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THE CONTENT AND PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF THE SOCIAL PHENOMENON OF POVERTY

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Abstract: This article describes the content and philosophical essence of the social phenomenon of poverty.

Key words: poverty, the problem of poverty, the essence of poverty, poor people, the phenomenon of poverty, need.

In the world, as the level of provision of material and spiritual goods, well-being, quality of life, and the rate of use of social services increases, the number of people with limited access to them - the poor - increases, and the scale of poverty in society expands. By the 21st century, poverty is becoming a serious universal problem that slows down the progress of modern human society. This dialectical conflict gives the problem of poverty a very urgent tone.

In our country, under the leadership of the head of state, the establishment of New Uzbekistan has been started. New Uzbekistan is, first of all, a social reality in which the prosperous and prosperous life of society members is ensured. However, it is impossible to create such a prosperous and prosperous life without reducing the level of poverty in the society. With this in mind, the head of state wrote: "Poverty reduction occupies an important place in the implementation of all priority directions of our state policy." However, before making systematic efforts in this direction, "it is necessary to conduct in-depth studies based on international standards and create a new methodology covering the concept of poverty, criteria for its determination, and evaluation methods." Therefore, any research that serves this scientific task of strategic importance is of an urgent nature.

Throughout the history of mankind, social progress has not stopped even for a while. It is true that it happened and is happening at different rates in different countries. At some points his pace slowed down and took place with great difficulty. However, if we think in the general context of the era, we can see that the entire history of human society is directed from the bottom up, from simplicity to complexity, from imperfection to perfection. Therefore, the level of human being provided with material and spiritual blessings, the well-being of his life, the quality of his life, and the standard of using social services were constantly increasing. However, the paradoxical aspect is that in all periods of social development, there remained a category of people who had limited access to available benefits and services. In scientific, religious, and artistic sources, these people were interpreted as poor, and such an event was interpreted as poverty.

Poor people, poverty has existed in all periods of historical development. This is evidenced by the existence of social institutions supporting people with limited financial resources, the development of documents regulating relations with such people, and the social conflicts caused by material inequality. For example, "Houses of Life" were operating in Ancient Egypt as early as the 3rd millennium BC. In these houses, the famous scientist Imhotep gave lessons to the children of families with poor financial resources. In ancient Greece in the 7th-6th centuries BC, there was a law providing for the support of people suffering from poverty due to disability and loss of working capacity. According to him, allowances were given to poor and needy people. According to the document entitled "Acts of Divine Augustus" dating back to the 1st century AD, bread and money were distributed to the poor on the eve of holidays in Ancient Rome.

Feudal relations in the Middle Ages caused poverty to become more widespread. For example, in the second half of the 5th century and the beginning of the 6th century, in the state of the Ephthalites, who settled in the lands of Central Asia, Eastern Iran, Northern India, and Eastern Turkestan, "those who occupied large lands were called peasants. "Dehqan" means village headman. Those who farmed on their own smaller land were called kashivarz, and those who separated from their husbands and worked on farms were called kadivars. "A certain part of the irrigated land areas began to be transferred to the representatives of the owner noble class - "peasants" with the settlement of feudal relations. This was the basis for the transformation of free peasants into kadivars dependent on noble peasants. In this way, a whole category of the poor was formed in the society.

Starting from the XVI and XVII centuries, the agrarian society was replaced by an industrial society, which increased the number of poor people in cities and villages, and turned poverty into a stable social phenomenon. Due to the change in the character of economic production in the society, the new shape of economic relations, many members of the society began to struggle to find a job, to master the newly emerging professions, and as a result, to fully satisfy their needs. The category of poor people began to pay fast at the expense of such people. During this period, in the city of Coventry, Great Britain, about half of the population did not pay taxes due to poverty, while in other English cities, a third of the taxpayers were exempted from paying taxes due to poverty. In Memmingen, Germany, 55% of the population is classified as poor. In the city of Toledo, Spain, 20% of citizens are in need of assistance. The commission on poverty of the National Assembly, which was active in France at that time, registered half of the population as poor citizens. K. Chipolla notes that at that time, three quarters of the population of Europe suffered from lack of food and clothing, and unfavorable living conditions.

So, the social phenomenon of poverty has accompanied mankind throughout history. It is for this reason that attention was paid to defining and interpreting the nature of poverty first in *religious* and literature sources, and then in scientific works. For example, in Srimad-Bhagavatam, one of the holy texts of Krishnaism, the main cause of poverty is associated with the unwise use of available resources. In particular, it says: "The great sages and prophets who cared about human happiness

showed the ways to achieve happiness and peace both in this life and in the next life. Those who follow the advice of the great sages of the past will be able to put them into practice and achieve their goals. Such a person easily achieves success in life and is intoxicated with happiness. On the other hand, fools who rely only on their own thoughts and do not recognize the authority of wise men who give useless advice will face defeat and failure at every step.

In Christianity, the causes of poverty are sought in the spiritual world of man. In particular, in the Bible, the main cause of poverty is connected with the vices of human nature. It is emphasized that people who suffer from vices such as laziness, gluttony, drunkenness, immorality, and laziness will eventually sink into the mire of poverty, and their heads will not come out of poverty and need. For example, in one of Solomon's parables, it is praised as follows: "You sleep a little, you think a little, you lie with your hands folded a little, and you will be poor like a traveler and needy like a robber." Or: "Those who love entertainment will become poor, those who love wine will not become rich."

The socio-economic, political, spiritual and cultural processes that took place in the CIS countries in the last decade of the last century and the beginning of the new century ended with the society acquiring a fundamentally new image. At the same time, a category of people who could not adapt to the new social reality or began to adapt with difficulty appeared. In this regard, scientific research on the phenomenon of poverty has intensified. As a result of these researches, a number of dissertations, monographs and articles were created.

Recognition of the existence of the problem of poverty by the head of state in our country increased the attention of the scientific community to this issue. In one of the meetings he held, the head of state noted that there are low-income population groups in Uzbekistan, as in any other country, and their share is quite significant, and he emphasized the need to reduce this group in order to ensure social development. In response to these comments, the scientific community of the country began to study the topic in detail, and as a result, a number of scientific works were published in the following years.

Poor people exist in both developed and developing countries. Such a situation seems paradoxical at first glance. Because, logically, the number of poor people in society should decrease as society progresses. In practice, even in the most developed countries, the presence of poor people is noted. The main reason for this is that the poverty line is defined differently in different countries. In developed countries, this line is much higher. For example, in the USA, the poverty threshold for a family of four is set at \$22,314 per year by the Census Bureau. On the one hand, the socio-economic potential of the country caused the setting of the norm at this level, on the other hand, it was based on the prices of various products and services, and the perceptions of society members about the minimum consumption basket. Such a situation can be observed in Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden and other developed countries.

Most importantly, the number of poor people in the society is increasing year by year. In particular, the poor under the age of 18 made up 20.7 percent of the young

population in 2009, and reached 22 percent in 2010, while the number of poor between the ages of 18 and 64 increased from 12.9 percent to 13.7 percent. Slowdown of economic processes during the coronavirus pandemic had an even more negative impact on these indicators. A similar situation can be observed in all developed countries of Europe. A significant part of the population lives in poverty. So, poverty is primarily a unique social phenomenon that exists in all periods of historical development. Since it is common in human society, it has found its bright expression in religious, artistic and scientific sources. Poverty is a social condition associated with limited opportunities to meet the minimum needs of a person for living, maintaining health and ability, and performing full-fledged activities. It is classified into absolute and relative poverty. Absolute poverty means that a person's ability to meet basic life needs related to food, clothing, and housing is completely limited, while relative poverty means that a person's ability to meet the standards of living accepted in a particular society is limited. While absolute poverty is a social problem that can be addressed, relative poverty is an ever-present reality.

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