. This is the most popular sort of employment and service in the region today.

Finally, we would like to point out that the results of the poll suggest that a big portion of the population lacks adequate entrepreneurship abilities. The degree of financial literacy is very low.

A substantial portion of the public misjudged the prospects accessible to them, and their imaginations were inadequately shaped in this respect. Furthermore, he is not fully aware of the introduced perks and chances.

Citizens lack the expertise and confidence to launch new, unconventional, and creative business ventures.

Their perspectives and abilities about entrepreneurial endeavors, in particular, are stereotypical and constrained. This stops people from taking use of their possibilities and developing new ones. "It is well known that the country's socioeconomic reforms are intended for the short and long term; it is necessary not only to develop strategic tasks to strengthen our country's economic power, but also to ensure their implementation."

Several ideas and recommendations were generated based on the above.

To begin, news about industry news (privileges and possibilities) must be posted (updated) in the neighborhood assembly building and social network, as well as booklets and other materials prepared and distributed. It is essential to provide short films and information on beginning a business on social media.

Second, effective suggestions for alternative and renewable energy sources must be presented to the public. This will be a solution to the problems with gas and energy.

Third, given that the majority of the population is employed seasonally, in order to prevent them from being unemployed during the autumn-winter season, develop and support business activities aimed at ensuring the population's

⁸ <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1oSLiZ4QdeGvtqSir90fMu-o7AolCcljd2k6q6Cq0pKY/edit?pli=1#responses>



employment during the winter season in collaboration with local executive bodies, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and other interested organizations. implementing assistance measures (for example, preparation of winter apparel or shoes, handcrafting of various souvenirs or ornamental tools, fabrication of equipment (tools) suited for the winter season or not suitable for the season, servicing and maintenance of automobiles, a greenhouse, and so on)

Creating a government-level incentive structure for certain sorts of commercial activity that are appropriate for the winter season.

Fourth, by providing tax and customs benefits for small equipment and machine tools imported from abroad that can be utilized in domestic circumstances, as well as their spare parts, it can impact the cost of these tools, which can have a favorable effect on the growth of family businesses.

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