O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
PREZIDENTI HUZURIDAGI
DAVLAT SIYOSATI VA BOSHQARUVI
AKADEMIYASI

JAMIYAT VA BOSHQARUV

Общество и управление / Society and Administration

2026/3(113)

1997-yildan nashr etiladi

ISSN: 2181-7340
E-ISSN: 3093-9208

Toshkent – 2026

CHINA'S EXPERIENCE IN TARGETED POVERTY ALLEVIATION



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Abstract: this article analyzes China's experience in targeted poverty alleviation. It examines a multidimensional framework covering income, education, healthcare, and housing indicators. It also evaluates the effectiveness of Uzbekistan's mahalla system and big data technologies for early poverty detection and reduction, providing relevant practical recommendations for developing countries.

Keywords: *poverty reduction, targeted alleviation, multidimensional poverty, mahalla system, big data, social protection, security guarantees.*

Xitoyning manzilli kambag‘allikni qisqartirish borasidagi tajribasi

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Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada Xitoyning kambag'allikni qisqartirishdagi "maqsadli yondashuv" tajribasi tahlil qilinadi. Daromad, ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash va uy-joy ko'rsatkichlarini qamrab olgan ko'p o'lchovli tizim ko'rib chiqilgan. Shuningdek, O'zbekistondagi mahalla tizimi va katta ma'lumotlar (big data) texnologiyalari yordamida kambag'allikni aniqlash hamda qisqartirish samaradorligi baholanib, rivojlanayotgan davlatlar uchun tegishli amaliy tavsiyalar beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: *kambag'allikni qisqartirish, maqsadli yondashuv, ko'p o'lchovli kambag'allik, mahalla tizimi, katta ma'lumotlar, ijtimoiy himoya, xavotirsizlik kafolati.*

Опыт Китая в области адресного сокращения бедности

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Аннотация: в статье анализируется опыт Китая в области целенаправленного сокращения бедности. Рассматривается многомерная система показателей дохода, образования, здравоохранения и жилья. Оценивается эффективность махал-линской системы Узбекистана и технологий больших данных для выявления и сокращения бедности, а также предлагаются соответствующие практические рекомендации для разви-вающихся стран.

Ключевые слова: *сокращение бедности, целенаправленный подход, многомерная бедность, система махалли, большие*

данные, социальная защита, гарантия безопасности.

How to target the poor population and implement precise policies is a common challenge faced by countries around the world in poverty alleviation. Since President Xi Jingping first introduced the concept of “targeted poverty alleviation” (TPA) in 2013 in Shibadong Village, Hunan Province, the principle of precision has consistently guided its approach throughout poverty reduction efforts, the transition period, and ongoing support initiatives. The "two no worries and three guarantees" standard represents a theoretical breakthrough in China's targeted poverty alleviation . According to estimates from the National Bureau of Statistics' household income and expenditure sample survey, China's rural poor population was 98.99 million in 2012. However, this figure is merely an aggregated sample at the national level, providing no information about who exactly is poor or why they are poor. Without such basic data, poverty governance cannot be precise, making it difficult to ensure the goal of completely eliminating absolute poverty by the end of 2020 [2].

In 2014, China began promoting nationwide efforts to accurately identify impoverished populations, establish detailed records, connect information systems, and update data dynamically. During the process of precise identification, a key challenge emerged: how to define poverty. If poverty were defined solely by income, it would be difficult to cover people facing hardships in areas such as education, health, and housing. To address this, a multidimensional identification framework known as "two no worries and three guarantees" was established, which includes indicators related to income, education, health, and housing [1]. Furthermore, to reduce the workload on grassroots officials in precision monitoring, departments have shared data more fully and leveraged big data information systems so that data travels farther while officials and residents travel less. China's experience has drawn attention globally. Drawing on China's model, Uzbekistan launched a targeted poverty identification program in 2023, assigning 5 to 7 assistance officers per Mahalla to implement precise support in employment, industry development, and social aid.

By the end of 2020, China had historically eliminated absolute poverty, but some groups still face unstable livelihoods. Therefore, China has established a five-year transition period during which targeted assistance continues to be provided to those who have escaped poverty [2]. Households vulnerable to relapse into poverty are identified as targets for monitoring. In 2026, China entered a new stage of normalized support, providing ongoing assistance to populations at risk of returning to poverty and underdeveloped regions. At the same time, new technologies such as big data and artificial intelligence will be leveraged to improve efficiency and reduce the workload at the grassroots level [3]. In Uzbekistan, the targeted assistance approach via the Mahalla institution has achieved remarkable results in

poverty reduction and created a local success story.

The “two no worries and three guarantees” criteria provide methods and tools for accurately identifying and assisting the impoverished population [4]. Increasing income levels serves as an instrumental means to eliminate poverty, while improving quality of life represents the ultimate value goal. Achieving “no worry about food or clothing, and guaranteed access to compulsory education, basic medical care, and safe housing” signifies an absolute improvement in the capacity to enhance living standards [1]. This complements relative improvements in income, education, and healthcare, collectively forming the core of people-centered poverty governance: the systematic enhancement of the development capabilities of the poor.

The five-year transition period's precise monitoring practices have further enriched and developed China's distinctive poverty alleviation theory. Poverty monitoring emphasizes assessing the absolute lack of development capacity. The key to governance lies in the agility of monitoring: leveraging big data for early warning enables timely detection of changes in the livelihoods of impoverished households [3], prompting swift public poverty. Achieving an absolute improvement in quality of life requires in-depth engagement between grassroots officials, designated assistance personnel, community workers, and monitored individuals to uncover the underlying causes behind insufficient development capacity.

Grassroots officials have accumulated rich practical experience in policy implementation, which together form the core experience of China's poverty governance: effective policies require strong execution. Normalization is a prominent feature of assistance in the new phase in China. Key tasks moving forward include emphasizing development-oriented assistance to enhance endogenous growth momentum, and improving targeted, tiered, and categorized assistance based on actual needs. Support mechanisms such as education and health assistance policies should be refined to continuously improve the realization of "two no worries and three guarantees" [4]. Moreover, enhancing the effectiveness of monitoring systems through coordinated early detection mechanisms and new technologies will prevent blind spots in implementation. We hope the concept of targeted assistance will benefit more developing countries, following the successful implementations seen in regions like Uzbekistan's Mahalla system.

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