



The Problem of Poverty, Struggle Against it and Historical-Philosophical Aspects

Meliboev Azizjon Nizomiddinovich

QDPI teacher

Abstract: *In the article, the problem of poverty, the fight against it, is the task of the peoples of the whole world reflected.*

Keywords: *Transition period, poverty, universal, decline in the standard of living of the population in Uzbekistan, indicators of the standard of living of the population.*

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One of the issues that have been bothering mankind since the earliest times of the distant past is the problem of poverty. For example, the famous Greek thinker Aristotle, who lived in 384-322 BC, said: "Committing suicide because you cannot endure poverty, love, or other similar sufferings is not bravery, but rather a sign of cowardice." Because this is weakness, avoiding difficulties. A weak person accepts death not for good, but to get rid of suffering.

The sage Confucius, who lived around 551-471 BC, and whose philosophical teachings have a deep influence on the lives of not only China, but also other nations, said, "If wealth is loved and poverty is hated, riots can occur[1, 434].

One of the urgent problems in the world economy is the problem of poverty in developing countries. The World Bank uses a measure of household income and expenditure per capita to define poverty. In population expenditure:

- minimum human needs for food;
- expenses for goods and services corresponding to the subsistence minimum [2, 161-162].

Today, the problem of poverty is a universal phenomenon in all countries of the world. The phenomenon of poverty is widespread in the modern world, and analyzes show that 31% of the population in developing countries live below the poverty level [3,308-309]. This figure shows that 44.6% of the population of African countries, 55% of the population in Latin America and 33.5% of the population in Asia live in poverty. The world community is trying to help poor African countries. Trade concessions are being introduced, foreign debts are forgiven, and technical assistance is being provided to them. Due to the difference in the economic development of countries, poverty is different and has a relative meaning. Preventing the problem of impoverishment, ensuring the settlement of the population, encouraging their aspirations for entrepreneurship is an important key to the implementation of economic reforms, which ultimately improves the well-being of the population. At this point, it should be noted that income inequality is a sign of the market system, and the presence of the poor in this system is an objective phenomenon. Therefore, poverty cannot be eradicated, but its extent can be reduced.

Because poverty undermines the nation's health, work ability and scientific potential. Also, as a result of its consequences, it causes a decrease in the state budget and aggravation of political processes [5,3-6].

In the early stages of the transition in the republic, income inequality increased. Doctors, teachers, and civil servants, who belonged to the middle class at first, faced a serious decrease in their. During this period, the average per capita monetary income decreased by almost half, and a serious difference in the level of income was observed, not only between different social groups, but also between regions, including between cities and villages. Real GDP fell by 24% from 1989 to 1996, and per capita by 39%.

These, of course, had an impact on the standard of living of the population. The situation was further deepened by the fact that this period occurred together with the disconnection of the previous inter-economy relations and the loss of funding from the Union budget. In the first stage of the transition period, problems such as a decrease in the standard of living of the population in Uzbekistan, deterioration of the functioning of the most important social sectors, health care, education and culture, have emerged. Since 1996, the trend of improving the indicators of the standard of living of the population began to appear. The country is starting to come out of economic stagnation and in 2001 it recovered the GDP level of 1991. The average rate of GDP growth was 4.3% in 1998-2003 [6]. Determining poverty in countries with economies in transition allows for the development of a strategy of social support for population groups that are difficult to adapt to new market conditions.

The problem of poverty alleviation is closely related to the provision of a living wage. A minimum standard of living accepted in one country cannot be accepted in another country. For example, in the USA, Great Britain, Germany, the minimum living wage corresponds to 40% of monthly income;

50% in Finland, Italy, Greece, Spain, 60% in Ireland and Portugal; In Romania, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia, the mark of "insufficient" is set at 50-60% of average per capita income, and the poverty line is set at 60-70% of insufficient. In Bulgaria, the minimum wage is 60-70% of the social minimum calculated on the basis of the consumer basket, and the poverty line is 65% of the minimum wage.

According to the results of studies conducted by Uzbek scientists, at the beginning of 1997, 22% of the population, or 16% of families, had an average per capita income at or below the poverty line. One out of every four (24.7%) of the total number of families consisting of 5 and more people are considered poor in the republic. The probability of poverty is highest in families with 4 or more children (38.3%) and in families with 3 children (19.6%).[7]

In Uzbekistan, the term "standard of living" is widely used, which represents indicators of material, spiritual and social needs of the population. If it is given a full scientific definition, it should be noted that it is a complex socio-economic category that reflects the level of development of physical, spiritual and social needs, the extent of their satisfaction and the opportunities created for their satisfaction. Through this concept, it is possible to connect to the problem of poverty existing among the country's population and its essence and solutions. It should be said that we are used to estimate the standard of living of the population and the extent of poverty by income per capita, increase or decrease in the amount of consumption. In fact, it is a much broader concept. However, so far there is no effective way to bring these concepts to a single indicator that comprehensively characterizes the quality of life of the population.

The UN recognizes that poverty is a universal problem because it occurs in all countries of the world. According to the data provided by the UN, about one billion people on earth live on one US

dollar a day; the income of 2.5 billion people is equal to two US dollars. According to the results of research carried out by experts of the organization, the Central African Republic (MAR) was recognized as the poorest country in 2016-2017. The GDP per capita in the country is 542 dollars, and it is the leading country in the world in terms of the number of patients with OTIS [8, 134-144].

In the conditions of the development of market relations in our country, the state social policy, in particular, one of its important directions is the social provision of the population, the social and economic protection of its vulnerable strata with a clear orientation, which is implemented in the legislative systems in this field perfect study and mastery by the future specialists, and their application in everyday life are becoming urgent. In addition, the fact that social security systems are being reformed in accordance with the requirements of the times requires the need to further improve the legislation related to this field, and to find new legal solutions to existing problems.

In our opinion, only young specialists who are sufficiently armed with modern knowledge are able to successfully perform these tasks [9,5]. We believe that it is appropriate to emphasize that the country's wealth of educated specialists is one of the important conditions of the state's economic stability. In addition, labor and its importance in the emergence of different levels of population provision in past historical periods cannot be denied. Because it is known that the need to work, the opportunity to work, the conditions, the type and the supply from it are the basis for determining the level of security of a person in society.

"The real essence and the ultimate goal of the state policy conducted in our country today is to always be aware of the pains and worries, life problems and needs of our people, to increase their material well-being, to ensure a decent standard and quality of life, and to protect their peaceful life." said President Shavkat Mirziyoev [10,312].

Based on this point of view, it is necessary to analyze the issue of getting out of poverty and paying attention to the true nature of this concept, ensuring the level and quality of life. One of the most important conditions and factors for full social security of citizens is the fact that they are engaged in socially useful activities. The length of service of a citizen serves as a means of measuring such socially useful, i.e., important activities for the state and society [11].

And those who do not have the opportunity to engage in socially useful activities are provided by the government and its systemic reforms of social protection. As an existing segment of the population, it is important that those with limited opportunities also play a role in determining the country's poverty line. In Eastern countries, including Uzbekistan, helping widows and helping them is one of the national characteristics of the people, and it is part of the historical traditions that have been formed and developed for thousands of years. Today, in Uzbekistan, disabled people are under special protection of the state as a vulnerable segment of the population in need of social protection.

Today, in Uzbekistan, the system of protecting the needy sections of the population is also functioning effectively. "Kindness and Health" Public Fund, "Waqf" Charitable Public Fund, "Mahalla" Charitable Public Fund, "Generosity and Support" Fund, "Healthy Generation" International Non-Governmental Charitable Fund, "Ezgu Maksad" International Charitable Public Fund fund is one of them.

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