

MONOECONOMIC MODEL OF POVERTY REDUCTION

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Abstract:

Introduction. *The article discusses the issue of poverty eradication based on the dual nature of people's economic abilities: labor and entrepreneurship, ways to increase the welfare of citizens through commercialization.*

Research methods. *The article analyzes the term "poverty" in a monographic way, using the content analysis method to determine the implementation of poverty at the level of "7-M", the qualitative levels of human economic development as a result of systematic analysis, quantitative assessment of human economic development using logical analysis, A comparative analysis of people's living standards was conducted using the Ability \ Income Proportionality Matrix method.*

Results and discussion. *"Mono-economic poverty" refers to people who are able to work, have low habits and skills, earn little money due to lack of permanent employment, or have no income at all due to unemployment and cannot meet their basic needs at their own expense. model is recommended. The model consists of an input part located on two opposite sides, a part of the process by which these parts interact with each other, and a part of the partial and general result formed by the combination of types of "abilities" and sources of "income".*

A personal income chain is created on the basis of the employee's salary, self-employment income, entrepreneurial income, investment and income from innovation activities. suitable conditions for The "mono-economic model of poverty reduction" does not enable people to become rich through the development and realization of innate and acquired economic abilities; rather, it is recommended as a mechanism of economic development on the path from poverty to prosperity.

Conclusion. *In order to reduce poverty in our country in a mono-economic way, it is necessary to take measures to strengthen economic education and upbringing among young people, to organize vocational and entrepreneurial training in mono-centers, to create new jobs based on increasing investment and innovation activity.*

Keywords: *mono-economic poverty, ability to work, entrepreneurial ability, wealth formula, mono-economic model, personal income chain, ability commercialization, "Ability / Income" matrix, human mono-economic image.*

Introduction. *The problem of poverty and its reduction is an important socio-economic criterion that determines the current state of the world and national economies and future development trends. Depending on the level of global poverty of each country, it is important to determine its international ranking of sustainable socio-economic development. Therefore, one of the goals of the Millennium Declaration adopted by the UN in 2000 was to "eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, including halving the share of the population earning one US dollar a day*

between 1990 and 2015 [1]." In order to implement Resolution 70 of the UN General Assembly Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2015, the National Goals and Objectives for Sustainable Development in Uzbekistan until 2030 set the task of "eradicating extreme poverty" [2].

It should be noted that in Uzbekistan, unfortunately, the issue of poverty has been a "closed topic" for many years. In our country, without a broad classification and in-depth analysis of the quality of life of the population, only its "low-income" abstract strata have been identified, providing them with various forms of social assistance. For the first time, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev raised the issue of poverty in the country at a video conference on February 27, 2020: "According to preliminary estimates, 12-15 % or 4-5 million people are poor. This means that their daily income does not exceed 10-13,000 soums"[3].

Poverty is an economic condition in which people are unable to meet the minimum needs they need to live, restore their ability to work, and continue to procreate. Internationally, the poverty line is an income of less than \$ 1.9 per person per day. According to this classification, more than 700 million people in the world live in extreme poverty, and it makes up about 10% of the world's population [5].

In his Address to the Oliy Majlis and the people of Uzbekistan on December 29, 2020, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, "The ultimate goal of economic reforms in the new year will be to reduce poverty and increase the welfare of the population. These strategic goals will be achieved through high economic growth, which will create equal opportunities for all"[4]. In particular, the organization of mahalla and home-based work against poverty in the country, the creation of "Iron Book", "Youth Book", "Women's Book", employment of the unemployed in the country and those looking for work abroad through new employment institutions such as "Welcome to work monocenters" Targeted financial assistance is being provided to the population.

It should be noted that in the context of overcoming the effects of the coronavirus crisis, economic growth that will reduce poverty and increase incomes, create new jobs, increase incomes through production development, reduce inflation, raise the minimum wage to a minimum living standard, fair and targeted Strict measures, such as the creation of social security programs, also include, in our view, the development of human economic productivity or the ability to earn money based on the development of people's economic abilities and their commercialization, which are still neglected. The article discusses the issue of improving the welfare of citizens by developing human economic skills, which are inherent in the level of poverty reduction mono-economy, and their implementation in various sectors of cash flows.

Materials. Representatives of classical political economy, such as T. Malthus, Dj.St. Mill, J. Prudon, A. Smith, D. Ricardo, K. Marks to the content and specific aspects of poverty had a scientific foundation. Nowadays, the economic nature and criteria for determining poverty are widely covered in the works of foreign scholars such as S. Ananda, S. Bxally, J. Grira, S. Lensley, M. Revellona, S. Rounry, P. Townsend, P. Elkok. Issues of social protection were covered by K.H. Abdurahmanov, Sh.R. Kholmuminov, B.Kh. Umrzakov and other scientists.

There are different models of poverty reduction. Two models of combating poverty are actively used in world practice:

1. Provide and maintain a minimum income level.
2. Provision of targeted social assistance to the population [6].

The first model is widely used in developed countries with a high level of prosperity. This model is based on setting a minimum income level that meets current consumption standards.

Targeted social assistance is more common in developing countries with relatively low incomes. In Uzbekistan, the system of assistance to the poor has been operating in accordance with the second model in the form of various social payments.

Russian scientist S.D. Rodionova thinks about a value-oriented model of poverty eradication. This model is supported not only by the state and various civil society institutions to help and support low-income families, but also by engaging them in programs to promote social activism, self-sufficiency, self-employment, professional and educational advancement, and health improvement. seeks to make an impact. To improve their quality of life, it is necessary to strengthen new values in the minds of the poor and change the attitudes inherent in today's poor, taking various social measures aimed at preventing poverty, explaining not only its economic but also its social problems (p. 7, 25-26).

As well as, M.L. Theodorovich also recommends an institutional model of a strategy for proactive poverty reduction based on the organization of social partnership between the state, socially responsible business, public organizations and structures, the enterprising population. researcher The proactive model is the gradual abandonment of the rigidly established system of privileges and transfers to the poor; introduction of institutionalization of targeted social support based on the analysis of the individual situation of each applicant and strict control over recipients; involves the management of clients' personal resources based on basic principles of proactivity such as initiative and responsibility (p. 8, 37-38).

In her research, A.A. Grudneva distinguishes between social and economic types of poverty according to the influence of causal factors. Social poverty includes low-income, incapacitated, needy, large families and families without breadwinners, single pensioners, the sick and the disabled. Economically poor are unemployed, temporarily employed, low-wage earners and able-bodied citizens who are unable to provide a socially acceptable standard of living due to such features of the current labor market [9, 10 p].

Methods. The article analyzes the term "poverty" in a monographic way, distinguishing its economic and social aspects. Using the content analysis method, it was determined that poverty is applied at the "7-M" level: mego-, macro-, meso-, meta-, micro-, mini- and mono-levels. As a result of applying the method of systematic analysis, there are five mono-economic categories of human economic development - "economically weak", "economically viable", "economically strong", "economically perfect" and "economically imperfect". There are seven ways to quantify the level of development of human economic abilities using the method of logical analysis: "economic education"; "Economic literacy"; "Professional skills";

"Effective realization of the ability to work"; "Efficiency of doing business"; "Proportion of income and expenses"; "Ability to capitalize savings" measurement criteria have been developed. A comparative analysis of people's living standards was conducted using the Ability / Income Proportionality Matrix method.

Results. Transition from the study of the concept of "economy" in the interpretation of the arts and crafts to the traditional, macro- and microeconomics, its systematic study at seven levels - mega-, macro-, meso-, meta-, micro-, mini- and nano-economics [10, Based on the idea of 11b], we propose to study the concept of "economic poverty" by dividing it into seven types according to the reasons for its emergence:

- Megaeconomic poverty - the world's population living in poverty as a result of the global financial and economic crisis, the global recession, the coronavirus pandemic and other global socio-economic tragedies;

- Macroeconomic poverty - the poor living in a particular country under the influence of rising unemployment, rising inflation, low per capita GDP, low wages and other macroeconomic instability of the national economy;

- Meso-economic poverty - poor local population due to uneven and relatively weak socio-economic development of regions and territories, inefficient use of their economic potential, low managerial competencies of local authorities and other territorial factors;

- Metaeconomic poverty - poor corporate employees and managers caused by economic instability of industries and sectors, low managerial competencies of government officials and other industry factors;

- Microeconomic poverty - poor employees formed as a result of low profitability of enterprises and business entities and the inability to provide financial support to employees;

- Minieconomic poverty - poor families caused by unaccounted for household chores, the presence in the family of members with unhealthy behaviors such as drunkenness, alcoholism, hooliganism;

- Mono-economic poverty is the lack of development of an individual's economic abilities and the inability of able-bodied people to earn low incomes without being able to integrate these abilities into the exchange of cash flows in various sectors.

With the development of specific methods, tools, models and organizational and economic mechanisms for the elimination of economic poverty in accordance with each allocated level, the opportunity to increase the welfare of the population will be further expanded, achieving a sharp reduction in the number of poor in the country.

The article discusses in detail the ways to reduce economic poverty to "mono-economic poverty" at the level of "7M". "Mono" (Greek "monos") - corresponds to the Uzbek word "alone" as the first part of complex words. For example, a monograph (in-depth study of a topic) a scientific publication in book form), monotonous (always the same), monopoly (monopoly), monologue (a form of speech that represents a person's conversation). "Mono-economy" refers to the economy at the level of the mono (individual), which is smaller than the micro (enterprise) and mini (family) levels of the economy, and is based on an economically mature able-bodied person. "Mono-economic poverty" refers to poor people of working age who

do not want to work, do not want to study, are extravagant, greedy, seek short-term benefits, do things they do not like, waste their time, and are unskilled and do not have a permanent job. we mean people who earn money or have no income at all due to unemployment and cannot meet their basic needs at the expense of their own income.

It should be noted that everyone has the right to come to this mortal world and live a full life, fully satisfying his needs, and for this he has the appropriate inner potential. In Uzbek families, when a child is born, relatives and friends greet family members with the words, "May God bless the newborn child with life and sustenance." This is because when a baby is born as an "inga," they are endowed with various innate abilities that enable him to find his sustenance in life by nature and God, as well as two other closely related economic abilities. One of these skills is the ability to work, which is common in all economic systems, and the other is the entrepreneurial ability inherent in a market economy.

Human ability to work consists of concrete and abstract, as well as physical and mental forms of labor, which arise in the process of practical use of labor. A person's ability to work depends on his physical strength, spiritual maturity, intelligence and professionalism. The more a person works hard and productively, the more his financial capacity to live a prosperous life increases. Unfortunately, some people of working age have no choice but to live in poverty and become financially dependent on others, as they do not make enough efforts to acquire and realize their innate working capacity from a young age.

Entrepreneurial ability is a set of human entrepreneurial skills, such as the ability to combine economic factors on their own initiative, start a new business, be able to take reasonable risks, conduct and manage business in a market way. Entrepreneurial ability is directly reflected in the economic aspirations of people, as a form of realization of their entrepreneurial abilities in the active and independent activity of each individual. Human entrepreneurial ability is manifested in such qualities as initiative, management, innovation, risk-taking, market economy. This ability of a person is a more complex, more difficult to master than the ability to work, and its formation requires special experience and willpower and special training.

During the period of independence, Uzbekistan has taken all measures to realize the entrepreneurial potential of the economically active population, as a result of which the population has the opportunity to engage in entrepreneurial activities, as well as employment, and expand their sources of income. The more diligent and educated a person is and the more actively engaged in labor and entrepreneurship, the greater the opportunity to get out of poverty and live a full and prosperous life, because labor and entrepreneurship serve as the main sources of welfare of the population.

Given the dual nature of human economic abilities mentioned above: labor and entrepreneurship, we recommend the formula of wealth, which is an alternative way of life to poverty, to be expressed as follows (Figure 1):

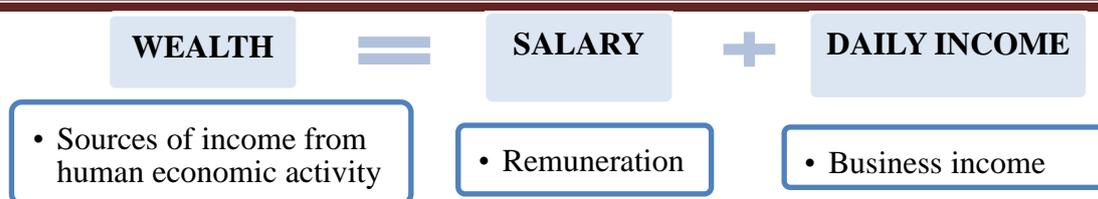


Figure 1. Wealth formula based on labor and entrepreneurship

Source: author's development work.

The main purpose of expressing the formula of wealth in a simple and popular way as "wealth is equal to monthly plus daily" is to implement economic education in a clear and effective way among the general public. The point is that if during the Soviet era we educated young people in the spirit of labor, under the motto "Wealth comes from work, life is beauty", now, in the renewed Uzbekistan, they are brought up in two ways: both in the spirit of labor and entrepreneurship. We believe that it is necessary to establish economic education under the motto "Wealth comes from work, a living wage, a daily income from entrepreneurship, beauty is life." Therefore, the author's wealth formula does not take into account the value of inheritance from parents and relatives and other sources of income, but only the sources of income that a person earns directly. The failure to pay utility bills and taxes on time, the failure to repay loans from the bank as a creditor, the payment of compensation for material damage to someone, as well as the reduction of wealth as a result of fines for unscrupulous efforts.

However, in real life, the economic destiny of people goes on as a different life. One is able to achieve a career of wealth by pursuing clear goals in life, studying well, fully realizing both smart work and entrepreneurial skills while having a profession. The latter prefers to be entrepreneurial and lives a dark life. The third will be able to stay in a moderate lifestyle and earn a living at the expense of the salary he earns from physical labor activities. The fourth, for various reasons, lives in poverty, unable to fully realize its economic potential, and is unable to meet its vital needs. The fifth, with very little income or no income at all, lives in poverty, barely making ends meet at the expense of state social assistance and the financial support of others. We believe that economic differences in people's living standards depend primarily on the individual, insufficient efforts to realize innate economic abilities, lack of knowledge, lack of professional training, laziness, idleness.

Based on the considerations outlined above, we recommend the author's "monoeconomic model" of poverty reduction in Figure 2.

As can be seen from Figure 2, this model reflects the individual aspects of poverty, the input components located on two opposite sides, the part of the process by which these parts interact and act, and the parts formed by the combination of "ability" types and "income" sources. and the overall result parts. Let's take a closer look at each component of the model.

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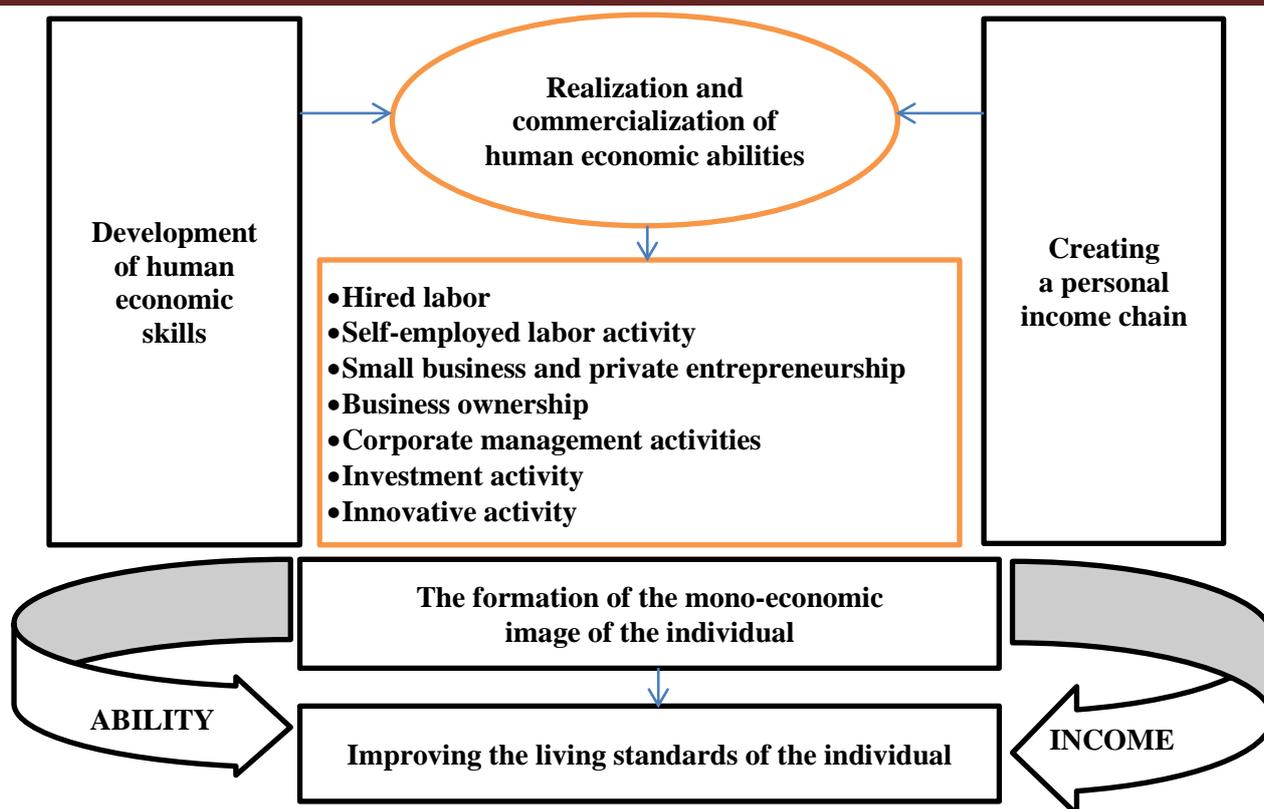


Figure 2. Monoeconomic model of poverty reduction

Source: author's development work.

The introductory part of the “Development of Human Economic Skills” on the left side of the mono-economic model of poverty reduction is an important source of income that allows you to earn a living. "Economic ability - serves as a measure of economic productivity of man" [11]. Therefore, in assessing a person economically, it is important to determine the level of development of his economic abilities. We consider it expedient to assess the level of development of economic capabilities on the basis of the following seven criteria:

1. Economic education (determined on the basis of such individual indicators as diligence, economy, self-sufficiency, economic skills, self-control, rational spending of money, care of property).

2. Economic literacy (knowledge of the calculation and timely payment of all utility bills, knowledge of labor costs and net deductions, level of understanding of the prices of daily consumer goods and services, the ability to create and maintain a family budget, something from the market and shops price negotiation skills and purchasing experience, knowledge of taxes and their social significance, knowledge of the causes of frequent changes in the prices of goods and services in a market economy).

3. Position and professional skills (the position and professional skills of the person in the position held in the workplace are defined as high, medium and low).

4. Effective realization of working capacity (determined on the basis of an assessment of the ability of income to cover personal and family expenses).

5. Effectiveness of entrepreneurial activity (determined on the basis of assessment of the availability and scale of income from entrepreneurship).

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6. Proportionality of income and expenditure (determined by the degree to which the "80/20" of wealth, ie the accumulation of 20 % or more of 80 % or less of monthly (annual) income for consumer spending, is observed).

7. Investment skills (determined on the basis of the rate of additional income received from personal funds in exchange).

Based on the above evaluation criteria, we developed a special "Economic Aptitude Test" to determine the level of development of economic abilities of people and determined the level of economic ability of 2011 people in an expert way in a 100-point assessment system (Table 1).

Table 1.

Results of the assessment of the level of development of economic potential of employed people in Bukhara region in 2011

№	The range of points accumulated on the economic aptitude test	Economic skills	Number of person ratings	Per %
1.	0 to 25	Advanced levels	16	0,8
2.	26 to 40	Not developed	254	12,6
3.	41 to 55	Slowly developed	821	41,0
4.	56 to 70	Moderately developed	701	34,7
5.	71 to 85	The norm is advanced	207	10,3
6.	86 to 100	Maturity is highly developed	12	0,6
Total:			2011	100 %

Table 1 is based on the author's "Economic Aptitude Test".

The results of the study showed that the majority of those surveyed in 2011 - 821 (41.0 %) had moderate economic development and 701 (34.7 %) had moderate development. This category of people is mainly skilled workers, who are engaged in self-employment in their spare time and live on an average standard of living by increasing their income from two economic sources. It was observed that 207 respondents have reached the level of economic maturity, and 12 - to the level of perfection. They belonged to the category of people who, in accordance with the golden rule of wealth, created their own savings, included them in the exchange and were among those who had the skills to earn extra income and live on a full standard of living. It was found that 12.6 % of the respondents had underdeveloped economic skills and 0.8 % had underdeveloped levels. This is due to the fact that only one respondent has access to employment, low skills, spending all their earnings on consumer spending, underdeveloped entrepreneurial skills, and poor employment.

The introductory part on the tenth side of the model, entitled "Creating a Personal Income Chain", envisages the development of the economic abilities of an able-bodied person and the formation of types of income that can be generated through their realization and commercialization. In this case, the personal income chain consists of four -the salary of the employee, the income of the employee, the income of the business owner and the interest income of investors, according to the idea of the world-famous business consultant Robert Kiosaki's "cash flow quadrant". It would also be expedient to include in this chain the income from innovative activities. It would also be expedient to include in this chain the income from

innovative activities. We believe that the personal income chain can be created from the sources of income shown in Figure 3.



Figure 3. Personal income formation chain

Source: author's development work.

The process, called “Realization and Commercialization of Human Economic Capabilities,” in which the input components on two opposite sides of the model interact, shows the types of labor and entrepreneurial activities that an individual can use in practice. (Fig. 4), we explored their sources of income based on the realization and commercialization of human abilities [13].

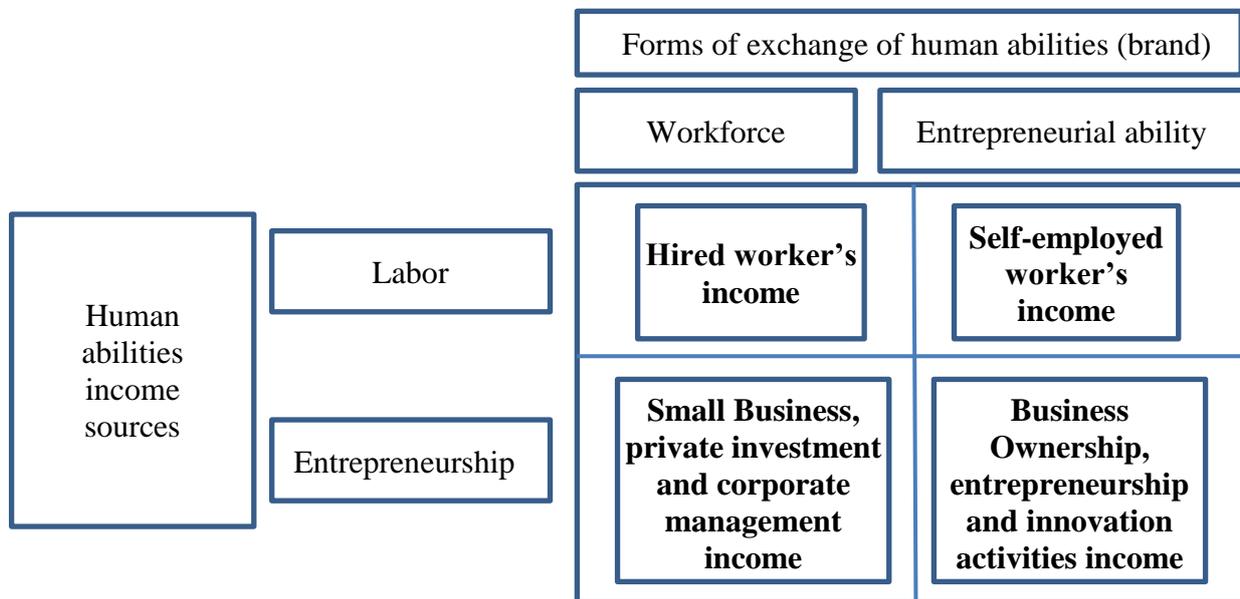


Figure 4. Ability / Income Correlation Matrix

Source: Author's development work.

The study of the "Ability / Income" ratio shows that in practice, people of working age can realize their ability to work in two ways. The second is a way of self-employment, such as repairing private houses, renting a car, baking sweets at home, delivering them to customers, and doing various jobs in the form of labor. If a hired worker receives a permanent income in the form of wages, bonuses and bonuses, the person will have a temporary income in exchange for his own employment. In both ways of working, people will be able to earn a certain amount of income, get out of poverty and live at a reasonable average standard of living by organizing their financial support.

As a result of the implementation of an active investment policy in modern Uzbekistan, new enterprises are being set up and the number of employees is growing. Simplified procedure for registration of a self-employed person in the state tax service in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the

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Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 23, 2020 No 806 "On approval of the Regulations on the procedure for carrying out activities as a self-employed person" Due to the measures taken in our country due to the features of the length of service, the expansion of access to a special mobile application, the regulation of civil relations between users of their services (works), the list of activities (works, services) for self-employed persons to 67 the number of citizens who organize and operate their own business is increasing [14, 15]. People can also realize their entrepreneurial ability in several ways. The first is to organize his own business by organizing and managing his own business, and to run his own business by hiring other employees. In this case, a person carries out management work, managerial activity, without directly engaging in physical labor. The second, as an investor with a certain amount of excess financial resources, makes an effort to earn interest income in return for investment activities by reinvesting its funds in any business.

Table 2.

Structure of the income chain of highly qualified research and teaching staff working in the higher education system of Uzbekistan (as of March 2021)

№	Components of the income chain of a research and teaching staff	The amount of income per month (after taxes), in million soums	Income sources share in the chain, %	To work of payment The ratio to the minimum amount (747300 soums), times (+ increase, - decrease)	Income international poverty ratio (\$ 1.9 or 20 thousand soums per day), times (+ increase, - decrease)
1.	Salary as a professor at the State University (60% for the degree of Doctor of Science) with a master's degree	11,0	52,4	+14,7	+18,3
2.	Income from tutoring (business English language course)	3,0	14,3	+4,0	+5
3.	The amount of income he receives on average per month from the greenhouse in the field yard	2,2	10,5	+2,9	+3,7
4.	The amount of monthly interest income from a deposit in a joint-stock commercial bank	1,5	7,1	+2,0	+2,5
5.	Salary received by the Ministry of Innovation Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan as a project manager	3,3	15,7	+4,4	+5,5
Total:		21,0	100	+28	+35,0

Source: Compiled by the author.

From the left and right sides of the mono-economic model of poverty reduction, through two arrows - "ABILITY" and "INCOME" - the formation of a mono-economic image of the individual, the fraction of the result, represents. An

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economically mature person is a person who has the ability to control his desires and has socio-economic significance, a person who can effectively realize the cause of the well-being and interests of the nation and the people, the state [13]. We propose to distinguish the following five economic careers, which represent the mono-economic image of man:

1. Economically weak. A person is unemployed due to education, unemployment, young childhood, housewife and other reasons; who receive low wages due to low qualifications or lack of interest; the family is a working-age person who is in a state of economic deprivation by adding a 0 % to 25 % income share to the consumer basket.

2. A person of economic potential is a person who realizes his ability to work and is able to meet only his own needs, with a contribution of 26 % to 50 % to the family's consumer basket at the expense of wages.

3. An economically powerful person is a person who is able to meet the needs of himself and his family with a contribution of 51 % to 100 % to the family basket, realizing his entrepreneurial ability as well as his ability to work

4. Economicall perfect person - a person who has been brought up in the spirit of diligence since childhood and adolescence, has a unique profession, effectively implements their labor and entrepreneurial skills in the public interest and welfare of the people, earning an income equivalent to more than one consumer basket a person who has reached the peak of maturity, who meets the needs of himself and his family and provides social assistance to the poor.

5. An economically imperfect person is a person who earns money through bribery, fraud, informal entrepreneurship, earns income in part or without paying state taxes, spends most of his income on gambling, drunkenness, alcoholism, prostitution, and makes a small contribution to the family's consumer basket.

We have developed a method of determining the mono-economic careers of people separated above in a family-based approach and consider it in the example of a family of 5 (Table 3).

Initially, we calculated the average monthly consumption basket of a family of 5 people for the current month. and other necessary expenses at current prices. The value of the family's consumer basket is \$ 5.5 million a month soums and 66.0 mln. soums a year (5.5 million x 12 months). We then calculated the amount of net income that each working family member would receive after taxes were deducted in a month and calculated their annual income by multiplying the annual income of able-bodied family members by a hundred and dividing them by the value of the family's consumer basket, we calculated their share in that basket and determined their economic maturity rank. Estimates show that 4 out of 5 family members are employed, and his father is a university professor, earning 11.0 million soums a month. His share in the family's consumer basket is 200.0 % ($132.0 \times 100: 66$, Due to the establishment of 0) he was awarded the title of "Economically competent person" in the family. His mother is a seamstress, earning 1.66 million sums a month, and with the share of 30.3 % ($20.0 \times 100: 66.0$) in the family's consumer basket, he has earned the title of "Economically Potential Man" in the family. He earned a net income of 60.0 million soums a year and contributed 90.9 % ($260.0 \times 100: 66.0$) to his

family's consumer basket, earning the title of "Economically Powerful Man". He was awarded the title of “Economically Weak Person” due to the fact that he received a stipend of UZS and contributed very little to his family's consumer basket - 7.3 %.

Table 3.

A method of calculating the level of mono-economic maturity of a family of five

T/p	Family members	Age	Folate type	Annual Income (mln.s.)	Share of family in consumer basket (IS), (%)	The career of economic perfection of family members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Father	54	Professor Universities	132,0	200,0	Economicalli perfect person
2.	Mother	50	Sewing factory seamstress	20,0	30,3	A person of economic potential
3.	Son	26	Business	60,0	90,9	An economically powerful person
4.	The bride	21	University Student	4,8	7,3	Economically weak person
5.	Nephew	4	preschool education teacher	0	0	Economically weak person
Overall:				216,8	IS value =66,0 mln.s.	

Finally, the overall outcome of the model, the latest “Improving the Living Standards of the Individual,” is to bring human economic capabilities from a weak to an advanced level and to make them economically viable in the sectors of employment and self-employment, individual entrepreneurship and business ownership, and investment and innovation. as a perfect man reaches the ranks of potential, power, and perfection, it is manifested in the rise of his life from poverty to poverty, from poverty to mediocrity, and from there to prosperity.

Discussion. A person attains the rank of wealth if he lives in this destiny in harmony with the two phases of his life, both material and spiritual. The predominance of money in life leads to regret as one gets older. The great poet and thinker of the Middle East, Abdurahman Jami, did not say in vain, "Live in prosperity, but do not be rich," as one of the important rules for people to see a bright paradise in this mortal world. [16] Hazrat Ali, the leader of Islam, said that wealth multiplies the enemies of man, and that its multiplication darkens and obscures the heart night and day will be uneasy, leading to darkness and misguidance.” [17] Founder, inventor of Apple and 7 billion. Stephen Paul Jobs, a 56-year-old wealthy man who died of cancer at the age of 56, said in his last words, “You can buy all the material things in the world, but you can’t buy life, happiness and health no matter how much money you have.” [18] The described “Mono-Economic Model of Poverty Reduction” is a mechanism of economic development that leads people out of poverty, not wealth, through the development and realization of innate and acquired economic abilities.

Conclusion. Based on the above ideas, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- The term "mono-economic poverty" refers to the poor able-bodied working people who have low incomes due to the underdevelopment of economic abilities of the individual and the inability to convert them into cash and labor in the business sector.

- Due to the dual nature of human economic abilities: labor and entrepreneurship, we express the formula of wealth as an alternative way of life to poverty as "wealth equal monthly plus daily".

- The mono-economic model of poverty reduction consists of the input parts located on two opposite sides, the part of the process by which these parts interact and act, and the partial and general parts of the result formed by combining the types of 'abilities' and 'sources' of income.

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- The personal income chain is created on the basis of the employee's salary, income from self-employment, entrepreneurial income, income from investment and innovation activities.

- The mono-economic image of a person is reflected in the ranks of economically weak, potential, strong, harmonious and imperfect human beings.

- As a result of the development of human economic abilities and their realization in various sectors of cash flow, he will reach economic maturity and the opportunity to rise from poverty to middle class and from there to prosperity.

Thus, in order to reduce poverty in Uzbekistan on the basis of development and realization of mono-economic or individual labor and entrepreneurial skills, first of all, to develop economic education and training, increase the number of monocentric centers, provide vocational and entrepreneurial training based on teacher-student relations. It is necessary to implement large-scale and effective measures aimed at attracting investment, creating new jobs in the regions through the development of science and innovation.

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