

# WORLD EXPERIENCE AND NATIONAL FEATURES OF IMPROVING THE AUTHENTICATION OF SOCIAL VULNERABLE GROUPS

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**Abstract---***The article evaluates the practice of identifying socially vulnerable segments of the population, analyzes the methods used by international economic organizations to identify the disadvantaged population, and provides information on the priority areas of action in Uzbekistan.*

**Keywords---***The poor, the poor, the poor, the poor, the rich, the social bottom, the causes of poverty, the stages of measuring poverty.*

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## I. Introduction

The problem of combating poverty is a social problem that needs to be addressed globally in the global economy. According to the World Bank, every second person in the world suffers from poverty. According to the World Bank's annual poverty report, nearly half - 46 percent, or 3.4 billion people, are struggling to meet their basic needs and earning less than \$ 5.5 a day. lives with. The International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention on Social Policy and its Basic Purposes provides protection for unemployment as a result of having adequate living standards, rights and freedoms, disability or loss of ability to work for the health and life of the individual and his or her family.

The relevance of the research topic. The majority of the world's population lacks social security guarantees, and three-quarters do not have adequate social protection. Without solving these global problems it is impossible to protect the population, address the global aging trends, and strengthen the sustainability of the respective socio-economic systems. In order to reduce poverty, inequality and social stratification, to turn social protection into a mechanism that promotes socio-economic stability in society, the common law must become part of national policy and legislation, international regional legal systems. The system of social protection not only reduces poverty, but also prevents people from falling into poverty.

### The purpose of the study

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The development of scientific proposals and practical recommendations aimed at improving the practice of Uzbekistan based on the analysis of the international experience of identifying socially vulnerable segments of the population in the conditions of economic modernization.

## II. Methodology

In the process of writing articles, systematic approaches, economic statistics, comparative comparisons and systematic approaches were used.

The degree to which the literature is studied. Materials of Goskomstat of the Republic of Uzbekistan, World Bank Group, United Nations Development Program, International Labor Organization, periodical reports of the International Labor Organization, websites of the Internet were used in the process of writing scientific articles.

Fundamental and practical aspects of the analysis of socially vulnerable segments of the population from foreign scientists M. Loshkin, L.A. Gordon, S.D.-N. Dagbaeva, I.V. Shugaeva, N.M. Davydova, K. Gribova and others.

A.V. Vakhobov, Sh.Kh. Khajibakiev, A.V Vakhobov, Sh. A.V Vakhobov, Sh.Sh. Zahidova, Sh.Khajibakiev, Sh.R. Rakhmonov, D.Sh. Odinaev, J.N Fayzullaev, B.B. Bakhtiyorov, S.N. Abdulhakimov; A.V. Vakhobov, Sh. Odinaev; A.V. Vakhobov, Sh.Sh. Zahidova, B.B. Bakhtiyorov, D. Odinaev; Akhmedov, N.K Zakirova, F.A. Akhmedov investigated the general aspects of identifying socially vulnerable segments of the population.

The sustainable economic growth of the country will increase the incomes of the population and expand its capabilities. The stratification of income is influenced by economic, demographic and social factors and is reflected in the ratio of material welfare.

Depending on the level of financial support, the following groups can be divided into:

♣ Poor - persons living below the poverty line, below the poverty line. Poverty is not just a state of income, but a lack of resources for a sustainable way of life.

♣ Poor is a description of the economic status of a person or a social group that cannot meet a certain set of minimum needs for reproduction. Poverty is a relative and multiple concept and depends on the overall standard of living in a particular community. (Gini coefficient, Theil index). One of the poorest countries in the Central African Republic, GDP is \$ 726 per capita.

♣ poor - persons with incomes not below the subsistence minimum.

♣ Provided - a strata of population that has what they need for consumption.

♣ Rich - economically stable population.

Poverty is important and relevant in the context of global social problems. In the world economy, the paradox is sometimes referred to as the "trap of poverty", that is, the quality of life does not improve, despite the hard work of the person. The "trap of poverty" means that the income of a low-income person will be lost by the government. This is most often the case with the use of a progressive tax system. The reasons for falling into the "trap of poverty" are:

1. Born and lived in a poor country.
2. Being a fan at an early age.
3. Birth in rural areas.
4. Birth in poor families and poor education.

#### 5. Work long hours at low-income jobs.

One of the most promising ways out of the poverty trap is to get a good education.

Poverty simultaneously encompasses such concepts and categories as economic status, income, social inequality and stratification in the country, distribution of national wealth and living standards, living standards and consumption basket. The causes of poverty are the following: external and internal factors: unemployment, negative changes in life, criminal environment, forced eviction, adaptation to new living conditions, illiteracy.

The second is the result of various and interrelated causes that are grouped into:

- economic (unemployment, economic inequality, low wages and labor productivity, non-competitiveness of the industry);
- socio-medical (disability, old age, serious illness);
- demographic (incomplete families, increased number of dependents in the family, rapid population growth);
- education level (low level of education, insufficient level of professional training);
- political (military conflicts, forced migration);
- Regional-geographical (uneven development of territories);
- religious-philosophical and psychological.

To ensure a decent life, people must not only have access to material goods and services, but also be legally protected from the threat of losing them, and have the ability to influence the distribution of material goods and services.

In many countries of the world, the system of indicators of poverty in general is general and depends on the criteria for accurate poverty reduction, depending on the standard of living of each country.

In the world practice, the following methods of defining the poverty line are used predominantly: firstly, based on the consumer basket of goods and services, it guarantees a minimum standard of living to meet the physiological and social needs of the individual. Secondly, it is estimated based on the country's average per capita income.

The first approach is based on the understanding of poverty as an absolute category. The level of poverty is determined by the amount of unchanged livelihoods that ensure that minimum standards of living are met. This indicator is calculated by expert assessment of the basic physiological needs of people of different sexes, age and vital activities (labor intensity and intensity).

This method allows poverty to be provided to families with incomes below the physiological threshold, either in cash or in goods. The viability of this task will depend on the proper calculation of the minimum basket of tools required for survival.

The second approach considers poverty as a relative category and includes families with low incomes compared to the average standard of living in society. To this end, statistical data on social strata with different income and consumption levels and families with different incomes are analyzed.

In international practice, the following are the definitions of poverty:

1. Absolute poverty (the poverty line) is a person who lives below the level of available income, gross income, or consumption. Absolute poverty is measured mainly by the number of people or households whose consumption or income falls below the poverty line.

2. Relative poverty is the inability to maintain a decent standard of living or the standard of living adopted by a particular society. If the real income of the population grows and the distribution does not change, relative poverty will remain.

3. Subjective poverty is the concept of poverty based on the fact that only one person can identify poverty. There are different approaches to defining subjective poverty: how many people perceive themselves or their friends as poor. You can determine the absolute poverty line based on public opinion and compare the incomes.

4. Deprivation method is a poor person whose consumption is not accessible to certain goods and services that do not meet socially acceptable standards. Poverty with this approach is determined not only by income or low consumption of essential goods and services, but also by poor quality food, education and health services, lack of housing, and so on.

The definition of poverty is divided into the following steps:

Stage 1: Defining poverty (including "poverty" in Uzbekistan, for example).

Phase 2: Determining the standard of living of the population, such as income; cost or consumption rate, etc.

Stage 3: Determination of the poverty line, ie definition of the poverty line.

Stage 4: Preparation of relevant statistics, including analysis of existing poverty levels in the country.

Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, states: "Everyone must have the necessary standard of living, including clothing, food, medical care, and for the health and well-being of himself and his family. access to services and essential social services, and in other cases where unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other unrelated circumstances are not available for livelihood. The right to know. "

The level of living standards of the population and the causes of poverty have been studied by a number of scientists.

N. M. Rimashevskaya predicted that poverty in the 1990s would be of particular concern. According to him, the tragedy of the situation is that in the coming years, two-thirds of children and one-third of older people will be in poverty. Older people have achieved some prosperity in the past, but child poverty can lead to lower quality of life and a weaker gene pool. N. M. Rimashevskaya argues that "poverty, unemployment, economic and social instability, unfulfilled expectations and plans will exacerbate the process of marginalization of the population." It identifies four groups of people that make up the "social bottom": the poor, the homeless, the street children and the street women. Poverty and other such problems contribute to the formation and consolidation of the societal rejection of society. Representatives of the "social bottom" are people who lack social resources and stable socially beneficial relationships.

N.K. According to Zakirova, poverty is a consequence of a lack of financial resources necessary for the standard of living of a society. Poverty occurs when a part of the population fails to meet the minimum standard of living that is characteristic of this society. This is the case in any society, regardless of the type of structure and level of socio-economic development.

Education of children in the family is very important in poverty protection. According to Babkov, "children from low-income families fall into the trap of poverty." Poor children are malnourished and therefore have different health problems. They do not take part in extra-curricular activities. The main reason for this is that almost all types of clubs are free. The quality of education is insufficient, which in its turn will lead to loss of opportunities for higher paid jobs in the future. "

Many economists today are doing research on how to eradicate poverty. Among them are Abhijit Banerji, Esther Duflo and Michael Kremer, who are laureates of the 2019 Nobel Prize in Economics. They have conducted research using experimental approaches to combat global poverty.

Michael Kremer conducted his first research in Kenya in the mid-1990s, while Abijit Banerji and Esther Duflo conducted research in India and Indonesia in the early 2000s. All of their studies have clearly shown that they can be classified into such groups everywhere. As a result, academic scientists and practitioners have become powerful tools for assessing the effects of large-scale projects.

Latif Jamil founded the Poverty Action Lab. This lab has attracted scholars from around the world to address the problem of poverty. According to the organization's website, the lab now has 181 professors from different universities. In particular, three Nobel Laureates in Economics in 2019 worked in this lab. All three of them have shown ineffectiveness of global and national strategies to reduce poverty before joining the Poverty Action Lab. Strategic anti-poverty projects are developed at the highest levels, with a common sense, and do not go into the depths of the issue. That is, measures to reduce poverty do not reach specific families. ”

Scientists have criticized national anti-poverty programs for deviating from reality. In the past, when developing public health or education programs, no one would determine the effectiveness of their implementation. This hampered the effectiveness of these programs. The Nobel Prize-winning researchers have put forward the idea of addressing global development goals to specific social tasks, and applying them everywhere in action to test their effectiveness before they can be widely applied. Another factor that researchers have identified is that poverty in a particular family depends on many factors. The combination of these factors varies widely. In particular, it is possible to invest in health care, but in this country, there are areas where the population cannot access medical care.

As a result, the researchers reached the lowest level, and concluded that poverty factors in a single family should be identified. All three researchers have attempted to address the problem of poverty in the poorest countries. Michael Kremer was one of the first to do field research directly in practice. He and his colleagues started a large education research program in western Kenya in the mid-1990s. They examined how social support measures can improve the learning process. Scientists have proven in practice that low-cost medical interventions have a major impact on school attendance and enrollment. In particular, vomiting is one of the easiest and most effective ways to fight illiteracy. Deworming is viewed as simply a disadvantage to health. But Kremer has shown that this is a serious problem, which is why children are worse off and less likely to go to school. And if children are treated with worms, they will not only improve their health but also their knowledge. Kremer's vaccination, which costs only \$ 3.5 a year, has proven to be more effective than other ways to encourage children to go to school.

Banerji and Duflo studied the effectiveness of educational programs in poor countries, including India. They found that extra-curricular activities of tutoring children had a great positive effect and improved the quality of education by influencing the course. Kremer, Banerji, and Duflo's research work is of great practical importance. Although all three have conducted research in developing countries, the results of these studies have been applied to the practices of developed market economies. In particular, more than 5 million children in India have completed correction education programs

based on the research of Banerji and Duflo. Thanks to Kremer's initiatives in many countries, subsidies for the treatment of school-age children began to be subsidized.

Increased economic and financial literacy of the world's population, global economic dangers, and crisis may prevent the popularization of a comprehensive national social security policy. Therefore, at the 2012 International Labor Conference, the International Labor Organization drafted an important document - Recommendation No. 202 on Minimum Wages. The recommendation states that the right to social security is a human right, the right to social security, and the economic and social need for development and development; It is recognized that poverty, inequality, social exclusion and indifference are important tools for promoting equality, gender and racial equality, as well as promoting the transition from informal employment to formal employment. The States Parties to the present Recommendation have the following recommendations:

(a) Establishing and maintaining minimum levels of social protection as an element of the national social security system;

b) Compliance with the minimum standards of social protection as part of a strategy to expand social security, which guarantees the highest levels of social security for as many segments of society as possible.

In September 2000, the United Nations Millennium Development Declaration was issued. The Millennium Development Goals, adopted by 189 countries, consist of eight goals and 18 tasks, and in this Declaration states undertake new global partnerships to end poverty. While recognizing the progress made in the framework of the Millennium Development Goals, the countries emphasized the need to achieve the goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and set goals that will lead the world community to a new level of development after 2015.

At the United Nations Rio + 20 Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, world leaders agreed to develop a Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In September 2015, like other UN member states, Uzbekistan supported the adoption of a global program until 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. 17 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 169-point program oblige all states to bring economic development to a new level and to respond to environmental sustainability and climate change impacts.

As part of the Sustainable Development Goals for the period up to 2030, the following objectives are set to overcome poverty<sup>2</sup>:

- Reduce by 2030 the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty by half;
- By 2030, ensure that all men and women, including the poor and vulnerable, have equal access to economic resources, access to basic social services, access to land and other forms of ownership, inherited property, natural resources, relevant new technologies and financial opportunities. to achieve;
- Increase the resilience of poor and vulnerable people by 2030 and reduce their vulnerability and vulnerability to climate extremes and other economic, social and environmental impacts and natural disasters;
- Involvement of developing countries, including the rest of the world, to provide sufficient and technological tools for the implementation of poverty reduction programs and strategies in all its forms;

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<sup>2</sup><https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/ru/poverty/>

- Creation of mechanisms for the implementation of strong development strategies that address the rights of the poor and women at the national, regional and international levels to accelerate investment in poverty alleviation.

According to the World Bank methodology, people living below the poverty line are a group of people who do not have sufficient resources to meet their basic needs.

The World Bank Group's 2019 Investment Opportunities for Poverty Report states that poverty in many countries has slowed down, and in some regions the investment and economic growth rates are insufficient. Poor countries face the following challenges in their pursuit of development priorities: clean drinking water, electricity, medical and educational services, jobs, private sector competitiveness, climate and environmental problems, and a sharp rise in public debt.

Poverty in the world continues to be a leading factor in economic growth. Decrease in economic growth in middle-income countries has led middle class members to join the poor. This will make it extremely difficult to achieve poverty and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. Almost US \$ 60 billion will be credited by the World Bank to the system of social protection in FY2019.

The goal of the World Bank Group is to ensure the well-being of the population and to end poverty. In 1990, a group of researchers and experts from the World Bank Group proposed measuring poverty in the world using the world's poorest countries standards. They explored the national poverty line of some of the world's poorest countries and converted them into a common currency using the purchasing power parity exchange rates. After being converted into a common currency, they found that in six of the very poor countries, the national poverty line was \$ 1 per person per day, which provided the basis for the daily dollar international poverty line. In 2005, the international poverty rate was revised based on 15 national poverty levels and was adjusted to the level of international poverty by \$ 1.25 per day. As of 2016, the World Bank has set an international poverty line of \$ 1.90 a day, using the poverty threshold of a number of poorest countries. Although this indicator is the lowest poverty line, the poverty line for low-income countries is \$ 3.20 per day and \$ 5.50 per day for high-income countries.

Table 1 shows that the share of the poor in the global poverty line in the countries with the poverty line of \$ 1.90 rose from 9.94% to 9.98%, according to the updated World Bank Group data for September 2019. while the number increased from 731.0 million to 734.5 million, indicating that there were no significant changes compared to previous periods. The global population growth rate of the poorest population of 3.5 million (or 0.04 points) was stemmed from statistical surveys of Ethiopia.<sup>3</sup>

Regions	1.90USD				3.20 USD				5.50USD			
	The number of the poor (mln)		proportion(%)		The number of the poor (mln)		proportion (%)		The number of the poor (mln)		Conclusion(%)	
	ma rch 201	Se nt 2019	ma rch 201	Se nt 2019	mar ch 201	Sen t 2019	ma rch 201	Se nt 2019	mar ch 201	Sen t 2019	mar ch 201	Se nt 2019

<sup>3</sup>World bank group. Global poverty monitoring technical note 10. What's New, September 2019. P.3

	9		9		9		9		9		9	
East Asia and the Pacific	47,0	47,0	2,3	2,3	253,8	253,8	12,4	12,4	710,3	710,3	34,8	34,8
Europe and Central Asia	7,1	7,1	1,5	1,5	26,2	26,2	5,4	5,4	68,1	68,1	14,0	14,0
Latin America	24,3	24,3	3,9	3,9	66,3	66,2	10,6	10,6	164,6	164,7	26,3	26,3
Middle East and North America	15,7	15,7	4,2	4,2	28,1	58,1	15,6	15,6	156,6	156,6	42,1	42,1
Other high-income	7,4	7,4	0,7	0,7	10,0	10,0	0,9	0,9	16,2	16,2	1,5	1,5
Sub-Saharan Africa	413,0	41,6,4	41,0	41,4	667,4	673,9	66,3	67,0	850,1	854,9	84,5	85,5
Worldwide	731,0	73,4,5	9,9	10,0	192,9,3	193,5,8	26,2	26,3	338,4,8	338,9,7	46,0	46,1

The problem of eradication of all types and forms of poverty all over the world remains relevant for the whole world. Since 2000, all countries in Central Asia have made significant progress in reducing poverty. In 2002-2009 Kyrgyzstan managed to reduce poverty by 6-7% on average, and by 0.2% per year in 2009-2019. Tajikistan managed to reduce the poverty rate from 6% in 2002-2009 to 1.2% per year in 2009-2019 (Table 2).

Table 2. Poverty in Central Asia (as a percentage)

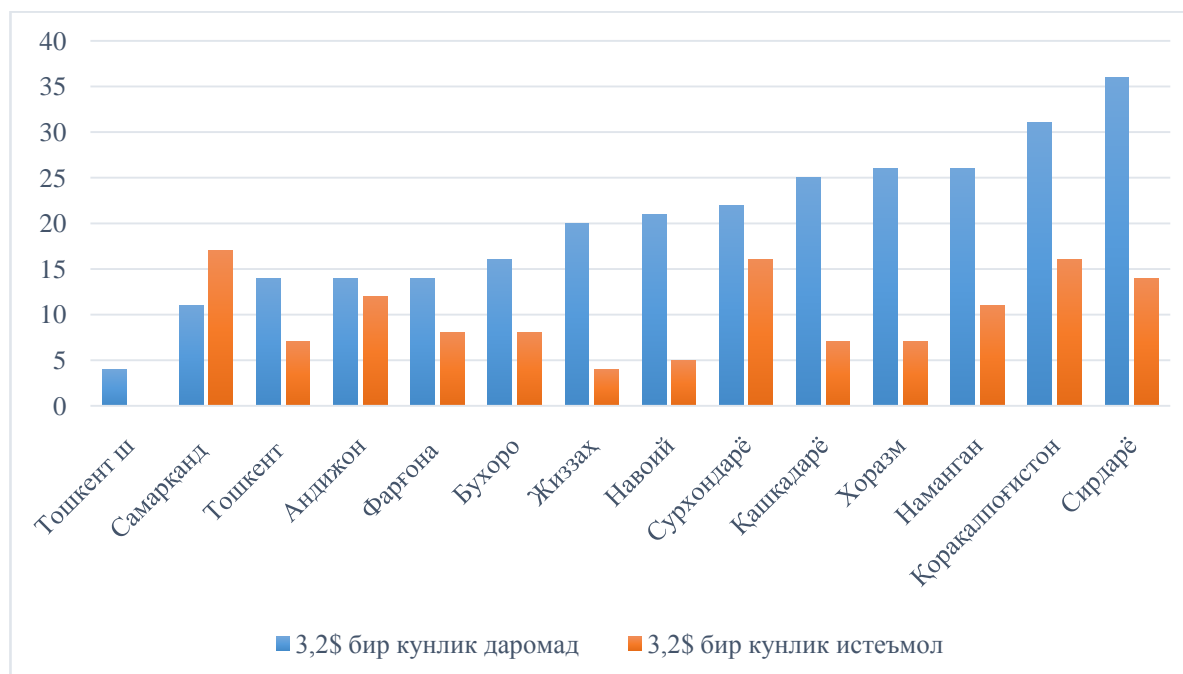
Countries	2002year	2009 year	2019year
Kyrgyzstan	71	20	18
Tajikistan	65	25	13
Kazakhstan	30	2	-

Gender inequality between women and men is one of the causes of poverty, with unemployment among youth and women being low. According to the World Bank, in 2018 the unemployment rate among women aged 15-24 in Uzbekistan will be more than 25%, and this figure will be 13%. In Kyrgyzstan, 15% of women and 9% of men aged 15-28 are unemployed.



The Central Asia Poverty Map shows that most of the poorest people in the region are in rural areas, not in close integration with urbanization centers, including in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, where poverty levels are higher than 40%. The World Bank Group's analysis shows that the middle class is concentrated in and around the major cities of Central Asia, including Nur-Sultan, Almaty, Tashkent, Dushanbe and Bishkek.

According to a report by the World Bank Group, administered by William Seitz, within the Central Asia Poverty and Inequality Program, the region's population living below the poverty line of \$ 3.2 per day in 2018 is 9.6% and the poverty rate is \$ 5.5 per day. 36.6%.



**Figure 1.** Poverty incidence in regions by region (in 2018,%))<sup>4</sup>

Figure 1: Regional poverty analysis in Uzbekistan shows that in all regions, except Tashkent, the majority of income is used for savings. This situation is influenced by two factors: First, the population is spending their money to buy expensive long-term tangible goods, that is, to meet the “delayed demand” and, secondly, to guarantee their aging. Analyzes show that in Uzbekistan the average household expenditure is 18-20 percent.

According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 44 of February 15, 2013 "On Approval of the Regulation on the Assignment and Payment of Social Benefits and Material Assistance to Low-Income Families" Include average monthly income of each able-bodied family member for the last three months preceding the month of application laying down the number of family members divided.

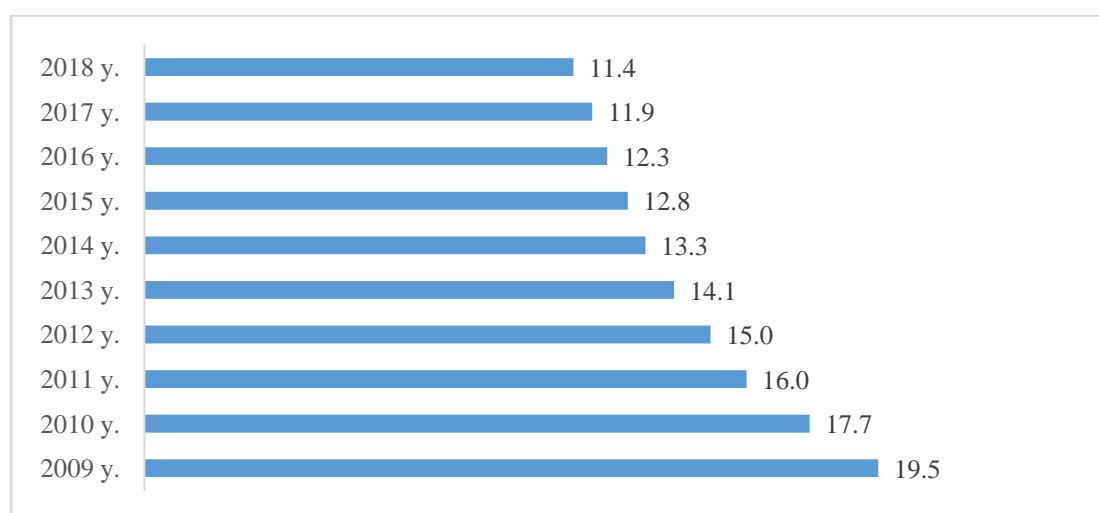
<sup>4</sup>УильямЗейтц. Где они живут Показатели уровней бедности, среднего потребления и среднего класса в Центральной Азии на районном уровне. Отчетв в рамкахПрограммы Всемирного банка по вопросам бедности и равенства в Центральной Азии. С.14.

When assigning and paying financial aid to low-income families, the local self-government bodies must adhere to the following principles:

- • Observance of social justice;
- • ensuring greater transparency and openness;
- • pensions and material assistance to really needy families, where the government cannot increase their incomes;
- • targeted and effective use of funds allocated to pay benefits and targeted financial assistance;
- • Dependence on the social protection measures by certain families and citizens, preventing the pursuit of subsistence, not at the expense of its economic activity;

Creation of necessary conditions for the well-being of the family members, upbringing of children, their comprehensive physical, mental and spiritual development, strengthening of family responsibility for education and professional development.

The strategy of action on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 will be discussed in the Strategy of action "... Development of public-private partnerships in the provision of social services to the population" is a priority of socio-economic reforms marked as works<sup>5</sup>.



**Figure 2.** Changes in the share of the poor in the Republic of Uzbekistan (based on sample surveys of households)

Thanks to the policy of sustainable growth, consistent improvement of living standards and improving the quality of life in Uzbekistan, the share of the poor is reduced and the middle class is formed. The formation of the middle class promotes social stability in society and contributes to the deepening of economic reforms in the country (Figure 2).

Sources of financial support for low-income families are provided by local budgets and extra-budgetary sources (public and charitable foundations, enterprise funds, voluntary donations of citizens, etc.).

As a result of measures taken to improve the standard of living of the population, improve the quality of life and increase the targeting of social protection of the population, the rate of declining population declines, from 8.5% to 6.1% in 2010-2018. Table).

<sup>5</sup>Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида” ги 2017 йил 7 февраль, ПФ-4947-сонли Фармони

**Table 3.** Percentage of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan by the differentiation of income among the 10% of the population (according to the sample surveys of households)

Dethyl groups	2010 y	2015 y	2016 y	2017 y	2018 y
I decil	2,9	3,7	3,8	3,9	3,9
II decil	4,8	5,3	5,4	5,5	5,4
II decil	6,0	6,3	6,4	6,4	6,4
IV decil	6,9	7,2	7,3	7,2	7,3
V decil	7,9	8,0	8,1	8,1	8,1
VI Decil	9,1	9,0	9,1	9,1	9,1
Chapter VII	10,5	10,0	10,2	10,2	10,3
Chapter VIII	12,2	11,4	11,5	11,6	11,7
IX decil	14,9	13,5	13,8	13,9	14,1
X dethyl	24,8	25,6	24,4	24,1	23,7
Coefficient of differentiation by 10% of income of the population	8,5	7,0	6,4	6,2	6,1

1. Poverty is the state of the individual in the social structure of society. Several segments of the population are socially vulnerable and constitute the majority of the poor. They include pensioners, disabled people, families with many children, single mothers, widows, orphans and children without parental care, refugees and forced migrants. Market economies cause certain people to become disadvantaged if they are to improve the well-being of certain people. Poverty reduction policies should adhere to the following principles: Transition problems should be equitable, provide well-paid skilled labor, and encourage incapacitated people to meet their labor needs.

2. About 9% of GDP in Uzbekistan is directed to financing social security, which is a good indicator, according to international practice. About 60% of the state budget is spent on the development of the social sphere and social protection of the population. The social protection system needs to be improved to make these investments more effective.

3. Children and youth make up about 60% of the country's population. At the same time, child poverty is higher than for adults. Only 17% of families with children are enrolled in the pension program. Due to insufficient funding, the impact of existing programs was insignificant and reduced overall poverty by 8%. The poverty rate among children under the age of 15 is 1.5 times higher than for adults.

4. Low income in families prevents children from growing up in an environment that helps them acquire the skills and knowledge that will help them find a decent job in the future. According to a survey by UNICEF and the World Bank, children from low-income families are 1.4 times less likely to attend pre-school.

5. A joint program has been developed in Uzbekistan jointly with the WTO aimed at establishing a single state body in the system of social protection and implementing an integrated approach for citizens with disabilities. The purpose of the program is to provide high-quality social protection services to all people throughout their lives. The program focuses on three priority areas:

Solving the problem of the fact that social protection functions are divided between different ministries and departments through the establishment of a single state body in the system of social protection.

Develop a comprehensive national social protection strategy in line with international standards. This process aims to shift the notion of social protection from a charity-based approach to a human rights-based approach.

Testing of the integrated “pensions + services” approach to providing social protection to persons with disabilities. The Joint Program focuses on enhancing the rights and significantly improving the lives of persons with disabilities by ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and introducing an international classification of activities.

According to experts, the strengths of the existing social protection system in Uzbekistan are<sup>6</sup>:

- • social benefits directed to the most disadvantaged families;
- • The impact of social benefits on income inequality and poverty.
- The weaknesses of the social protection system are:
- • Low coverage (especially children);
- • low pensions;
- • Most low-income families do not receive benefits;
- • complexity of the process of granting benefits;
- • Lack of funding sources<sup>7</sup>.

It is envisaged that Uzbekistan will reduce the poverty rate by 8% to 21% by 2030 and will allow gradually increasing the coverage of pensions to children under 18 by at least 75% by 2035.

Poverty reduction and prevention should be focused on the following priority areas:

- economic measures aimed at improving living standards;
- Privileges and compensations to certain groups of the population, including but not limited to disability benefits, disability, sickness, disability, unemployment, old age, loss of breadwinner, etc. development of the state system of appointment;
- Creation of a system of social assistance to the population (material and natural support, free food, assistance in rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, improvement of social services);
- ensuring economic stability through the stimulation of economic activity, achieving social stability through the development of national economy, redistribution of income, achieving general economic balance;
- Development of comprehensive strategies for combating poverty and poverty;
- Creating access to the poorest segments of the population with access to industrial relations and infrastructure along with other categories of the population;
- Improvement of legislation. Achievement of social activity improvement and reduction of social protection of certain categories of citizens.

The analysis shows that the system of social protection in Uzbekistan has the following disadvantages:

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<sup>6</sup> Вахабов А.В. Хажибакиев Ш.Х. Аҳолини ижтимоий ҳимоя қилиш тизимининг манзиллилиги ошириш амалиётини модернизациялаш-ижтимоий хизматлар рақобатбардошлиги оширишнинг устувор йўналишидир. “Рақобатбардош иқтисодиёт ва уни амалга ошириш йўналишлари” конференциялар материаллар тўплами. Тошкент.2018. Б.-21.

<sup>7</sup> Ўша манба.

- low costs of social support programs;
- • 10% of the population lives in extreme poverty;
- • High unemployment (9.1%), partly because of measures to support the unemployed;
- • there is no accessible environment for persons with disabilities;
- • Children from low-income families are not provided with textbooks;
- • lack of targeted nutrition programs for low-income families;
- • Provide free sanatorium and spa services to about 3% of retirees;
- • The number of people in need may be higher than those officially registered.
- The principles and objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals of the Republic of Uzbekistan, set out in the

Concept of Socio-Economic Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, are:

- Welfare Improvement Strategy of Uzbekistan • reducing poverty everywhere, ensuring food security, promoting sustainable agriculture, promoting healthy lifestyles, promoting universal education, and promoting gender equality;

- • preservation and rational use of water resources, development of sanitation, provision of safe, reliable and stable energy sources for all;

- • Ensuring effective employment, creating strong social infrastructure, sustaining inclusive economic growth through comprehensive and sustainable industrialization and innovation;

- • Ensuring openness, safety, publicity and environmental sustainability of cities and settlements, moving to rational consumption and production patterns, and taking urgent measures to combat climate change and its consequence.

The Concept provides for the formation of a socially oriented market economy that provides healthy and productive life for every citizen of the Republic, sustainable use of land, water and energy resources for the benefit of future generations; improvement of the environment will be considered.

In our opinion, in the context of deepening the processes of modernization of the social and economic system of the country, the directions of enhancing the targeting of social protection of the population should be:

- • accelerating the transition from general principles of social protection to principles based on a differentiated approach to different social groups;

- • Increasing the role of personal incomes in improving living standards;

- • ensuring the sustainability of the resource base of the social protection and social support system;

- • ensuring flexibility of the system of social guarantees;

- • increasing the effectiveness of the social protection system;

- • Increasing the participation of public organizations and charities in social protection;

- • increasing the role of the family in the use of social security funds;

- • enhancing the targeting of social protection;

- • Increasing the role and responsibility of makhallas in the organization of social protection of the population.

- Further improvement of the system of social protection in Uzbekistan in the short and medium term should be carried out in connection with the following socio-demographic and economic processes:

- • High demographic load. Despite declining fertility rates, the share of children in the population remains high (28.9% in 2019). This will result in higher child costs and, accordingly, increased demand for child allowances;

- • deterioration of the environmental situation in some regions of the country may lead to an increase in the number of persons with disabilities;

- • Due to the lack of resources at most enterprises, the level of labor protection is decreasing. This in turn leads to an increase in occupational diseases and disability. Despite the decline in the number of persons with disabilities, the disability is expected to remain high in the future;

- • the processes of restructuring enterprises will result in excessive workforce exemptions and aggravate the problem of social insecurity;

- • uneven socio-economic development of the regions of the country, limited access to productive activity, and lack of industrial and social infrastructure (mountainous and remote) regions make the population of these regions dependent on social assistance;

- • underdeveloped social workforce training system (some estimates require 1,500 additional specialists). It is important to organize vocational training of social workers in higher and secondary special educational institutions.

### III. Conclusion

In our opinion, the establishment of social support centers in the country, improving the quality of employment, providing individual services to needy families, increasing women's employment, improving the quality of social services, providing employment in the formal sector, self-employment of low-income families. further stimulation of social protection of the population.

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