

**ERADICATION OF POVERTY AND POVERTY-CORRUPTION
OBJECTIVE FACTOR OF PREVENTION**

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Annotation: The article discusses the fact that poverty, which is a negative state of society, is an important factor in ending corruption in the process of preventing poverty.

Keywords: State, poverty, poverty, corruption, society, absolute poverty, relative poverty, poverty, etc.

The lack of the minimum amount of food that every person needs every day creates the risk of poverty and destitution no less than other risks for the development of the countries of the modern world. After all, at the heart of this are the foundations of sustainable development of the individual, society and state today and tomorrow. At the same time, elimination of poverty and poverty, creation of necessary conditions and opportunities for this will practically ensure the transition of the country's development to a new stage.

According to the UN, there are 700 million people on Earth. more than 100,000 people live in poverty. Combating poverty and poverty is one of the main issues on the UN agenda. In this regard, a number of important works have been carried out by the organization. In particular, in 1992, on the basis of UN General Assembly resolution 47/196, October 17 was designated as the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty.

Based on the relevant resolutions, 1997-2006, 2008-2017. and 2018-2027. It has been designated as the UN Decades of Action against Poverty. Fight against poverty and poverty of the organization

It is reflected in documents such as the Millennium Declaration (2000), the Addis Ababa Program of Action (2015) and the Sustainable Development Goals until 2030 (2015). At the same time, paragraph 1 of the Millennium Development Goals sets the task of combating extreme poverty. In these documents, among other things, it is determined that each country should implement the necessary measures in the field of poverty and poverty eradication at the national and global level, ensure gender equality, take social protection measures, and other issues. It is also clear from the tasks defined in the documents that the eradication of poverty and poverty is a long and complex process that requires an institutional and systematic approach.

So, the question arises, what is meant by poverty and poverty? Poverty is defined as the poor lifestyle of people living in conditions of social inequality due to lack of income and resources necessary for a normal life of a person due to unfair distribution, unjustified restrictions on the use of health care, education or other basic services, lack of housing for living.

Poverty is a characteristic feature of the economic situation of a person or a social group who cannot satisfy the most necessary minimum needs, which are important for life, cannot be able to work and continue their offspring.

Poverty is a relative concept and depends on the general living standards in a given society. The basis of known poverty standards is the generalization of indicators of monetary supply, for example, the minimum amount of family income or consumption expenditure that can be afforded at the minimum level.

Absolute poverty is explained by the fact that the income of various groups of the population does not reach a certain minimum value, which is now officially the minimum wage.

Relative poverty, or in Soviet terminology, relative poverty of workers, is understood as the fact that the income of a person or family is lower than the average income or expenses of a given country. That is, people do not starve, but live "below average" and feel deprived of many things.

The poverty rate is the ratio of the number of people with low subsistence income per capita to the total population.

The bottom line of poverty is the level at which poor families fall below the minimum subsistence income.

The poverty line is a per capita income that does not exceed 50% of the poverty line, that is, the consumption minimum.

Measuring poverty is not easy. There are three main approaches. One of them is the assessment of the population's consumption of basic food, basic needs and clothing.

The second approach is to determine poverty through statistical surveys, "mini-censuses", public opinion surveys, but only with the practical side of the issue, that is, how much you earn, how much you spend, etc.

Finally, a third approach is public surveys that assess material wealth, material problems and lifestyle indicators rather than physical indicators of income and expenditure.

Poverty is a way of life of poor, poor, needy people who do not have enough of what they need for living, do not have the ability to work and continue their generation, and there are three concepts for its definition. They consist of:

1. Absolute concept of poverty. This concept is closely related to the concept of poverty line. The poverty line is the level of disposable income, gross income, or consumption below which a person is considered poor. Absolute poverty is often measured by the number of people or households with consumption or income levels below the poverty line. The World Bank has set the absolute poverty line at \$1.25 per day (calculated at purchasing power parity).

2. Relative concept of poverty. The relative poverty line defines the relative poverty line and compares the actual income of the population against this level. If the distribution does not change in the face of rising real incomes of society, relative poverty will remain the same. It can be concluded that the concept of relative poverty is a component of the concept of inequality. However, this does not mean that the lower the inequality, the lower the relative poverty or vice versa. English sociologist P. Townsend, the founder of the concept of relative poverty, defined this category as the lack of economic resources, the inability to continue the usual lifestyle for the majority of members of this society.

3. Subjective poverty. According to this concept, only the individual can define poverty. There are different approaches to determining the level of subjective poverty. It is also possible to determine the threshold of subjective poverty based on social opinion, after which it can be compared with the income of the population.

The absolute level of poverty is considered the lowest level of living, and it is determined by the food products, clothing, housing, etc., which are necessary for the satisfaction of a person's basic needs.

According to the recommendation of the UN, in world practice, the following population groups with different material support according to the level of income are distinguished based on the minimum amount of living expenses and the minimum amount of the consumer budget:

- poor families - in such families, the per capita income is lower than or equal to the minimum amount necessary for the population to live;

- low-income families - in such families, the per capita income is between the minimum amount necessary for the population to live and the minimum consumption budget amount;

- well-off families - in such families, the per capita income is between the minimum consumption budget of the population and the reasonable consumption budget;

- rich families - their per capita income is higher than the level of reasonable consumption budget.

Ending the causes listed above and their consequences by the general public and state authorities is one of the most reliable objective factors to prevent corruption in our country.

It can be concluded from the above points that if there is poverty in any country, it is definitely an objective factor that opens the way to corruption and ensures its viability. Because, the fact that people are responsible for the scourge of poverty and poverty depends, firstly, on the position of corruptors in public life, secondly, on the availability of sufficient opportunities to fight against corruptors, and thirdly, on the quick and effective work of organizations that fight against corruptors.

Ending poverty and poverty is one of the reliable strategic goals and tasks of transforming Uzbekistan into a uniting factor of our entire society on the basis of turning it into a corruption-free country.

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