FINDING

The current study is an attempt to understand the dynamics of poverty in post-independence Tajikistan. The current study's main goal is to examine the prevalence, growth, and regional distribution of poverty in Tajikistan. The study of the causes and effects of poverty, regional imbalances in development levels, and Tajikistan's poverty reduction strategies post-independence are critical dimensions of the current research work.

The significance of researching poverty-reduction strategies in Tajikistan cannot be overstated, as the country is one of the poorest in Central Asia. The study will contribute to a better understanding of the incidence, growth, regional distribution, causes, and impact of poverty on Tajikistan's development levels. The level of study of Tajikistan's macro-level and micro-level poverty reduction methods can aid in analysing previous success as well as current difficulties and opportunities in poverty reduction in the geo-ecologically vulnerable country. The study can be replicated in other mountainous and arid areas around the world to address poverty and socioeconomic underdevelopment.

The former Soviet Union's demise in 1991. Tajikistan's civil war from 1992 to 1997, as well as the country's economic transition from a command economy to a market economy.

The main objectives of the present research work are : (1) To the study of the incidence of poverty in Tajikistan (2) To study the main causes of poverty such as unemployment, under employment, low level of skill formation and mismatch between the supply and demand of labor force in Tajikistan (3) To study the impact of poverty on food security, health status and level of education in Tajikistan (4) To study the regional variations in the poverty levels of Tajikistan (5) To study the post-independence poverty reduction strategies and programs of Tajikistan (6) To study the past performance and present challenges and prospects of poverty reduction in Tajikistan.

The Hypotheses of this research are- The formulation of hypotheses is an important component of the research process to give the study a definite direction accordingly the main hypothesis of the present study have been discussed – (1) There are sharp regional variations in the incidence of poverty in Tajikistan and the income gap between the poor and non-poor is increasing very fastly (2) The poverty reduction strategies of Tajikistan have not proved very successful because of the lack of financial resources, low level of popular participants in poverty reduction programs and an ineffective planning and execution of poverty reduction programs in the Country (3) Poverty in Tajikistan is an outcome of low level of skill formation, high degree of un- employment and huge gap between demand and supply of labor force.