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**Abstract.** Poverty is a pervasive issue that continues to plague societies worldwide, affecting millions of individuals and families. It is a complex phenomenon with multifaceted causes, including economic, social, and environmental factors. The prevalence of poverty has far-reaching implications, impacting various aspects of people's lives, such as access to education, healthcare, and opportunities for upward mobility. Despite efforts from governments, NGOs, and international organizations to address poverty through policies and programs, the problem persists, highlighting the need for a more comprehensive and sustainable approach. In this research, we will delve into the root causes of poverty, examine the impact it has on individuals and societies, and explore potential solutions to alleviate poverty and create a more equitable world. By understanding the complexities of poverty and its consequences, we can work towards meaningful change and improve the quality of life for those affected by this global challenge.

**Keywords:** poverty, economic factors, healthcare, World Health Organization, income inequality.

Scholars and policymakers widely debate the definition of poverty due to its complex and multifaceted nature. While poverty is commonly understood as a lack of material resources necessary for basic human needs such as food, shelter, and clothing, this definition fails to capture the full extent of poverty's reach. Beyond economic indicators, poverty also encompasses social and political dimensions, manifesting in exclusion from societal participation and limited access to education and healthcare. Additionally, poverty is often intergenerational, with systemic barriers perpetuating cycles of disadvantage within marginalized communities (Peter Edward et al., 2019-04-23). Thus, a comprehensive definition of poverty must consider not only income levels but also the underlying structural inequalities that contribute to its persistence. By adopting a holistic approach to understanding poverty, policymakers can better address its root causes and implement effective solutions to alleviate hardship for vulnerable populations.

Furthermore, addressing poverty on a global scale is crucial for promoting economic growth and stability worldwide. Poverty not only affects individuals and communities, but it also has broader implications for the global economy. Research has shown that poverty leads to decreased productivity, lower levels of education and skills, and limited access to markets, all of which hinder economic progress. By alleviating poverty and providing opportunities for those in need, countries can unlock the potential of millions of people who would otherwise be trapped in a cycle of poverty. This, in turn, can lead to increased consumer spending, higher demand for goods and services, and ultimately, a more prosperous global economy. Therefore, investing in poverty reduction efforts is not only a matter of social justice but also a strategic decision to foster sustainable economic development (World Bank Group et al., 2015).

Furthermore, various factors contribute to the pervasive issue of poverty on a global scale. One key component is the lack of access to quality education, which hinders individuals from

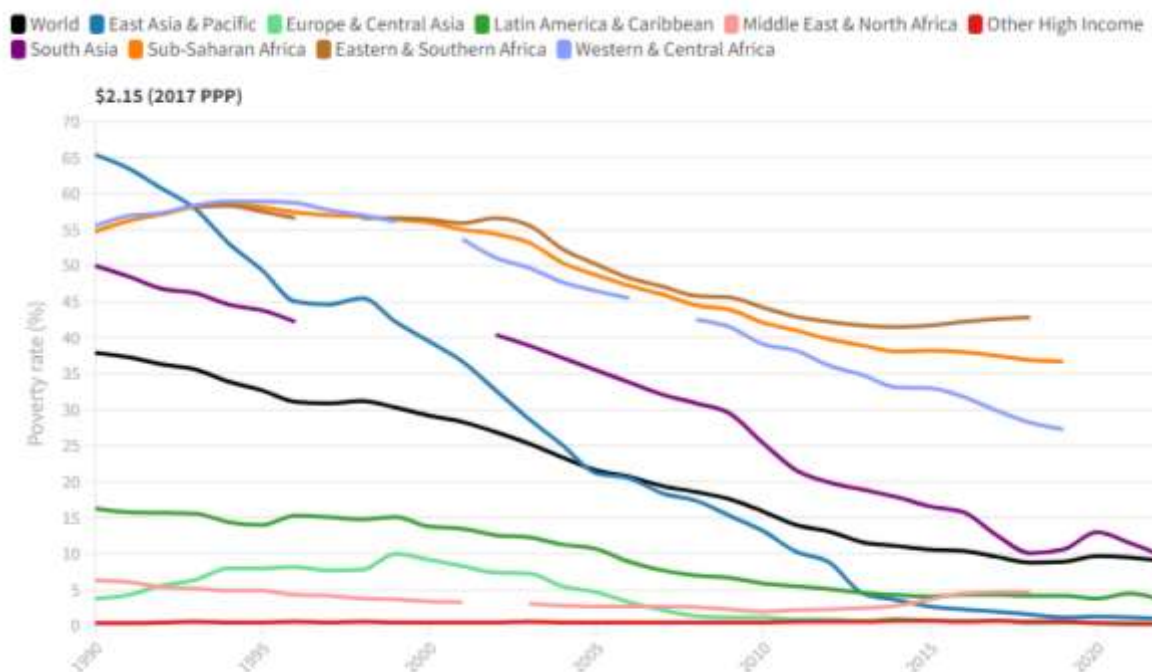
## THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### VOLUME-4, ISSUE-5

acquiring the necessary skills to secure stable employment. In many developing countries, educational opportunities are limited, leading to a cycle of generational poverty. Additionally, inadequate healthcare services contribute to poverty by perpetuating illness and reducing overall productivity. Poor infrastructure, including limited access to clean water and sanitation facilities, also plays a significant role in perpetuating poverty. Furthermore, political instability and corruption can hinder economic growth and exacerbate wealth inequality. Addressing these multifaceted issues requires a comprehensive approach that considers social, economic, and political factors in order to effectively combat poverty. Without addressing these underlying factors, poverty will continue to persist and impact millions of individuals worldwide (National Research Council et al., 2013-04-12).

Furthermore, economic factors play a crucial role in perpetuating poverty on a global scale. High levels of inequality, limited access to education and healthcare, and inadequate job opportunities all contribute to the prevalence of poverty. In many developing countries, economic systems prioritize the wealthy elite, leaving the majority of the population struggling to make ends meet. According to, income inequality is a key driver of poverty, as those at the bottom of the economic ladder are unable to access the resources and opportunities needed to improve their circumstances. Moreover, limited access to education and healthcare further exacerbates the cycle of poverty, as individuals are unable to acquire the skills and knowledge necessary to secure higher-paying jobs. As such, addressing economic disparities and creating more inclusive economic systems are essential steps in combating poverty worldwide.

**1Figure: Global and regional poverty estimates, 1990 - 2022**



Source: [Poverty and Inequality Platform](#)

Note: Poverty estimates are reported only for years with sufficient survey data coverage.

Moreover, social factors play a significant role in perpetuating poverty worldwide. Discrimination and inequality based on race, gender, ethnicity, religion, and other social markers can limit access to education, employment, healthcare, and other resources necessary for individuals to lift themselves out of poverty. Factors such as social exclusion, stigma, and limited

## THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### VOLUME-4, ISSUE-5

social networks can further isolate individuals and communities, preventing them from breaking the cycle of poverty. Additionally, societal attitudes and cultural norms can create barriers for marginalized groups, hindering their ability to fully participate in economic and social life. Addressing these social factors requires not only policy changes, but also shifts in societal attitudes and behaviors towards greater inclusivity and equality. By recognizing and addressing these social determinants of poverty, societies can work towards creating a more equitable and just world for all individuals. (Serena Cosgrove et al., 2021-08-29)

One of the most significant consequences of poverty is its impact on health. Individuals living in poverty often lack access to adequate healthcare services, leading to higher rates of preventable diseases and lower life expectancies. Malnutrition is a common issue among those facing financial hardship, further compromising immune systems and overall well-being. Additionally, the stress of living in poverty can manifest physically, increasing the likelihood of mental health disorders such as depression and anxiety. (Ann Harrison, 2007-11-01) Furthermore, the cycle of poverty can perpetuate across generations, as children born into impoverished environments are more likely to experience developmental delays and struggle academically. Addressing the consequences of poverty on health is crucial in combating the larger issue of economic inequality and social injustice.

Furthermore, the problem of poverty has far-reaching health implications that cannot be ignored. Individuals living in poverty are more likely to experience poor health outcomes due to a lack of access to adequate healthcare services, nutritious food, and safe living conditions. Studies have shown that poverty is closely associated with chronic illnesses such as diabetes, heart disease, and mental health disorders. Additionally, poverty often leads to malnutrition, which can have long-term effects on physical and cognitive development, particularly in children (WHO Regional Office Europe, 2003). The stress of living in poverty can also contribute to a higher prevalence of mental health issues, creating a cycle of poor health that is difficult to break. Addressing the issue of poverty is essential not only for socio-economic reasons but also for improving overall public health outcomes.

Another significant issue stemming from poverty is the numerous educational challenges that individuals in impoverished communities face. Limited access to quality education facilities, lack of resources, and inadequate teacher training all contribute to the perpetuation of poverty[1]. Children from low-income families often attend schools that lack proper infrastructure and are understaffed, leading to a substandard education that fails to equip them with the necessary skills for future success[2]. Furthermore, the cycle of poverty can hinder students' academic performance, as they may have to prioritize working to support their families over attending school regularly. Addressing these educational challenges is crucial in breaking the cycle of poverty, as a quality education can empower individuals to seek better opportunities and improve their socio-economic status in the long run[3]. Overall, poverty presents a multifaceted problem that requires comprehensive strategies to combat its wide-ranging effects. By addressing issues such as lack of access to healthcare, limited economic opportunities, and educational challenges, societies can work towards reducing poverty and improving the well-being of their populations[4].

In conclusion, the problem of poverty remains a pressing issue that requires immediate attention on a global scale. As discussed throughout this essay, poverty is a complex phenomenon influenced by various factors including economic, social, and political conditions. Efforts to alleviate poverty must therefore be multifaceted, addressing not only financial disparities but also

**THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY****VOLUME-4, ISSUE-5**

structural inequalities and systemic barriers. It is evident that simply providing financial aid or temporary solutions is insufficient in creating sustainable change. Governments, NGOs, and international organizations must work together to implement long-term strategies that focus on education, healthcare, employment opportunities, and social protection programs. By prioritizing the needs of the most vulnerable populations and promoting inclusive development policies, we can begin to address the root causes of poverty and ultimately pave the way for a more prosperous and equitable world. Only through concerted and collaborative efforts can we hope to effectively combat poverty and build a more just society for all (Stephen C. Smith, 2015-03-17).

In conclusion, a significant challenge in combating poverty globally is the lack of access to education and healthcare, perpetuating a cycle of deprivation for many individuals. This issue is compounded by political corruption and ineffective government policies that fail to address the root causes of poverty. Furthermore, the unequal distribution of wealth and resources both within and between countries exacerbates the problem, leading to widespread disparities in living standards. Despite efforts to alleviate poverty through various aid programs and initiatives, progress remains slow due to systemic barriers and structural inequalities. It is imperative for governments, non-governmental organizations, and international institutions to work together to implement holistic solutions that prioritize inclusive economic growth, social welfare programs, and sustainable development strategies. Without concerted action on multiple fronts, the problem of poverty will continue to persist, undermining global stability and prosperity. Thus, a comprehensive approach is necessary to address the multifaceted nature of poverty and create lasting change in the world (BusinessNews Publishing et al., 2017-01-30).

It is evident that the issue of poverty remains a persistent challenge across the globe, affecting millions of individuals and communities on a daily basis. As research and data continue to shed light on the severity of this problem, it is imperative that action be taken to address the root causes of poverty and implement effective solutions. In order to bring about meaningful change, governments, NGOs, and individuals must collaborate in developing comprehensive strategies that encompass economic, social, and political dimensions. This includes investing in education, healthcare, infrastructure, and job creation initiatives that empower marginalized populations and promote sustainable development. As stakeholders in society, we have a moral responsibility to advocate for policies that prioritize poverty alleviation and support those in need. By engaging in collective action and leveraging resources effectively, we can work towards a future where poverty is no longer a barrier to human flourishing.

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