

## OPPORTUNITIES TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT AND REDUCE POVERTY IN NEIGHBORHOODS

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### Abstract

The article presents the concept of poverty, the world situation in this regard, as well as the results of research analysis on the possibilities of providing employment in neighborhoods and reducing poverty.

**Keywords.** Poverty, neighborhood, employment, population, jobs, opportunity, economy, development.

### Introduction

In today's rapidly developing world, scientists, politicians, statesmen and public representatives are engaged in scientific debates, roundtable discussions of various forms, and scientific-practical research on the causes of poverty, socio-economic consequences, and ways to eliminate it. .

Poverty as a socio-economic phenomenon is explained as a consequence of inequality in the use of material and non-material benefits and income distribution in the process of economic development.

When mankind entered the millennium in 2000, when the Millennium Development Goals declaration was adopted by the UN General Assembly, it was not for nothing that the eradication of poverty and hunger was set as the first goal. As stated in this declaration, reducing the number of people living on less than 1.25 US dollars a day (taking into account purchasing power parity) and the number of people suffering from hunger on our planet by 2015 was defined as one of the most important tasks facing all countries [1].

Reducing poverty and fighting hunger requires increased food production and investment in this sector. by the UN announcement did to information according to the world 85 percent of the population in villages residence does This about 3.5 billion population the number organize is enough 800 million people in the world from hunger suffering is smoking . in 2030 the world population is 8.3 billion people organize reach prophecy being done if so , by itself village farm to develop has been of demand sharp increase resources productivity level increase with depends of problems increase , i.e is the truth .

Uzbekistan is one of the countries with an average income according to the 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 - \$1,036-4,085 per person per year and countries with higher income - \$4,086-12,615 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 [2].

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 since 2018, the World Bank has been implementing the project "Listening to the citizens of Uzbekistan" in cooperation with the "Development Strategy" center. Within 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 World Bank's Global Practice Center on Poverty and Equality. It includes maps of poor and middle-class districts for the entire region, as well as for each country, in particular, Uzbekistan.

In order 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 resources to improve the effectiveness of poverty reduction efforts or to address the problems of social groups at the local level.

The main goal of the World Bank's assessment of the poverty level of the population of the countries of the world is to bring it to a single standard that enables international comparison. The indicators obtained on this basis are useful in monitoring sustainability in achieving the development goals set by the World Bank, United Nations member states and other partners.

The peculiarity of the method used in the report is that, in addition to the international poverty line (\$1.9 per day), other income poverty lines were used, taking into account the development characteristics and stages of the countries. In particular, the poverty level is set at 3.2 dollars per day for countries with a lower income level and 5.5 dollars per day for countries with a higher income level.

According to the results, the poverty level in most regions of Uzbekistan was 3.2 dollars per day. This is a somewhat lower indicator than other Central Asian countries (Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan). Research conclusions of the project "Listening to the citizens of Uzbekistan" were used to determine the comparative level of poverty. These estimates show that in 2018, the share of the population living below the poverty line of \$3.2 per day was 9.6 percent, and 36.6 percent at the poverty level of \$5.5 per day [3].

The analysis shows that income is unevenly distributed in some regions of Uzbekistan. A high level of poverty is observed in Tashkent, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Andijan regions and some districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The lowest level of the share of the middle class population in the total population corresponds to the share of Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Andijan, Syrdarya, Tashkent, Khorezm regions and some districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan [4].



In conclusion, it should be noted that today, at the initiative of our President, the problem of reducing poverty in Uzbekistan has risen to the level of state policy. Noting that this problem is the most difficult area of reforms in the country, it is necessary to unite all strata of the population to reduce it. Achieving the well-being of our people, active participation in creating a permanent source of income for needy families will help accelerate reforms in this regard.

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