

APPLICATION OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN POVERTY REDUCTION

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ABSTRACT

This article presents the results of a comparative analysis of the data collected by the author through sociological research, which regulates the increase and widening of class differences in the stratification process in society, and the negligence in maintaining it can lead to the preservation of poverty and first, it highlights the hybridization of poverty, which has new features and appearances as a global problem.

It is also important to study the experience of Vietnam, which has successfully entered the world market, which requires a lot of work to reduce poverty. based on objective necessity, ways to improve factor analysis in this regard were also suggested.

KEYWORDS: *Society, Stratification, Evolutionary Development, Cultural Development, Democratic Development, Poverty, Income.*

INTRODUCTION

From history I are known for us as well as for the periods of self-involvement, scientific discoveries, economic development, military potential, democratical development and cultural development. As a result, societies have gained the traditional community, the traditional society from traditional society, a form of postindustrial society from an industrial society. However, the issue of poverty among the country remained as a constant problem.

Incorporation of the differences between the classes and keep the expansion between the classes and maintaining it in the practical way is the preservation of poverty. On the background of high history and great achievements in the XXI century, this problem has not lost its tensions, but it has new features and appearances as a global problem around the world. In this case, many scientific research and various reforms are being carried out to eliminate poverty and eliminate its various forms. At the same time, the attempts gradually reduced the number of poor in the country, given negative consequences in the country, and exaggerated the number of poor in the country.

It should also be noted that due to the global achievement of global achievements in the world is very unevenly distributed, the average income in 20 countries is the lowest number of income in 20 countries

More than 37 times, this difference has doubled in the last 40 years. In various countries, the state's social policy is determined on the basis of reducing poverty. In turn, social funds cover the social protection, social security and social insurance systems. The national social protection systems can be distinguished due to its diversity depending on typology. In European countries, different social protection systems are also called "Social Protection Models." In particular, according to the European Commission's 1995 report, the European Union rules: continental (German, the Netherlands), Anglo-Saxon (Liberal, Ireland, USA and Japan), Scandinavia and Southern Europe (Italy, Spain, Greece, Portugal) are models.[1]

It is important to study the Vietnamese experience that have successfully entered the world market that requires a lot of work to reduce poverty. Vietnam has achieved the increase in poor incomes from low-income incomes and the number of people living below the poverty line. For example, the 1988 population decreased from 65% to 28.9% in 2003. As a result, the UN and World Bank Vietnam, the highest place in the average indexes of human development among the countries. Currently, the poverty zizma in Vietnam is 15.7% of the population.[2]

China is implementing adequate programs in the world to eliminate poverty. The social policy of the Chinese government is aimed at developing harmoniously and to the average prosperity society in the near future. On February 5, 2021, China, at a meeting of the country's leading country's achievements, China has invested \$ 246 billion in the country to fight infrontal and resolve poverty. The country's chairman has declared that "China has defeated absolute poverty." [3] Currently, almost 100 million rural population crossed the poverty border in China, 832 companies and 128,000 rural areas were removed from the list of 128,000 rural areas.

The President of the People's Republic of China Xi Jinping first announced that the idea of the fight against poverty in 2013 during the investigation into the Province. According to him, it is necessary to ensure the low-income segments of the population and the "general average prosperity society" of the population. Despite the Koronavirus Pandemy, the fight against the Koronavirus Pandemy, the fight against the Koronavirus Pandemy carried out by the Chinese government, intended to achieve this until the end of 2020. In China, the diennel is 100 million in China eight. It is also possible to say the person from the limit of absolute poverty.

The term "middle class society" was first introduced in 1979 as the purpose of modernization of the country by the architect of Chinese reform. According to the World Bank, in the last 40 years, China has released more than 850 million people from poverty. [4]

This means that if the study of poverty problem in China, the most acute issue of poverty is impaired to democratize poverty. These reforms, which began by Dan Siapin, almost half the population of China can be considered the most effective program to protect absolute poverty.

In early 2021, the Chinese government announced that it had eliminated absolute poverty compared to the standard equivalent of \$ 2.30 per person per day applied to rural areas. The latest survey of household income, expenditure and living conditions in 2018, produced by the China National Bureau of Statistics, shows that the poverty rate is below the international poverty line of \$ 1.90 per day. Decreased by 0.5 percent. [5]

In our view, the first decade of the reforms initiated by Deng Xiaoping saw a rapid increase in agricultural income in China, as the most serious social unrest in China under Mao Zedong was eliminated. As a result of the expansion and deepening of reforms in the second decade,

industrial enterprises played a decisive leading role in urban and rural areas. In the third decade, the dynamics of China's export-oriented coastal areas spread further into the interior, as migration to urban centers accelerated, investment in infrastructure (e.g., through the Western Development Strategy) increased, and a growing part of China became economically viable. integrated into global value chains. In the fourth decade, China's social policy expanded somewhat, including local interventions in the least developed countries and the establishment of a basic social security network for China's rural population. This social policy has expanded over the last decade, culminating in a targeted campaign to eradicate absolute poverty over the past five years.

In China, market-oriented reforms have served to increase economic opportunities. The transformation of China from a largely rural and agrarian country to a developed industrial country, the application of social policy to the regions using market demands, government incentives to accelerate the growth of efficiency and effectiveness between small industrial producers and large manufacturing firms, and creating a healthy competitive environment served to finish. It has also introduced gradual market incentives for entrepreneurs and investors in China. In fact, while these changes are in line with classical economic development theories, they have served to lift more people out of absolute poverty in China than economic development.

At present, the minimum daily income of the majority of the Chinese population is \$ 5.50. China, which has eradicated absolute poverty, has set 2035 as its target date for achieving overall prosperity. This can be understood as creating opportunities for a decent standard of living for all Chinese citizens.

In France, the state's involvement in the system of combating and preventing poverty is enormous. This country has set a mandatory minimum wage rate that is sufficient for all employers to meet the basic needs of the worker, which is regularly indexed. In addition, the mechanism of compulsory social insurance, which provides for high labor pensions, unemployment benefits, child benefits and allowances, as well as quality medical care, is widely used to combat poverty. In France, social services have a special place in municipalities. If a person does not have insurance experience due to his / her age or being a woman with children, as well as due to special life circumstances and circumstances due to the loss of a breadwinner or incapacity for work, he / she has the right to apply to the municipality. then he can be provided with material, legal, psychological, and other social assistance as necessary. [6]

In our view, due to the relatively low level of poverty in France, no special programs have been developed that reflect the state policy aimed at eradicating poverty. It can be seen in the social policy of France that the population can be assessed as a preventive measure to prevent the population from falling into poverty, that is, as a measure to prevent the population from falling into poverty.

The fight against poverty is being carried out in Russia on a nationwide and national scale. In Russia, economists and sociologists believe that the origin of poverty problems is not in the economic sphere in general, but in the worldview and mentality of the people. Poverty lies in the mass consciousness and psychological mood of people. This means that positive shifts in social services and social protection can only be achieved in the long run, as the reshaping of concepts,

social moods and social consciousness formed over many years in the human mind and psychology is a very complex and long-term process. [7]

Russian scientists propose to do the following to reduce poverty in the country:

The first is to include a separate subsistence minimum for different categories of the population (urban, rural, as well as for cities with a population of more than one million). This will allow the development of more specific programs aimed at supporting certain social categories of the population.

The second is to increase liability for non-compliance with the established subsistence minimum.

Third, to pursue a strict pricing policy by the state.

Fourth, setting prices for products that are included in a country resident's food basket and necessary to sustain his or her life.

Fifth, to bring pension payments to the level of the subsistence minimum (excluding benefits).

Sixth, increase scholarship payments to at least the value of the food basket so that students can live and not be afraid of being left without anything without the help of their parents or relatives. [8]

In our opinion, the Russian model of poverty reduction can also give good results. But the principles of changing the human mind and psychology, which are the main focus of the Russian model, may lead to a slower implementation of this program for some time. Although the Russian model is implemented in the country according to a single standard, not all regions of Russia are equally economically developed. While some areas have developed industry, some areas have lagged behind in development. It is also possible to implement this model more effectively, taking into account the geographical location, natural resources and climate of the Russian regions.

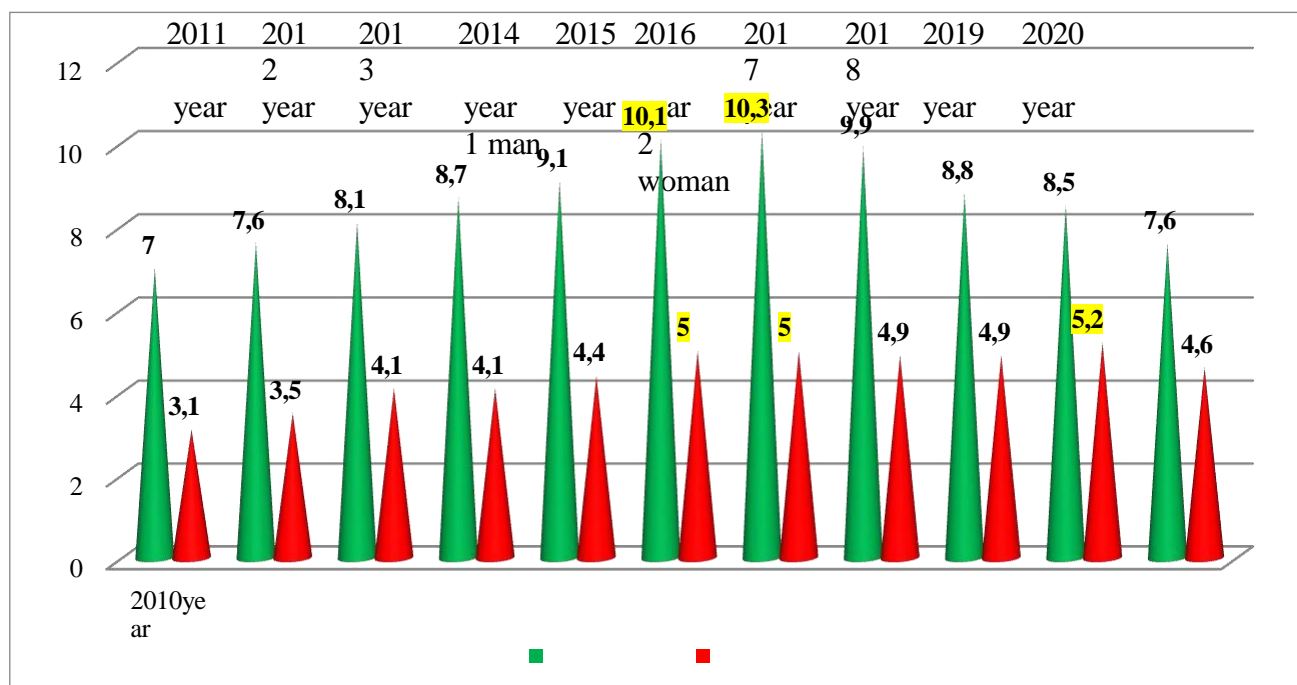
Another sign of poverty in the country is the prevalence of malnutrition.

According to the data posted on the open data portal, the level of malnutrition has decreased compared to 2014. For example, the malnutrition rate was 6.4% in 2014, 6.5% in 2015, 6.3% in 2016, 2.6% in 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2.5% in 2020. Malnutrition among the population means that there are absolute poor in the country and the opportunity to meet food needs 2.5% indicate that it is not present in the population.

Another social processes are the tools of the population of the country in the country, which are involved in the increase or circumstances of the number of people in the country. Analyzing the number of deaths in Uzbekistan, the highest number of people for the last 10 years in 10 years in terms of suicides, 10.1% in 2015, in 2016, showed 10.3% in 2016. Those who commit suicide among women are relative to one hundred thousand population

In 2015, 5.0%, 5.0% in 2016, in 2016, showed 5.0% in 2019. This means that the number that suicides men is once different than women. The high level of suicide can be considered that many social problems are realized without finding a solution to themselves as a socially dismissed person in a strong psychological affective state. (See diagram).

In respect of the death coefficient of suicide, sexual population, 100,000 people[9]



The market economy formed in Uzbekistan is also likely to create a labor environment among the population. In this regard, there are several groups that are likely to fall into poverty levels. (1. Table)

- The first category includes workers who are low networks and qualifications that are difficult to enter the market or are low information below higher education.
- The second category can be highly qualified, highly educated workers working in economically crisis areas

This means that the establishment of vocational skills and mechanism of their skills of employees working in enterprises to reduce poverty. Of course, quality education for this education is an important social factor in reducing poverty in turn.

Unemployment rate, in terms of gender and regions[10]

№	Name	2015 year	2016 year	2017 year	2018 year	2019 year	2020 year
	Men	5,3	5,3	6	7,6	6,1	7,9
	Women	5	5	5,6	11,5	12,8	14,1
1	The Republic of Karakalpakstan	5,3	5,4	6	9,5	9	10,5
	Regions:						
2	Andijon	5,6	5,6	6	9,6	9,1	10,8
3	Bukhara	5,5	5,3	5,5	9	8,9	10,6

4	Jizzax	5,1	5,4	5	9,4	9,1	10,9
5	Qashqadaryo	5,4	5,3	6,1	9,7	9,3	11
6	Navoi	5	5	5,2	8,7	8,4	9,4
7	Namangan	5,2	5,3	5,8	9,5	9	10,5
8	Samarkand	5,6	5,7	6,5	9,7	9,2	11
9	Surxondaryo	5,4	5,5	6,7	9,5	9,2	11
10	Sirdaryo	4,9	4,3	5,1	9,6	9,2	11
11	Tashkent	4	4	5,2	9	8,9	10,5
12	Fergana	5,4	5,5	6,4	9,7	9,2	10,8
13	Khorezm	5,3	5,4	5,6	9,5	9	10,8
14	Tashkent	3,8	3,6	4,5	7,9	7,3	7,9

In 1996, the Law on Reconciliation of Personal Liability and Work Policy (The Personal Resportune and Work Opportune Reconsilation Mechanisms tried to balance conservative American values by strengthening social policy mechanisms. Indeed, the adoption of Prwora is in the near future America's recent history. The most comprehensive, one of the most large government reforms. Instead of normal financial assistance, Poverty reduction programs have also helped the poor to become a full member of the society. Less than their governments The creation of systems for assistance in the employment of secured and child care, health services, transportation, support, support, support, support, support, support, support, support, support, support, support, support, support, support transport, support, support, support and work is Berded. i. Prwora also allocates funds for the states that can improve kindergartens, school daily programs and other services for children. Prwora also helped reduce the increase in the poor generation by financing contrattoons between young people. New reform is very complicated, so individual states have been given the opportunity to develop and implement a prware-compliant in its territories. [11]

One of the most successful performances of Prwora programs was in Wisconsin. As a result of the development of a new program, the number of social benefits from 1994 to 2001 decreased by 82 percent. The news and success of the reform of PrWora in Wisconsin has led to practical work, stopping controversy in prosperity plans in other states. In Wisconsin, Wisconsin established and implemented programs that replace social benefits for all healthy poor and low-income people with state-sponsored work. At the same time, everyone strives to receive three intermediate. [12]

Negative to the negative aspects of the Prwora program, the former number of social subsidies to resolve less than the poverty line, weak motivations to encourage human factors to work, the institutional vulnerability of social benefits, In the states, the remaining sides can be indicated from the economic reality in the implementation of the program.

Britain is one of the most stable and rich countries. In recent years, many reforms are being carried out by the UK economic growth, as well as government measures aimed at combating poverty. However, inequality in income stress, obtaining or use of services means that inequality in the social sphere of the UK can be one of the main problems of society. One in four people living in the UK live in or below the poverty line. [13] According to the data, in England, 13.2

million people live below the poverty line, make up 23 percent of the total population. There is a "minimum income standards" project aimed at creating an optimal living standards for various types of families, according to the experts of this project, is enough for the poor, and enough for the quality of good quality [14].

In the UK, there is a separate approach to the village and urban population. The British model stands out with special programs, which are considered to eliminate the poor and child poverty, and also separated separate programs. Today, the most common form of children's poverty is poverty in families. Today, about 30 percent of British children are classified as poor, from families who have two-thirds. According to analysts, the reduction of laborable benefits can significantly increase the poverty in three years in three years.

In 1999, when former England Prime Minister Toni Blair ended in England, until 2020 the children had fully violated the poor in England. But Tony Blair was not able to do it in his time. Because he did not ignore the low educational opportunities, including the low educational opportunities, low payment of low-payment, unfavorable working conditions and cheap housing. Currently, the main components of the UK poverty reduction strate are as follows: to increase the participation of the first, labor-right participation in the labor market. Secondly, at the expense of increasing employment care for those who receive benefits, attract them to more useful work. Third, ensuring financial security of families. The fourth is to improve access to public transport[15].

Conclusion It can be said that the worldwide countries have been done to reduce poverty. There are specific aspects of each state to the export of poverty. A number of international organizations such as the international organization, the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, the European Union will serve as sense in reducing poverty in countries. While China has reduced the employment of the Vietnamese country from South Asia, China has eliminated absolute poverty in the country through perpetrating reforms and industry, production and foreign investment. The fact that the French experience is learning from the experience of France can be reduced poverty by preventing the population under the rule of poverty. The experience of Russia shows that poverty can be stopped at the rate of living, paid for the needs of the population and a non-social layer. Also, in the United States and the United Kingdom, it is possible to adapt poverty to the poverty of children in Uzbekistan.

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