



WAYS TO REDUCE POVERTY IN THE BUKHARA REGION

СПОСОБЫ СНИЖЕНИЯ БЕДНОСТИ В БУХАРСКОМ РЕГИОНЕ

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Annotation: *This article analyzes the current issues of poverty reduction in the Bukhara region, its economic and social causes, and territorial characteristics. It also highlights the opportunities for increasing population incomes through the effective use of the region's tourism, agriculture, small business, and entrepreneurship potential. The article develops proposals and recommendations for poverty reduction based on ensuring employment, vocational training, strengthening social protection, and introducing innovative approaches. The results of the study will serve to ensure regional economic development and improve the living standards of the population*

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассматриваются актуальные вопросы сокращения бедности в Бухарской области, анализируются её экономические и социальные причины, а также региональные особенности. Освещаются возможности повышения доходов населения за счёт эффективного использования потенциала туризма, сельского хозяйства, малого бизнеса и предпринимательства. В статье разработаны предложения и рекомендации по снижению уровня бедности на основе обеспечения занятости, профессионального обучения, усиления социальной защиты и внедрения инновационных подходов. Результаты исследования направлены на обеспечение устойчивого регионального развития и повышение уровня жизни населения.*

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada Buxoro viloyatida kambag‘allikni qisqartirishning dolzarb masalalari, uning iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy sabablari hamda hududiy xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, viloyatning turizm, qishloq xo‘jaligi, kichik biznes va tadbirkorlik salohiyatidan samarali foydalanish orqali aholi daromadlarini oshirish imkoniyatlari yoritilgan. Maqolada bandlikni ta‘minlash, kasb-*



hunar o'rgatish, ijtimoiy himoyani kuchaytirish va innovatsion yondashuvlarni joriy etish asosida kambag'allikni kamaytirish bo'yicha taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari hududiy iqtisodiy rivojlanishni ta'minlash va aholi turmush darajasini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Keywords: *poverty reduction, employment, social protection, regional development, entrepreneurship, small business, investment, income generation, infrastructure development, poverty alleviation programs.*

INTRODUCTION

Reducing poverty is one of the priority areas of any country's socio-economic policy. In recent years, Uzbekistan has been paying special attention to lowering the poverty rate by increasing the welfare of the population, raising incomes, and creating new jobs. The Bukhara region is also considered one of the important areas in this regard.

MAIN PART

The Bukhara region is developing economically based on industry, agriculture, tourism, and the service sector. In the region, poverty reduction is being implemented in the following directions:

Poverty is a situation in which an individual or family does not have sufficient income or resources to meet basic needs for living, such as food, clothing, housing, healthcare, education, and other essentials.

Poverty is not only about a lack of money, but it is also related to:

- unemployment,
- limited access to education,
- inability to receive adequate medical care,
- insufficient social protection.

In economics, poverty is classified into:

absolute poverty – when living standards fall below the minimum necessary for survival,

relative poverty – when income is significantly lower than the average income in society.

Poverty is a situation in which an individual or family does not have sufficient income or resources to meet their basic daily needs, such as food, clothing, housing, education, and healthcare. It refers not only to a lack of material means but also to limited opportunities to live a quality life.

Key Aspects of Poverty:

Absolute poverty: When a person cannot meet the minimum vital needs necessary for survival.

Relative poverty: Living significantly below the average standard of living in society.



Social aspect: According to families registered as poor by the state and in need of social protection are considered part of this category.

To reduce poverty, the government develops special programs and assistance measures.

In today's rapidly developing world, scientists, politicians, government officials, and representatives of civil society worldwide are engaged in scientific discussions, various roundtable meetings, and research studies on the causes of poverty, its socio-economic consequences, and ways to eliminate it.

Poverty, as a socio-economic phenomenon, is explained as a result of inequalities in the use of material and non-material benefits and in the distribution of income during the process of economic development.

In 2000, when humanity entered a new millennium, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Millennium Development Goals Declaration, in which the first goal was deliberately set to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. As stated in this declaration, by 2015, reducing by half the number of people worldwide who live on less than \$1.25 per day (adjusted for purchasing power parity) and suffer from hunger was identified as one of the most important tasks for all countries.

As globalization deepens and mutually beneficial cooperation between countries expands, and as socio-economic reforms and measures are implemented in line with the goals set in the United Nations (UN) development programs, positive trends are being achieved. However, despite these achievements, the problem of poverty remains one of the acute issues in all developing countries, including the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In particular, during the global coronavirus pandemic and under conditions of worldwide lockdowns, the negative social effects of poverty have become even more evident.

The concept of poverty has a specific meaning according to its established criteria. At the same time, on a global scale, poverty is identified based on various standards and measurements. Therefore, understanding and studying the concept of poverty can lead to the formation of diverse perspectives. In other words, a comprehensive and detailed examination of the concept of poverty, its essence, and its types is of urgent importance to acquire clear knowledge and practical understanding.

In particular, the rate of poverty reduction shows a significant increase in Bukhara and Samarkand regions and averaged 3.1 percentage points, equaling 8.7% and 7.5%, respectively.

Also, the highest reduction in the level of poverty was recorded in Namangan region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan at the level of 2.8 percentage points: to 7.6% and 10.8%, respectively.

Poverty in Bukhara Region:

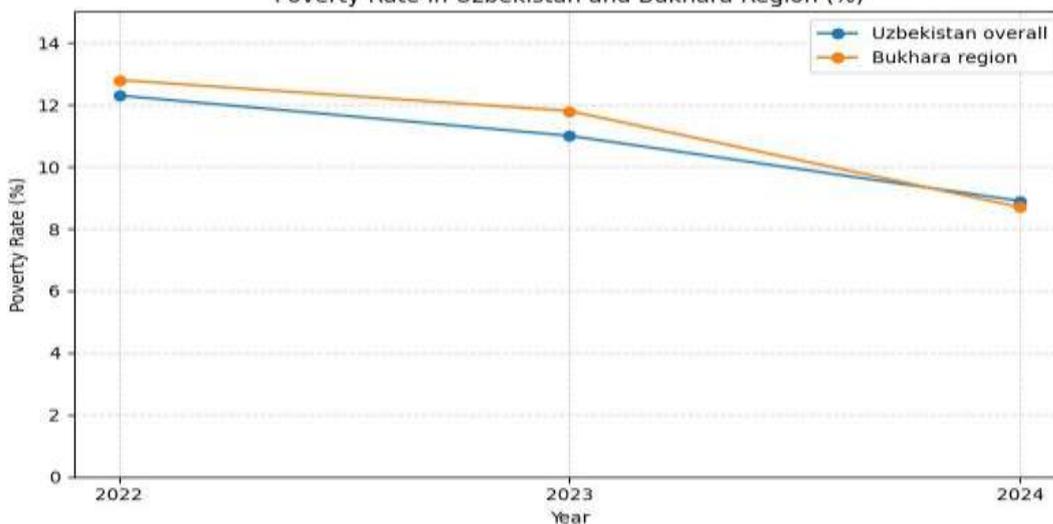
According to official statistics for 2024, the poverty rate in Uzbekistan decreased from 11% in 2023 to 8.9% in 2024 based on international standards. In the Bukhara region, the poverty rate fell from 11.8% to 8.7% during the same period. This shows a significant reduction in the share of the population living below the poverty line in the region.

Context:

This decline was largely driven by measures to increase employment, support entrepreneurship, and improve land use for agriculture and household activities. Real incomes in the country also grew, contributing to improved living standards for many families.



Poverty Rate in Uzbekistan and Bukhara Region (%)



Here is the Poverty Rate Graph for Uzbekistan and Bukhara Region (%) in English:

The graph shows the change in poverty rates from 2022 to 2024.

In Bukhara region, poverty gradually decreased from 12.8% in 2022 to 8.7% in 2024.



For Uzbekistan overall, the rate fell from 12.3% to 8.9% during the same period.

The decline reflects the impact of employment growth, support for entrepreneurship, and improvements in agriculture and income-generating activities.

The trends highlight significant progress in reducing poverty both nationally and regionally.

CONCLUSION

Poverty remains one of the most pressing socio-economic challenges in Uzbekistan, including the Bukhara region. Despite positive trends resulting from globalization, government reforms, and development programs, poverty continues to affect vulnerable populations, especially during crises such as the global COVID-19 pandemic.

Efforts to reduce poverty in Bukhara, such as promoting employment, supporting entrepreneurship, developing agriculture, and providing social protection, have led to a noticeable decrease in the poverty rate over recent years. Continued focus on these measures, along with education and income-generating initiatives, is essential to ensure sustainable socio-economic development and improve the well-being of the population.

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