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Abstract: *The purpose of this article is about the economic and spiritual development of people in poor countries. Training and skill development are accessible in remote locations through the use of mobile applications and e-learning platforms. Furthermore, remote working practices can be modified to get beyond geographic restrictions, giving developing nations access to a global workforce and flexible work arrangements. Productivity can be raised and unemployment can be decreased with vocational education and training that is in line with local labor market demands. Collaborations between industry and education can guarantee that the skills taught meet the needs of the labor market. Furthermore, poor nations frequently struggle to enforce laws and workers' rights, making compliance with labor laws and regulations challenging. Low health standards and unfavorable working circumstances demand significant attention.*

Key words: *People, country, economic, poor, development, famine.*

The very unattractive word "human poverty" is introduced as a supplement to the idea of human development. Human poverty must be differentiated from poverty defined by fundamental necessities or income. The process of expanding people's options is known as human development. Human poverty is the absence of the options and chances necessary for human growth, such as the ability to live a long, healthy, creative life and to have a respectable level of living. Human poverty is defined as the lack of fundamental life skills and genuine opportunities to live a meaningful life due to both personal and societal limitations. Although it is acknowledged that the income viewpoint is useful for analyzing poverty, income on its own is thought to be an overly limited metric. Today, the problem of hunger and poverty in a number of countries of the world still worries people. What are its causes and consequences? How does this affect people?

Development in many countries is much lower than other countries. They need both spiritual and material support. The main reason for this is that they live in a country that is very hot or has a lot of rainfall. For example, in very hot countries, production, agriculture is much lower. Rainfall in many countries, the cultivation of rice crops, increased humidity and various floods cause a lot of damage to the city. This in turn leads to poverty. Or if the country is not bordered by the sea, that is, we know that the sea is the best and cheapest shipping method, and our countries are no exception. Therefore, such countries are lagging behind in development.

Many people assume that development equates to higher salaries. These days, discussions of the "goals of development" frequently focus more on reducing poverty than they do on increasing average wages. In the 1980s, the importance of social services—especially those related to basic health and education—was also emphasized more, with the primary goal being to increase the earnings of the impoverished. But the fundamental goal of development, according to all of these perspectives, is income growth of some kind. The 1990 Human Development Report (HRD), published by the United Nations

Development Programme, expresses a quite different interpretation of what development is. Amartya Sen's work provides a conceptual foundation for this strategy.

The HDR is quite optimistic about the progress made in eradicating poverty thus far. Poverty has drastically decreased in the 20th century. Compared to the preceding 50 decades, income poverty has decreased more quickly in the last 50 years. The number of people who are deprived in other areas of life will drop from 2+3 billion three decades ago to about 1+2 billion by the end of the 20th century. In the industrialized European nations, there was significant advancement in housing, sanitation, public health, and primary education between 1850 and 1925. The contemporary welfare state got its start during that time. Human poverty decreased in Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, and the majority of developing nations in the years after World War II.

Naturally, it is also noted that there are still a lot of impoverished people, inequality is growing, and poverty is evolving. Uneven progress has resulted in disparities of various kinds both within and between nations. The reference years for the human development index this year and previous year, 1993 and 1994, respectively, saw a decline in the values of 30 countries' human development indices. The majority of these nations are either in conflict or in Eastern Europe, the CIS, or sub-Saharan Africa.

People in poverty face a variety of challenges. Therefore, improving the coping mechanisms of the impoverished is the task of eradicating poverty. Both material and immaterial resources are essential. At the close of the 20th century, poverty is evolving along with the world. Among the causes or aggravating aspects of poverty include globalization and liberalization, the increase in internal conflicts, and the spread of HIV/AIDS.

One effective way to end poverty is through economic growth. However, in many nations, it has been either too slow or stagnant, or its structure and quality have not been sufficiently "pro-poor." One should concentrate on increasing small-scale agricultural productivity, encouraging microbusinesses and the unorganized sector, labor-intensive industrialization, developing human capital, and creating an economic policy framework that benefits the poor in order to maximize the impact of growth on eliminating poverty. Everything sounds quite familiar. There is also little news in the chapter on how globalization affects underdeveloped countries and their citizens. Determining how globalization affects poverty turns out to be fairly challenging.

There are winners and losers in globalization. The globalization process is not uniform. Because the rules of the game, especially those pertaining to international trade, are skewed against poor countries, they frequently lose out. However, it is emphasized that globalization does not inevitably lead to inequality. It opens up new possibilities as well. Due to the comparative advantage of their inexpensive labor, the poor can benefit from true economic liberalization. In certain nations, poverty has decreased as a result of globalization. As instances, China and India are cited. However, the poor are frequently left worse off by poor policies, weak connections between the formal and informal sectors, and uneven liberalization.

The HDR 1997's message is that it is possible to eradicate absolute poverty by the turn of the twenty-first century. Accelerating pro-poor growth, enhancing globalization

management, empowering individuals to take charge of their lives and resources, bolstering gender equality, and ensuring an engaged state are all important to achieve that goal. This approach is formulated in a pretty general manner.

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