

ECONOSCITECH INTEGRATION

ISSUE
7

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC
ELECTRONIC JOURNAL



**TASHKENT STATE
UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS**



**American University
of Technology**

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ISSN: 3060-5075



Acceptance of articles

PUBLISHED EVERY MONTHLY



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ISSN INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
DENMARK

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2026

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THE SCIENTIFIC-POPULAR
ELECTRONIC JOURNAL
"ECONOSCITECH-INTEGRATION"
HAS BEEN REGISTERED UNDER
THE NUMBER C-5669651 BY THE
AGENCY FOR INFORMATION AND
MASS COMMUNICATIONS (AOKA)
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN,
EFFECTIVE FROM OCTOBER 9, 2024.

In accordance with Resolution No. 384/6 dated April 10, 2026, issued by the Presidium of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, this journal is included in the list of recommended international scientific publications for publishing the primary research findings of doctoral dissertations in the field of Economic Sciences.

Partners: Tashkent State University of Economics / American University of Technology in Tashkent (AUT)

Electronic publication. Issue 7. 374 pages.
Approved for publication in July 2026.

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UDC: 330.59:364.662(575.1) THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF POVERTY REDUCTION UNDER INNOVATIVE TRANSFORMATION AND THE INNOVATIVE DIMENSIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

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Аннотация: Систематизированы теоретико-методологические основы повышения благосостояния населения посредством сокращения бедности в условиях инновационных преобразований. Эволюция концепций политики по сокращению бедности представлена на основе пятиэтапной периодизации, а сравнительный анализ опыта Китая, Вьетнама, Южной Кореи, Бразилии и Индии позволил определить условия, обеспечивающие эффективность инновационных инструментов. Проведена научная оценка роли цифровой идентификации, обусловленных денежных трансфертов, микрофинансирования и градуационной модели в сокращении бедности. В результате исследования обоснованы пять институциональных принципов, которые могут быть адаптированы и применены в условиях Узбекистана.

Ключевые слова: бедность, благосостояние населения, инновационные преобразования, зарубежный опыт, обусловленные денежные трансферты, цифровая идентификация, микрофинансирование, градуационная модель, социальная политика.

Abstract: The theoretical and methodological foundations for improving population welfare through poverty reduction under innovative transformation are systematised. The evolution of poverty reduction policy concepts is examined through a five-stage periodisation, while a comparative analysis of the experiences of China, Vietnam, South Korea, Brazil, and India identifies the conditions that determine the effectiveness of innovative instruments. The role of digital identification, conditional cash transfers, microfinance, and the graduation model in poverty reduction is scientifically assessed. The findings substantiate five institutional principles that can be adapted and applied in the context of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: poverty, population welfare, innovative transformation, international experience, conditional cash transfers, digital identification, microfinance, graduation model, social policy.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty reduction ranks first among the Sustainable Development Goals of the global community, and its achievement has become increasingly linked with innovative factors over the past decades. According to World Bank data, although the number of people living in extreme poverty has fallen almost threefold since 1990, the pace of poverty reduction has varied considerably across regions, with the greatest progress observed particularly in countries that have consistently integrated innovative instruments into social policy. In Uzbekistan, the “Uzbekistan — 2030” Strategy and the policy documents adopted on poverty reduction have defined this task as a priority direction of state policy [1, 2]. In this context, rethinking the theoretical foundations of poverty reduction through the prism of innovative transformation and systematically analysing the innovative dimensions of international experience constitute a relevant scholarly task.

The aim of the article is to periodise the evolution of poverty-reduction concepts, identify the distinctive features of the innovative approach, and, on the basis of a comparative analysis of the experience of foreign countries, substantiate institutional principles transferable to Uzbekistan.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The first systematic analysis of the relationship between poverty and income inequality was carried out by S. Kuznets, whose “inverted U” hypothesis links inequality dynamics with the stages of economic growth [3]. A. Sen interpreted poverty not as a lack of income but as a deprivation of capabilities, thereby laying the theoretical foundation for the multidimensional approach [4]; this approach was operationalised by S. Alkire and J. Foster in the form of the multidimensional poverty index [5]. In development economics, the approach to measuring the micro-level effects of anti-poverty measures through randomised controlled trials took shape in the works of A. Banerjee and E. Duflo [6]. Within endogenous growth theory, P. Romer modelled technological progress as an internal factor, creating a basis for analysing the impact of innovation on income distribution [7]. In the institutional approach, D. Acemoglu and J. Robinson substantiated the influence of inclusive institutions on welfare [8], while the importance of microfinance for low-income groups found practical confirmation in the experience of M. Yunus [9]. At the same time, the existing literature provides opportunities for further comprehensive research into the impact of innovative transformation on poverty by integrating individual instruments, developing a holistic periodisation of the evolution of concepts, and comparatively systematising the innovative components of international experience.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study employs historical-logical periodisation, comparative analysis, a systemic approach, and statistical grouping. The evolution of concepts is periodised according to five criteria — the leading idea, the principal instrument, the unit of measurement, the institutional carrier, and the constraint. For the analysis of international experience, five countries — China, Vietnam, South Korea, Brazil, and India — were selected; the selection criteria were the scale of poverty-reduction outcomes, the documented use of innovative instruments, and the comparability of the institutional context with the conditions of Uzbekistan. The data sources included reports of the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme, as well as official statistical publications of the respective countries.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The evolution of anti-poverty policy concepts can be divided into five stages (Table 1). In the first stage, poverty was regarded as an automatic outcome of macroeconomic growth, with the main emphasis placed on accumulation and industrialisation. In the second stage, under the influence of human capital theory, investment in education and health came to the fore. The third stage is characterised by targeted social protection programmes, including conditional cash transfers. In the fourth stage, microfinance and financial inclusion instruments became widespread. The content of the fifth, current stage is shaped by precise targeting based on digital identification, artificial intelligence, and big data, together with green innovation.

Table 1. Stages in the evolution of poverty-reduction concepts¹

Stage	Leading idea	Principal instrument	Constraint / transition cause
I (1950s–1960s)	Growth-driven “trickle-down”	Industrialisation, accumulation	Limited transmission of growth effects to low-income groups
II (1970s–1980s)	Human capital	Investment in education and health	Long-term results, coverage challenges
III (1990s–2000s)	Targeted social protection	Conditional cash transfers (CCT)	Identification challenges, administrative costs
IV (2000s–2010s)	Financial inclusion	Microfinance, microcredit	Debt burden, limited coverage of the poorest groups
V (2010s–present)	Digital precise targeting	Digital registry, AI, big data, green innovation	Digital divide, data protection

Global dynamics clearly demonstrate the effectiveness of the innovative stage: the number of people living in extreme poverty fell from 1.90 billion in 1990 to 0.69 billion in 2024 (Figure 1). At the same time, more than

¹ Source: compiled by the author on the basis of dissertation materials.

three-quarters of the reduction is attributable to East and South Asia, highlighting the significant role of regional policy models.

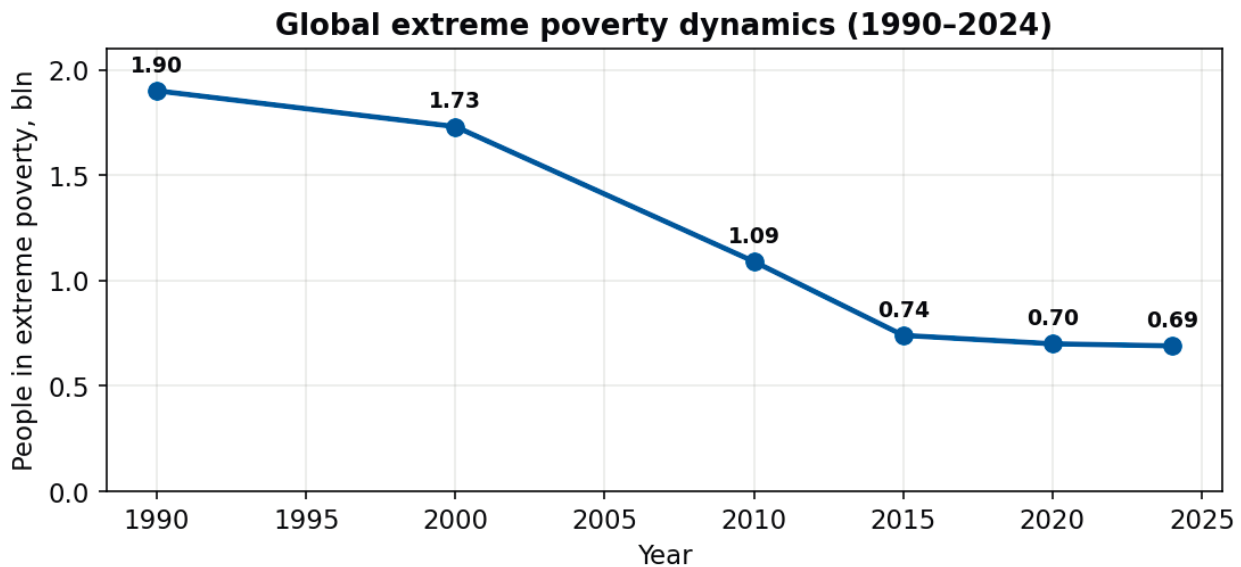


Figure 1. Global extreme poverty dynamics (1990–2024)²

The cross-country comparative analysis (Table 2, Figure 2) reveals three important regularities. First, the largest result was achieved by China: within a precise targeting strategy implemented in 2013–2021, 98.99 million people were lifted out of poverty, and 128,000 villages were comprehensively developed; the core of the strategy was to identify every household through a digital registry and assign an individual measure to it. Second, the experience of Vietnam, where poverty fell from 58% in 1993 to 5% in 2020, demonstrates the effective combination of export-oriented industrialisation with investment in rural infrastructure. Third, Brazil's Bolsa Família programme demonstrated that conditional cash transfers can contribute not only to increasing current consumption but also to developing human capital in the long term; South Korea, through a “mixed governance” model, combined the resources of the state, business, and local communities and more than halved poverty over the respective period.

Table 2. Comparative indicators of foreign countries' experience³

Country	Start, %	End, %	People lifted out	Leading innovative instrument
China (2013–2021)	10.2 (rural)	0	98.99 mln	Digital registry, precise targeting
Vietnam (1993–2020)	58	5	45 mln	Export industry + rural infrastructure
Brazil (2003–2019)	25	10	30 mln	Conditional cash transfers (Bolsa Família)
India (1993–2019)	45	10	415 mln	Digital identification (Aadhaar), DBT
South Korea (2012–2022)	3.5*	1.3*	0.56 mln	Mixed governance, social innovation

Note: * — extreme poverty.

² Source: compiled by the author on the basis of World Bank data.

³ Source: compiled by the author on the basis of dissertation materials.

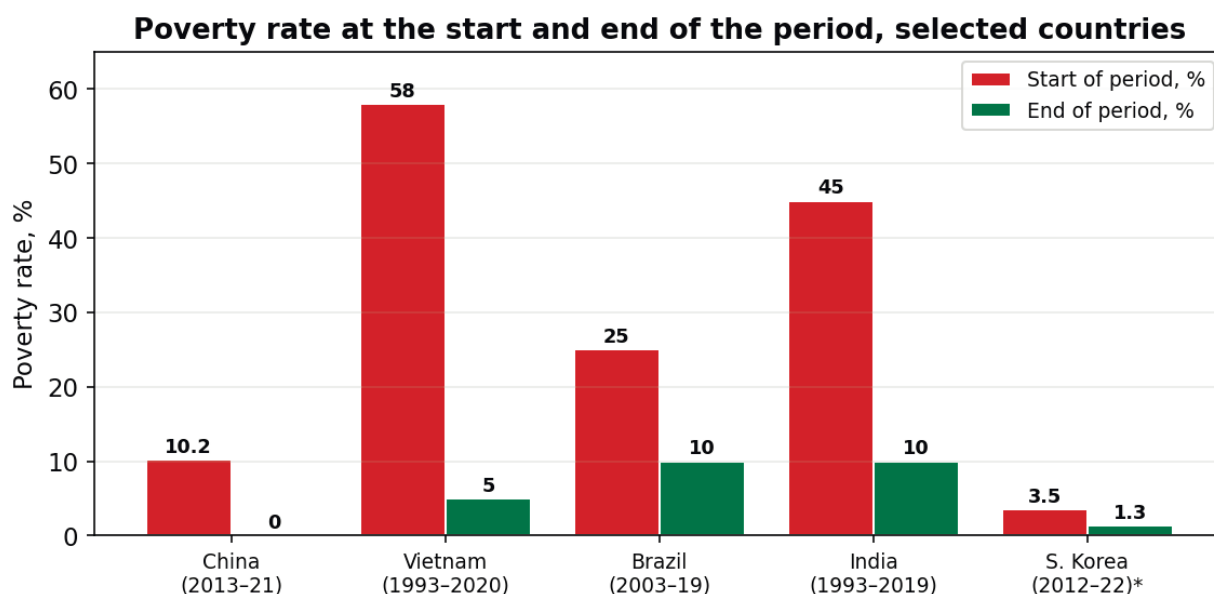


Figure 2. Poverty rate at the start and end of the period in selected countries⁴

The analysis also shows that the effectiveness of innovative instruments depends on institutional conditions. Digital identification, exemplified by India's Aadhaar system, significantly improved the targeting of payments, while its effectiveness can be further enhanced in regions with developing digital infrastructure. Given the varying capacity of microfinance to reach the poorest groups directly, the BRAC organisation developed the "graduation" model — an approach that sequentially combines asset transfer, training, savings, and social accompaniment; this model has demonstrated a stable positive effect in randomised controlled trials [6, 9].

The specificity of the innovative approach to poverty reduction manifests itself through its channels of influence. The first channel is the growth of income-generating capacity: digital platforms and technological start-ups create new forms of employment for low-income groups. The second channel is the expansion of access to services: mobile banking, distance learning, and telemedicine complement traditional infrastructure and, based on the principle of "frugal innovation", significantly reduce the cost of services. The third channel is the accelerated development of human capital: digital skills increase income mobility in the labour market. The analysis of foreign experience shows that a synergistic effect emerges when these three channels are implemented simultaneously: in the cases of China and India, identification (channel 2) was combined with income programmes (channel 1) and an educational component (channel 3).

The results obtained allow three generalisations to be substantiated. First, the evolution of anti-poverty policy is proceeding in the direction of "universal measures → targeted measures → digital precise targeting", and the transition to the fifth stage is occurring through the application of innovative technologies. Second, international experience demonstrates that successful outcomes are based not on a single instrument but on a portfolio of instruments — the effective combination of identification, financial inclusion, human capital, and infrastructure. Third, an "institutional filter" is important for effective transfer: each instrument should be adapted to local governance capacity, the level of digital infrastructure, and social norms. On this basis, five principles are proposed for Uzbekistan: maintaining a unified digital registry of poor families; linking social assistance to a conditionality mechanism; introducing "graduation" elements alongside microfinance; building regional programmes on the principle of precise targeting; and conducting monitoring on the basis of multidimensional indicators.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings of the study show that the theory of poverty reduction has entered its innovative stage and that, at this stage, digital identification, precise targeting, and data-driven governance have acquired significant importance. Based on a comparative analysis of international experience, a system of institutional principles applicable to the conditions of Uzbekistan has been formulated. Further research should focus on quantitatively assessing the empirical effects of these principles at the regional level using econometric methods.

⁴ Source: compiled by the author on the basis of Table 2.

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Proofreader: Xondamir Ismoilov
Layout and Designer: Hasan Maqsudov

2026. № 7

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