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**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА
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ШАРОФ РАШИДОВ НОМИДАГИ САМАРҚАНД
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POVERTY AS A SOCIO-ECONOMIC PHENOMENON

Annotation: Poverty is a global problem of our time, since it has a negative impact on both the quality of life of the population and the social, economic and political aspects of the functioning of the state. Poverty entails such negative consequences as social and interethnic conflicts, the growth of crime and terrorism, thereby actualizing the search for effective and optimal methods of struggle both before the government of any state and before the world community. That is why poverty remains one of the large-scale and intractable macroeconomic phenomena, being under the attention of not only the scientific community, but also the population.

Keywords: Poverty, minimum wage, degree of inequality, social protection of the population, integral approach

БЕДНОСТЬ КАК СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ ЯВЛЕНИЕ

Аннотация: Бедность - глобальная проблема современности, поскольку отрицательно сказывается как на качестве жизни населения, так и на социальных, экономических и политических аспектах функционирования государства. Бедность влечет за собой такие негативные последствия, как социальные и межэтнические конфликты, рост преступности и терроризма, тем самым актуализируя поиск эффективных и оптимальных методов борьбы как перед властью любого государства, так и перед мировым сообществом. Именно поэтому бедность остается одним из масштабных и трудноразрешимых макроэкономических явлений, находящимся в поле зрения не только научного сообщества, но и населения.

Ключевые слова: бедность, минимальная заработная плата, степень неравенства, социальная защита населения, интегральный подход.

QASHSHOQLIK IJTIMOIIY-IQTISODIY HODISA SIFATIDA

Anatatsiya: Qashshoqlik hozirgi zamonning global muammosidir, chunki u aholi turmush sifatiga ham, davlat faoliyatining ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy jihatlariga ham salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Qashshoqlik ijtimoiy va millatlararo nizolar, jinoyatchilik va terrorizmning kuchayishi kabi salbiy oqibatlariga olib keladi va shu orqali har qanday davlat hukumati oldida ham, jahon hamjamiyatida ham samarali va maqbul kurash usullarini izlashni dolzarblashtiradi. Shuning uchun ham qashshoqlik nafaqat ilmiy jamoatchilik, balki aholining diqqat-e'tiborida bo'lgan keng ko'lami va hal qilib bo'lmaydigan makroiqtisodiy hodisalardan biri bo'lib qolmoqda.

Kalit so'zlar: Qashshoqlik, eng kam ish haqi, tengsizlik darajasi, aholini ijtimoiy himoya qilish, integral yondashuv

1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of poverty, both in itself and in combination with the problem of a diametrically opposite socio-economic phenomenon - wealth, has always attracted the attention of researchers and economists, which is explained, first of all, by its importance for public policy. In socialist countries, due to ideological restrictions, the problem of poverty has not been deeply studied. Poverty was recognized as an attribute of a stratified capitalist society. The very phenomenon of poverty was reduced to its particular manifestation - the temporary material hardship of poor groups.

Since the 90s. XX century, the problem of poverty of the population has become significantly aggravated, moreover, ideological prohibitions have been removed from its research.

Poverty has spread to all strata of society, new forms, types and types of poverty have appeared, a significant part of the population has become marginalized. Along with the traditional poor (pensioners, workers employed in unskilled labor, the unemployed, homeless people, dysfunctional families, the disabled), there are "new poor". These are, first of all, people employed in social production, who account for about half of the poor. Youth and child poverty, as well as the poverty of migrants and internally displaced persons, have emerged. The problem of feminization of poverty has emerged, which is aggravated by latent discrimination against women and a weak system of their social protection. It is obvious that the potential of the market economy has not yet been fully utilized to ensure a decent standard of living for the majority of the population.

The problem of poverty has become one of the most acute socio-economic problems that threaten the country's national security, and the task of overcoming poverty is one of the priority strategic tasks, on the resolution of which the course of socio-economic transformations in the country will largely depend. Overcoming poverty, improving the level and quality of life of the population requires the transformation of the entire economic and socio-political system of the state. In turn, the recovery of production and the revival of economic activity should be coupled with state targeted programs aimed at reducing the scale of poverty. Thus, the problem of poverty is urgent,

requiring further theoretical research, as the basis for the formation of the socio-economic policy of the state.

2 LITERATURE CONSIDERATION

Formulation and study of the problem of poverty is in the center of attention of representatives of various social sciences. Representatives of the classical school of political economy - F. Giddings, T. Malthus, K. Marx, J. St. Paul, laid the foundation for understanding the essence of poverty, certain aspects of its assessment and measures to support the poor. Mill, J. Proudhon, D. Ricardo, A. Smith, G. Spencer, F. Engels.

The first serious attempts to study and measure poverty at the end of the 19th century were associated with the names of F. Le-Plais, C. Booth and S. Rowntree. Subsequently, significant results of studies of poverty and welfare were reflected in the works of such outstanding foreign researchers as M. Orshansky, H. Watt, D. Foster, T. Marshall, F. Hayek, P. Townsend, A. Sen, D. Sachs. They formed a system of fundamental ideas about poverty, including the definition of poverty based on primary needs, the establishment of the poverty level, and some others.

The study of theories and models of poverty in domestic economic science, which influenced the development of the author's views on the study of the phenomenon of poverty, begins in the middle of the 19th century. A lot of studies have been devoted to this problem. In this regard, it is necessary to point to works in which poverty was considered as an economic phenomenon. These are, first of all, the works of V.V. Bervy-Flerovsky, S. Bernshtein-Kogan, A.N. Opatsky, K.A. Pazhitnova, V.V. Svyatlovsky, V.I. Semevsky, M.I. Tugan-Baranovsky and others.

The works of a number of Soviet and Russian scientists are of great value for determining poverty. These include V. Bobkov, S. Bykova, L. Gordon, T. Zaslavskaya, V. Lyubin, M. Mozhina, L. Ovcharova, A. Poduzov, L. Rzhantsina, P. Rimashevskaya, A. Surinov, V. Sycheva, S. Yaroshenko, T. Yarygina. In their works, attempts are made to identify not only the essence, but also to characterize new forms of poverty, the causes of poverty and income differentiation, the degree of dependence of income on employment, the size of wages, price levels, taxes are highlighted in sufficient detail. income from their own economy, the amount of payments under state aid programs.

3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

During the study, we used a systematic approach to creating new sustainable jobs, comprehensive assessment, comparative analysis.

4 ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Poverty is a significant phenomenon in every society, which is a consequence of non-compliance with the proportions of the reproduction of the labor force: the correspondence between individual economically

heterogeneous types of labor, between the population employed and unemployed in social production, as well as the proportions of welfare (social stratification of society in terms of the level of provision of material goods and services) ...

Poverty has attracted the attention of economists throughout the history of economic thought. Initially, the problem of uneven distribution of income was posed in the works of philosophers: Confucius, Xenophon, Plato, Aristotle. They expressed the idea that in order to maintain stability in society, class division should be based on the principle of justice in the distribution of benefits. A scientific approach to the study of poverty arises when a traditional society is replaced by an industrial one, and poverty becomes a problem associated with the processes of industrialization and social reform.

In foreign economic science, from the 18th to the first half of the 20th century, egalitarian concepts were developed that characterize poverty as a consequence of oppression, an unfair distribution system, and a social Darwinian model that presents poverty as a kind of good that allows one to set off wealth, increase the self-esteem and self-esteem of the rich. , encourages the poor to work harder.

In the second half of the XIX century. a statistical-sociological trend arises, representatives of which F. Le-Play, C. Booth and S. Rowntree identified poverty with the social disease of society, conducted empirical studies of the living conditions of different social strata. They defined poverty as the ability to meet needs at the subsistence level necessary to maintain the physical capacity of an individual or family. The measurement method used by them was based on the poverty line as the basis of the so-called absolute approach, which was reflected in the works of M. Orshansky, H. Watts, D. Foster, liberal economists T. Marshall and F. Hayek. It is the developments of M. Orshanski that have been used since then at the official level in all countries that share the possibility of applying this approach.

In the 1960s, when efforts to eliminate poverty by economic and political means were unsuccessful, a number of criticisms were made about the concept of a living wage. The concept of "physical capacity" was replaced by another - "social capacity". Recognizes the empowerment of the poor as members of society who accept poverty as a way of life. P. Townsend proposed a relative concept of poverty: he interprets poverty not as a lack of income, but as their insufficient value in comparison with the income of other members of a given society. He introduced the concept of "relative deprivation" into scientific circulation, i.e. pointed to the so-called problem of social isolation, which is currently relevant in developed countries.

Despite the fact that a large and varied experience of studying the phenomenon of poverty has been accumulated by Western researchers, the problem of poverty is a subject of research not only in foreign science. The study of poverty in Russia began in the middle of the 19th century, while

economists began to search for objective criteria for poverty. Note that in the Soviet period, the concept of "poverty" in science, as a rule, was not applied. In the socio-economic literature, the concept of poverty was used. In the 90s. XX century. there has been a qualitative leap in the field of sociological research of the problem, within the framework of which poverty has received priority consideration on the basis of the analysis of the deprivation factor.

At present, Uzbekistan is forced to solve the problem of poverty from the economic side, the border of which is actually the consumption of goods at the level of physiological survival, when households cannot fulfill their needs even within the limits of social standards and norms that reflect the most important human needs for material goods, public and free services. , due to the extremely low value of monetary, property and other resources at their disposal. This characteristic of poverty corresponds to the approach to the definition of poverty officially adopted in Uzbekistan, which in the current conditions is ineffective, hinders the socio-economic and spiritual progress of society, since it is aimed at ensuring only the physical survival of the poor, and not at eradicating the main causes of poverty.

Based on the study of the evolution of views on the problem of poverty, it is proposed to define poverty as a socio-economic phenomenon. - Poverty is a negative deviation from the norm of life, the lack of economic opportunity for an individual to access material and spiritual benefits of mass demand, which ensure full reproduction of the individual at a given level of development of society , its economy, and culture, leading to the limitation of economic and social ties, insufficient provision, which generally finds its expression in the formation of a sense of social discomfort, inequality, social tension in society, which results in a recessionary development of the economy, aggravation of social contradictions in society. The poor should be considered those whose incomes are below the subsistence level, there is no education competitive in the labor market, and who classify themselves as poor and lower strata. This interpretation of poverty presupposes a multidimensional, systematic approach to the development of its methodological foundation, the study of the forming factors and taking into account the characteristic forms of poverty in which it manifests itself in society at the present time.

Recently, a subjective approach to determining the poverty line has been widely discussed, when the poor are considered to be households that feel a lack of disposable income in order to lead the way of life generally accepted in their opinion in a given society, who classify themselves as poor on the basis of subjective feelings.

An integrated approach to understanding poverty made it possible to identify its dual forms, which form a holistic view of poverty. The characteristics of the forms of poverty grouped according to certain criteria are opposed to each other, because, on the one hand (corresponds to the first form of poverty), poverty can be overcome, and on the other hand (corresponds to

the second form), poverty is ineradicable (Table 1).

Table 1.

Characteristics of the dual forms of the phenomenon of poverty

Criterion and forms of poverty	Characteristics of the corresponding forms
Nature of significance: primary and secondary poverty	<i>Primary poverty</i> - in those families that, with the most reasonable use of their means and forces, adhering to a meaningful lifestyle, remain below the poverty line.
	<i>Secondary poverty</i> - in those families whose vital needs cannot be fully satisfied due to irrational spending of funds.
Reproduction mode: temporary and sustainable poverty	<i>Temporary poverty</i> is temporary, reversible and arises either in connection with unplanned expenses, or with seasonal fluctuations, or at certain stages of the family's life cycle.
	<i>Sustainable poverty</i> itself recreates poverty. The consequence of an insignificant level of material well-being is a deterioration in health, loss of qualifications, and degradation. Poor parents have potentially poor children.
Coverage: endemic (extensive) and localized poverty	Local poverty covers some socially vulnerable groups in society, certain geographic areas, individual households.
	Endemic poverty is universal in nature and is caused by unchanging unfavorable economic conditions that are formed in the country due to the limited size of the economy that does not provide the required standard of living.
Specific Factors Shaping Poverty: Economic and Social Poverty	Economic poverty arises due to factors such as the general level of production and efficiency, covers part of the working-age population and is associated with the state of the labor market, levels of employment and unemployment, with the price of labor.
	Social poverty (poverty in its narrow sense) is the result of several groups of factors - demographic (age, family structure and size), income level and (or) expenses, health status, etc. This is the poverty of the disabled (not yet working, no longer working, various

	elements of the "social bottom") and insufficiently able-bodied people - disabled, sick, physically and psychologically unstable people.
Usefulness and Value of Consumed Resources: Income Poverty and Sociological Poverty	Income Poverty - Lack of minimum required income or expenses. To characterize it, the terms "standard of living", "material well-being" are used.
	Sociological poverty - poverty is viewed through the prism of the quality of life, includes not only the level of satisfaction of material needs, but also spiritual needs, as well as health, quality of the environment, and spiritual comfort.

Poverty reduction policies should be different depending on the choice of targets. The necessity of adopting a unified approach to building a system of indicators for assessing poverty in Uzbekistan is substantiated, since the use of different indicators of poverty largely determines the result of the assessment.

The same household can be below or above the poverty line if different criteria are used.

The analysis of various approaches to determining the poverty line shows that none of the existing indicators for measuring poverty today, with all their advantages and disadvantages, can be completely denied or accepted. Noting a certain limitation of the existing methods of constructing the poverty line, the author of the thesis proposes to apply a set of indicators, consisting of three blocks, which would fairly objectively assess the picture in terms of poverty parameters, in terms of assessing the degree of poverty.

The first block is represented by such indicators as the degree of poverty incidence, the poverty severity index and the poverty depth index belonging to the Foster-Greer-Torbeke class of indicators.

The second block of parameters for measuring poverty is related to the state of the labor market. It determines the share of the economically active population, the unemployment rate and estimates the tension on the labor market, that is, the number of registered unemployed per one vacancy.

The third block of poverty assessment includes such economic categories as income and consumption (the ratio of per capita money income to the subsistence level, as well as the share of food costs in total consumer spending).

In addition, in order to fully characterize the picture of poverty, it is necessary to have information about the places where the poor are concentrated: whether poverty is widespread, mainly in rural areas or in cities. Tracking these moments shows the geographic or ethnic concentration of poverty, allows you to give a regional description of the latter; therefore, the work analyzes the differentiation of the poverty level in terms of settlement.

Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon, and it is important, along with economic, psychological and other relevant factors that determine it, to determine its cultural aspects. Without this, it is impossible to scientifically substantiate the system of measures envisaged in various programs of social and economic support of the population.

Culturological explanations of poverty existing in the scientific literature in their totality suggest that the way of life of people is the result of their upbringing in families and society and the values that they comprehend in the process of socialization. As a result, a culture develops that dictates how people should behave in various situations that are not directly related to economic activity, but determine its effectiveness.

It has been established that, in contrast to the culture of poverty as a set of views and assessments that society adheres to in relation to poverty, the subculture of poverty is a set of specific norms, views, stereotypes that are characteristic of the poor themselves. Consequently, the emergence of a subculture of poverty is likely only in a society where chronic poverty occurs, since the accumulation of traditions, values and norms of behavior takes place over a long time.

In the subcultural group of poverty factors in relation to Uzbekistan, the following most important were identified;

- the presence of a large number of dependents combined with insufficient government support;
- immoral lifestyle; migration, forced resettlement;
- family troubles, poor starting conditions; illness and physical defects;
- living in an economically unfavorable region.

The poverty subculture has the following characteristics:

- disbelief in conscientious, honest work as a means of getting out of poverty and achieving prosperity;
- lack of ambitious attitudes, in particular, to gain access to power, quality education, prestigious work, to create their own business, and in general - lack of life goals;
- the lack of inclination of poor people to make decisions taking into account their long-term consequences;
- limiting the participation of the poor in informal mechanisms of social integration due to commercialization and the relative rise in prices for forms of leisure activity;
- orientation of the consciousness of people and the entire economic activity of individuals, exclusively on the satisfaction of basic current needs;
- negative attitudes of poor people towards entrepreneurship.

Consequently, the development of social responsibility of the individual, society and the state for poverty is the main direction of getting out of the poverty situation, and increasing individual efforts in solving the problem of

overcoming poverty, which is acquiring the features of a national idea, is extremely relevant for any category of the poor in society.

5. CONCLUSION

As a conclusion, it can be noted that poverty as a socio-economic phenomenon is ineradicable, which is confirmed by its identified dual forms on the basis of surmountability-insurmountability, which form a holistic view of poverty. The complexity of spatial social transformations requires the application of a comprehensive poverty assessment methodology based on the integration of global and national indicators, expanding research tools, taking into account the geographical conditions of modern estimates of the level and dynamics of poverty.

The study of the phenomenon of poverty in Uzbekistan as a multidimensional phenomenon requires the use of a culturological approach that allows for a deeper understanding of poverty and understanding the mechanisms of its reproduction. A significant influence on the growth of poverty in Uzbekistan in the post-reform period was exerted by such a factor as the growth of interregional differentiation in terms of economic and social development, which occurs due to different starting conditions and the specifics of individual regions.

The revealed scale of settlement inequality in the standard of living testifies to the following: firstly, in terms of social development, rural settlements, as before, lag significantly behind cities, and rural residents are one of the high-risk groups, over which the threat of displacement to the poor looms. ; secondly, the differences in this area between urban and rural populations must be taken into account when formulating proposals in the framework of a strategy to promote poverty reduction; thirdly, policies aimed at reducing poverty cannot be the same for rural and urban populations.

The ideology of overcoming poverty is that this problem should be addressed simultaneously in two directions: by creating conditions for getting out of poverty for the able-bodied population and by providing social protection to vulnerable groups in society who cannot overcome their own poverty on their own.

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ИСТЕЪМОЛ МАДАНИЯТИНИГ МЕТОДОЛОГИК АСОСЛАРИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада замонавий истеъмолчилар жамияти доирасидаги истеъмол маданияти эътироф этилиб, истеъмол маданияти, камбағаллик ва қашшоқлик категорияларига таъриф берилган ва асосий қадриятлар келтирилди. Ундан таиқари жамият ривожланишининг келажакдаги истиқболларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда моддий ва номоддий объектлар энг муҳим объектив омиллар сифатида қайд этилди. Натижада - жамиятнинг умумий фаровонлигининг ошиши, маънавий ривожланиши, рационал норма ва истеъмол маданиятини кенг тарғиб этиши бўйича таклиф мулоҳазалар келтирилган.

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