

## Social Philosophical Concepts, Methodology and Gnoseological Aspects of the Study of the Phenomenon of Poverty

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**Abstract:** this article presents a number of problems and challenges that threaten its progress before humanity in the present time, when strong global changes are taking place rapidly in the world. Along with climate change, desertification, environmental pollution and a number of other natural and man-made factors, economic and various social problems are also manifested as negative manifestations of today's globalization processes.

**Keywords:** poverty, Civilization, Social Development, socio-philosophical, income level.

It is becoming an urgent and urgent task for humanity to eliminate new problems and risks in front of it in order to preserve itself. The phenomenon of poverty is also an urgent problem of today with the need to understand that human civilization is a complex and diverse, as well as controversial social phenomenon, which is an integral companion of its development. The phenomenon of poverty arises as a result of the interaction of various social phenomena and processes manifested in human existence. The study of the nature, essence, content and forms of poverty disorder, as well as its impact on society, was carried out by a number of scientists, including A.Smith, D.Ricardo, T.Maltus, G.Spencer, J.Prudon, M.Studied by Weber and others. The study and research of the problem of poverty from socio-philosophical exegesis began to acquire a wide range of importance, mainly from the middle of the 20th century. After World War 2, in many countries there was an extirpation in connection with the processes of socio-economic restructuring of society and the implementation of reforms related to social chemistry. Also, the factors of post-war sustainable development and the effect of reforms largely depended on the stability of society, which was carried out through the formation of a middle layer in society. From this point of view, it can be noted that many countries began to take measures to raise the standard of living of the population and reduce poverty as an effective factor in social development. The main emphasis was placed on the formation of the middle layer in European countries, the United States and Canada as a force that ensures the social stability of society. In the post-war Western countries, along with the rising living conditions of the population, a certain poor layer of the population remained. On October 17, 1987, human rights activists gathered from different parts of the world at the Trocadero - human rights and freedoms Square in Paris. They bowed before the victims of hunger, cruelty and human indifference. The participants of the show expressed their solidarity with those who believe that poverty and poverty are not inevitable, fighting to end poverty around the world. On Trokadero square, Joseph Vresinski (1917-1988) addressed the peoples of the whole world. His appeal consisted of the following calls to fight poverty and poverty together, to respect human rights. "Where a person is forced to live in poverty, human rights are violated there. It is everyone's sacred duty to unite so that these rights are respected." These words, spoken by Joseph Wresinski, became the motto of the movement to combat poverty and poverty throughout the world. As a result of these actions, December 22, 1992, with the resolution of the UN General Assembly No. 47/134 on "poverty alleviation" and the Resolution No. 47/196 on December 22, 1992, was designated as the International Day of poverty eradication.

Poverty is a concept that characterizes the economic situation of a particular individual or social group, which is not able to leave offspring, maintain the ability to work and meet the minimum needs necessary for life. Poverty is a relative and uncertain concept and is the general condition of people in a given society at the standard of living, such as abetness. Any society, no matter at what stage of its development, in all periods this social phenomenon is always called poverty. Even in the industrial and Information Society, which today is gaining more and more globalization, the phenomenon of poverty is gaining new features and components, pulling more and more people into its domain. Poverty arises according to various reasons and conditions.

**These causes and conditions can be divided into groups such as:**

**Economic:** unemployment, economic notability, including low wages and labor productivity, resulting from the lack of competitive industrial situation of poverty. **Socio-medical:** old age, disability, high incidence and lack of funding for treatment. The absence of quality medical care or the fact that it is too expensive.

**Demographic:** an incomplete family, a high number of incapacitated members in the family, an inconsistent increase in the population in relation to economic resources and opportunities. The narrowness of the labor market in relation to labor resources. Education and professional qualification: low level and poor quality of education, lack of adequate professional and professional training. Inability to quickly adapt to professions suitable for the requirements of the time. Lack of jobs in the labor market.

**Political:** the escalation of forced internal and external migration that occurs in the wake of military conflicts. Destruction in the territories where military actions were carried out. Muxim infrastructure deregulation. Regional-geographical: uneven development of territories. Differences in Business Administration. The level of urbanization is higher or lower. Complex terrain and unfavorable climatic conditions. Religious-philosophical and psychological: the view of poverty as a way of life, asceticism, the wrong promotion of poverty in connection with religion. Experts recommend using several concepts for determining poverty in international practice.

**Absolute poverty:** a condition that reflects a person's severe lack of essential needs for life, such as accommodation, drinking water and food. This is not only a low level of income, but also a consequence of social inequality, as well as the limitation of opportunities in the field of health, sanitation, information, financial services. The World Bank defined daily income of US \$ 1.9 as the limit of absolute poverty. According to international statistics, 736 million people now live on the border of absolute poverty.

**Relative poverty:** in this concept, measures of relative poverty define the limit of relative poverty and measure the income of the population. If the Real incomes of the population grow, but there is no change in their distribution, then the level of relative poverty also does not change. In general terms, relative poverty is considered part of the concept of social inequality. Relative poverty measures can show how many people receive less than a quarter of the country's average income. This approach can be especially useful when identifying poverty in closed societies or when assessing the level of well-being is very complex. When determining the level of relative poverty, the focus is primarily on the possibility of purchasing the products necessary to meet basic needs. When determining relative poverty in this case, the average value of the personal income of the population is taken into account. In the US, for example, the relative poverty line is 40 percent of the average population income, 50 percent in many European countries, 60 percent in Scandinavian countries, and 20 percent in Uzbekistan.

**Subjective poverty:** is the concept that a person can only determine for himself, based on his personal opinion, whether he is poor or not. There are many matodes in determining the degree of subjective poverty. In particular, it is possible to determine how many people consider themselves or their friends to be poor. On the basis of public opinion, the limit of subjective poverty is determined, and then the results obtained are

compared with the incomes of the population. In the system of values and interests, as well as goals, the essence of poverty is distinguished primarily as a person who stands above individuals, individuals and individuals. The study of these levels of poverty as a social phenomenon makes it possible to find answers to a number of questions about the criteria and levels of poverty. In order to help overcome the problem of poverty by analyzing the processes of social polarization of society according to the principle of poverty and wealth, it is important for a person, family, ethnic group, state, humanity as a whole to realize the conflict between poverty and wealth. The formation of the middle layer in society, the establishment of the economic, spiritual, political system of the state, which is characterized by the creation of a decent, comfortable living conditions for the population, is an urgent task. Of particular importance in the implementation of the goals and objectives set in the development strategy of New Uzbekistan are a number of measures aimed at eliminating the problem of poverty by socially oriented state and developing civil society institutions. In particular, the development of the UN since 2018. within the framework of the measures to implement the tasks set in the program, a special program called "listening to citizens of Uzbekistan" was launched in Uzbekistan with the participation of UN experts and specialists of the World Bank. the purpose of this program was to raise the living standards of the population in our country and increase the Real incomes of the population by Also The President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev In his address to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020, touched for the first time on the problem of poverty in our country and the ways of its elimination. In a speech delivered at the 75<sup>th</sup> session of the UN General Assembly, the president drew the attention of the world community to the fact that poverty is becoming a problem at a global level, noting that "turmoil is maintained at various points in the world, conflict and violence are increasing, environmental disasters and other modern risks are exacerbating the global problems of poverty and poverty. "These problems are becoming especially acute in the context of a pandemic, and The Voice of poverty, which is gaining an increasingly anxious tone, should disturb the entire world community, everyone". Sh.Mirziyoyev touched upon the importance of international cooperation to reduce poverty in the world and proposed "to mark the end of poverty and the fight against poverty as one of the main topics of the next session of the United Nations General Assembly, as well as to hold a global summit on these issues. "The problem of poverty is also an obstacle to the development of society and a source of potential instability, globalization as a serious social problem is gaining ground, and the elimination of this problem before the international community remains an urgent task. It is felt that the rapidly growing population in the world is trying to reduce its negative impact on society, encouraging humanity to seriously deal with the problem of poverty, as the resources and opportunities for living are decreasing. Although the phenomenon of poverty in Uzbekistan is not a new social reality, the lack of attention and scientific research on this problem for a long time led to an increase in the negative impact on society as a result of the expansion of the scale of the problem. It is no coincidence that the elimination of severe social problems by reducing poverty in Uzbekistan has become the main goal of the social reforms carried out in our country today. During the development of mankind, when the failure to solve social problems in society did not lead to the destruction or elimination of reality, but rather to the expansion of the scale of the problem, conflicts flared up in society. Today, on the basis of scientific research and study of the phenomenon of poverty in many countries of the world, social reforms are being carried out aimed at reducing its negative impact on society.

Many developed countries have managed to improve the standard of living of the population and raise the well-being of life through various social programs aimed at reducing poverty. Also in many countries there is a scientific study of the phenomenon of poverty, research is being carried out aimed at revealing its philosophical, sociological, economic and psychological aspects. In this regard, in addition to studying the experience of developed countries, it is important for us to draw the right conclusions from the specific achievements and shortcomings of some developing countries. Also, the development and implementation of

the national program aimed at reducing poverty with the proper use of the achievements of countries that have achieved practical results in this area, studying international experience in reducing poverty today, becomes relevant for the current socio-economic development of Uzbekistan. At the new stage of social and economic development of our country, fundamental reforms of practical importance are being carried out in various fields in order to improve the living standards and improve the well-being of the population. Among them are practical works aimed at consistently applying the concept of pleasing the people to the life of society by increasing the transparency of the activities of government agencies in close proximity to the people. For example, the establishment of the activities of people's receptions in Uzbekistan has expanded the opportunity for wide segments of the population to turn to government agencies to find solutions to their various social problems. The fact that a large part of the appeals made by citizens to the people's receptions is a social problem associated with the poor state of the population also suggests that the development of scientific methods aimed at scientific substantiation and elimination of the reasons for the emergence of the phenomenon of rarity in society is an urgent problem on the agenda. Practical efforts to reduce poverty, as a logical continuation of the concept of pleasing the people, play an important role in ensuring harmony and harmony between different social strata, as well as in the decision-making of social justice in society. The high level of poverty in society can also be viewed as a sign of the economic decline and social instability of that state. Many social upheavals in history are associated with the high level of poverty in the Societies of the time and the impoverishment of the vast strata of the population that followed, and it was the poorer strata of society that took an active part as the driving force for this instability.

Therefore, it is not for nothing that in the social development of New Uzbekistan, improving the standard of living of the population and raising the welfare of the people is designated as one of the important social tasks. President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev In his address to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020, emphasized the need to continue social reforms in order to radically improve the life of our ring on the basis of the principle that "human interests are above all", noting that "first of all, improving the welfare of the population and its social protection will remain one of the main tasks". Thinking about the existing problem of poverty in society, our president said that "it is no secret that in the regions, especially in the villages, the majority of the population does not have a sufficient source of income. As in any country, we have low-income segments of the population. According to various calculations, they are estimated at 12-15%. It is not about small numbers that are in this place, but about 4-5 million representatives of our population". Ensuring the well-being of life of all segments of the population in our society is a solid basis for the sustainable and peaceful development of our state. Practical measures aimed at reducing poverty in Uzbekistan, while ensuring the well-being of our people by improving their standard of living, remain one of the important tasks on the way to establishing a fair society. "Reducing poverty means instilling entrepreneurial authority in the population, implementing a comprehensive economic and social policy on new jobs." It is necessary to conduct practical work based on scientific research of the phenomenon of poverty and the best experience of world countries.

President Sh.Mirziyoyev drew attention to the fact that in his address to the Oliy Majlis, "it is necessary to develop a program to reduce poverty along with the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program and other international organizations, to conduct in-depth studies on this subject on the basis of international standards, to create a new methodology covering the concept of poverty, its

On February 27, 2020, a video projector meeting was held on measures to reduce poverty. At the meeting, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted that 12-15% of the population of our country, or 4-5 millionths, are in poor conditions. This means that their daily earnings do not exceed 10-13 thousand rubles.



Currently, the provision of a poor family with a personal computer is observed in the Republic by 12 times less than the average family, with a personal car – by 11 times, with a condenser – by 8 times, with a vacuum cleaner – by 4 times, with washing machines – by 4 times, with a refrigerator – by 2 times, with a TV and mobile

The poorer layer of the population is not only deprived of the opportunity to benefit from the rapid economic growth inherent in the country, but also cannot contribute to development due to the limited possibility of participation in various spheres of society. The state provides free secondary education, guarantees a basic package of Medical Services, provides specialized assistance to groups classified as vulnerable to care for "socially significant and dangerous" conditions, and benefits to low-income families. However, it should be done no more than that.

Unemployment, economic and social instability, unrealistic hopes, the collapse of plans intensify the process of marginalization of the population. The state of poverty does not allow society to realize its potential, and therefore, to develop. That is why it is associated with regression in social development. Poverty is an urgent problem for the social development of Uzbekistan.

The high level of poverty is also the reason for the aggravation of social conflicts in society. This is primarily due to the lack of confidence in the government and the inability to solve the existing problems of low-income groups. This article describes the socio-philosophical foundations of poverty reduction.

It is difficult for a person to become a mature person, a perfect person without acquiring high qualities and values, without forming in himself a feeling of love for a person, without being beautiful, decent, humane.

Because it is many times more difficult to get out of it than to fall in a state of poverty. The poor man himself, living in rural conditions, will have to attend the city to meet the doctor in the conditions in which he fell ill. Road access is also added to its drug costs. A child from a poor family may be deprived of the opportunity to receive an education in the hope of earning money, which will affect the level of his future income. That is why in many cases the concepts of "poverty" and "cap of poverty" are used together.

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