

## WAYS TO FURTHER IMPROVE MECHANISMS FOR REDUCING POVERTY AND INCREASING POPULATION INCOME

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**Annotation:** This article analyzes the main causes of poverty, state policies aimed at reducing it, mechanisms for increasing incomes, and modern approaches to ensuring social equality. The article also considers strategic measures aimed at improving the living standards of the population through economic growth, employment policy, professional development, and entrepreneurship development.

**Keywords:** Poverty, income, social protection, economic reform, employment, entrepreneurship, infrastructure, professional development, modern mechanisms, social equality

### Introduction

Poverty is not only an economic problem, but also one of the factors that hinder social stability, social development, and the full realization of human potential. In a society where the main segments of the population do not have sufficient sources of income, social discontent, inequality and development are observed. Therefore, the fight against poverty and increasing the income of the population is a strategic task for every state. In order to create a stable foundation for the country's development, it is necessary to increase the economic activity of the population, provide them with decent employment, develop human capital and form an effective social protection system.

### The main causes of poverty

The high poverty rate is associated with several internal and external factors. The main reasons include the lack of sufficient sources of income, low-skilled labor, low formal employment, limited access to quality education and medicine. In addition, the unfair distribution of economic resources, underdeveloped infrastructure and ineffective social protection mechanisms also exacerbate poverty.

### Mechanisms for increasing incomes

To increase the income of the population, it is important, first of all, to create real jobs. In this regard, the implementation of large investment projects, the development of small and medium-sized businesses in the regions, and support for family businesses are effective mechanisms. At the same time, it is possible to increase the economic activity of the population by expanding the system of subsidies, preferential loans, and financing of startup projects allocated from the state budget.

Another important area is to adapt the education and vocational training system to market requirements. If the population knows exactly in which field qualifications are required and takes short-term training courses in this area, their chances of finding a job increase. For this

purpose, the introduction of modern vocational centers, online education platforms, and mentoring programs is relevant today.

#### Improving the social protection system

Social protection mechanisms serve as a means of providing assistance to the most vulnerable segments of the population. However, this system should be organized not in the form of passive assistance, but on the basis of an approach that encourages activity. For example, the method of providing assistance through conditional benefits or social jobs helps to form life skills.

It is also necessary to analyze the level of poverty in the regions and develop specific targeted programs that are in line with local needs. This will create an opportunity to rationally use local resources.

#### Entrepreneurship development and financial literacy

To increase the level of self-employment of the population, it is important to widely spread the culture of entrepreneurship. By creating a favorable environment for entrepreneurship, simplifying permit procedures, and simplifying the taxation system, people will find the courage to start their own businesses. In this regard, special programs should be developed, especially for young people, women, and representatives of low-income families.

Increasing the level of financial literacy also ensures economic stability by developing skills such as income management and saving and investing. Special trainings, mobile applications and mass media can help to spread this culture. Regional approach and regional differences in poverty

The level of poverty is not uniform even within the country – in some regions it is much higher, and in others it is relatively lower. There are many reasons for this: underdeveloped infrastructure, lack of jobs, climatic conditions, the presence or absence of natural resources, limited transport and logistics capabilities, etc. Therefore, efforts to reduce poverty should not be carried out in a uniform manner, but in a manner adapted to local conditions.

For example, jobs can be created by developing agricultural projects in remote areas, and in places with tourism potential, through the development of agrotourism and cultural services. This will serve to reduce poverty in a targeted manner. In addition, it is also important to organize specialized vocational centers for young people in the regions and allocate innovative grants to local enterprises.

#### Social innovations and the role of the mahalla institute

Social innovations are approaches aimed at finding new, effective and sustainable solutions to social problems. The mahalla institute can play a major role in introducing such innovations. The mahalla is not only a mechanism of social control, but also a local structure that best understands the needs of the population. Identifying needy families through mahalla chairmen, women's activists, and youth leaders and implementing programs that meet their capabilities will yield effective results.

For example, at the mahalla level, it is possible to ensure employment for every citizen by organizing targeted programs such as “Working Woman – Stable Family”, “Youth Occupation Owner”, and “Family Entrepreneurship”. In addition, all layers of society can be involved in the fight against poverty by involving young people in social projects and developing volunteer movements in mahallas.

International experience and models that can be applied in Uzbekistan

Different countries around the world have developed their own experience in combating poverty. For example, South Korea has attracted low-income families to small businesses through “self-help funds”. In India, digital services and remote work opportunities have been expanded to reduce poverty through the “Digital India” program. In the Scandinavian countries, healthcare, education, and employment systems are closely linked based on a strong welfare state model.

These experiences can be used in Uzbekistan, adapting them to local conditions and gradually introducing them. In particular, a technological solution to the problem can be provided by developing algorithms for real-time monitoring of unemployed citizens through digital platforms, offering them suitable jobs, and career guidance.

A balanced policy aimed at social strata of the population

Fighting poverty requires mechanisms that are not a one-sided approach, but are appropriate for each social stratum of the population. For example, it is necessary to open up vocational, technical knowledge, and freelancing opportunities for unemployed youth. It is important to provide suitable jobs, remote work systems or grants for people with disabilities. Women should be offered working time regimes suitable for families with children, start-up capital for starting a family business, and social protection services.

Another key point is to strengthen the legal status of the self-employed population. Although many citizens work at home, they are not in formal employment. By formalizing them in a simplified manner, it is possible not only to increase income, but also to strengthen social guarantees.

Modern technologies and digital infrastructure

Today, new jobs can be created through the opportunities created in the digital economy. The opportunity to earn money even at home through remote work, online services, e-commerce and freelance services is expanding. This requires the development of internet infrastructure, increasing digital literacy, and providing modern technical means.

## Conclusion

Reducing poverty and increasing population incomes are one of the important directions of today’s global economic development. This process requires a comprehensive and systematic approach: these goals can be achieved through quality education, effective employment policies, increasing financial and digital literacy, supporting entrepreneurship, developing infrastructure, and improving social protection. Human interests must be at the center of each reform.



Improving the quality of life of the population is not only an economic task, but also a strategic approach aimed at social justice, stability, and the future.

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