



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP HELPS TO REDUCE POVERTY

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In the context of socio-economic development, the level of poverty among certain segments of the population is increasing day by day. For example, 10% of the world's population, that is, 700 million people, is the population of African and Asian countries. 17.2% of them are rural residents. The fact that poverty cannot be completely eliminated even by providing employment to the population, and according to estimates, 8% of the working population lives in poverty, indicates that the socio-economic situation in African and Asian countries is not good [1].

In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Sustainable Development Goals, which set out the goals for further strengthening the principles of peace, prosperity and justice in the world on the threshold of the new millennium. The main goal of this Declaration is to “progressively eradicate poverty in all its forms” by 2030 [2]. It launched measures to significantly improve the lives of more than 100 million people in the world living in economically backward settlements by 2020 [3].

As a result of the conducted research, those living in poverty in Uzbekistan make up approximately 12-15 percent of the total population of our country, that is, 4-5 million people. It is shown that in order to determine the poverty criterion, it is necessary, first of all, to determine the legal basis of the “consumption basket”. Determining and introducing the “consumption basket” and “subsistence minimum”, which are of great importance in determining the amount of benefits and pensions, and clarifying the indicators and norms specific to our country of these indices, which underpin the domestic policy of each state in the conditions of advanced development, has become a vital necessity. As is known, the concept of a “consumer basket” is used to determine the standard of living of the population, that is, a set of goods and services that provide a certain level of consumption. In international practice, there are statistical, sociological, resource, and normative methods for calculating the subsistence minimum. The composition of the minimum subsistence minimum is determined differently in different countries. For example, in the USA, the “consumer basket” includes 300 items, in Germany 475 items, in England 350 items, and in Russia 156 items. The “consumer basket” can be divided into three main components - food, non-food, and services. The share of food in it determines the standard of living of the population.

The majority of the population of Uzbekistan has a high share of food products in their “consumer basket”. In order to eliminate this and increase the amount of non-food products and services in the “consumer basket”, a number of tasks have been set before the executive branch. In this regard, the main focus is on educating the population in entrepreneurship, effectively using existing opportunities. For this purpose, the most effective way to increase the





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population's income should be to wean citizens from the state of dependency, ensure their employment, and direct them to entrepreneurship. Organize work to train the population, primarily unemployed youth and women, in professions and entrepreneurship, and ensure their employment. A total of 13 trillion roubles have been allocated within the framework of social programs “Every Family is an Entrepreneur”, “Our Youth is Our Future” and other programs aimed at attracting a wide range of the population to entrepreneurship and expanding their sources of income. More than 600,000 families were provided with preferential loans.

Despite the policy of our government aimed at supporting small business and private entrepreneurship, in practice, a number of problems remain in the field of attracting young people to small business and entrepreneurship, supporting start-up entrepreneurs, timely studying and solving problems arising in their entrepreneurial activities:

- introduction of a training system aimed at forming the necessary skills in the field of entrepreneurship among the population, wide involvement of international organizations, non-governmental non-profit organizations and non-governmental educational organizations in this process;
- to create a complete system aimed at expanding and developing the activities of residents with entrepreneurial skills and experience and other small business representatives by realizing their potential;
- to establish a comprehensive system of support for entrepreneurship and to establish its implementation and coordination by a single state organization.

Currently, a poverty reduction strategy has been developed in Uzbekistan for 2021-2030, and it is planned to implement this strategy in two stages - in the short and medium term (2021-2025) and in the long term (2026-2030). Within the framework of the issues envisaged in these stages, the following target indicators are set to be achieved:

- full employment of the poor population, with a gradual implementation of quotas for more than 100 thousand jobs per year for citizens in need and unable to compete on equal terms in the labor market;
- to register 50 thousand people from the poor population who want to become self-employed, allocate subsidies for starting their own business, purchasing labor tools, and other purposes;
- to ensure employment of 50 thousand poor people by training them in vocational, foreign language, and entrepreneurial skills, and by allocating microloans in their chosen field to help them start their own business.

If the opportunities for the poor to participate in productive activities are expanded, this will also ensure their participation in economic growth processes as workers or entrepreneurs. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to solve the problem of the lack of necessary knowledge and skills.

It is appropriate to rely on foreign experience in reducing poverty in our country. In this regard, the development of inclusive business models is of particular importance. It is





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advisable to make appropriate use of China's experience in developing private entrepreneurship and small businesses in the direction of poverty reduction.

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