

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE CHALLENGE OF POVERTY: TOWARD INTEGRATED SOCIOECONOMIC SOLUTIONS

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Abstract

The problem of poverty is the deepest social issue with a two-hundred year history. During the period of economic reforms in our country, social structure of society has changed since economic reforms took place in our country recently. A rapid social stratification occurred, there were layers of poor and rich people. People who have lost social protection of state and losing need to adapt living in conditions market instability are most common. It is more common that people who lose the social protection of state and losing need to adapt life in conditions of market volatility, as. The expansion of much poor people was inevitable. Because of this conditions, the expansion of many poor people was inevitable. An analysis of poverty used in the middle twentieth century showed its complex and ambiguity. The knowledge of multiple dimensionalities in the phenomenon implies a systematic approach for study about Poverty.

Described figures from official statistics: towards the present time, approximately 40% of us live below this poverty line. It created the choice of topic and its relevance. To study this problem in detail, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth scientific study, a thorough theoretical analysis and the development of practical guidelines based on the presented basis. These guidelines could be used to develop and implement an effective economic and social policy that would undoubtedly be aimed at reducing poverty to the lowest level.

Keywords: problem of poverty, social stratification,

I. Introduction

Poverty can be defined "as a condition caused by a lack of material resources to lead a normal life, which is habitual and characteristic of a large part of society." Poverty occurs whenever a part of the population cannot meet the minimum requirements for basic living conditions.

In most cases, poverty, as a socio-economic category, means the inability of an individual to ensure the satisfaction of his basic needs. At the same time, we note that with the development of

society, both the composition and level of such needs, as well as the criteria for classifying citizens and households in this category, change. [1, c.20]

The 2 types of poverty are there.

1. Absolute poverty provides a person with biological survival because of need for vital resources.

We talk about satisfaction of the basic needs - food, shelter and clothing. Classification for such type of poverty can do not damage much on the time and place where a person's residence occurs. Foods, products came from various countries during the dawn of creation human society and modern man differs significantly. However you can always unambiguously judge whether a person is starving or full. Because, criteria for absolute poverty influenced to biological characteristics.

2. Relative poverty determined by apparison with the standard living that consider "normal" in a given society. Researcher level of living in developing countries over the West estimates obviously higher than regular status among developed countrys. Poverty in countries of the developed West often regarded as a luxury for backward states. If necessary examples to assume those who can't have difficulties with food but unable afford higher level needs (education, cultural recreations etc.), The West belongs to the category of poor than ever [1]. Certainly, the criteria for positive poverty consists of social characteristics and vary greatly in different eras or countries.

But it is very common that the poor sometimes rejects themself, failures and pop up of their social work, apart from new conditions making sense they are entitled to make better life. Extreme factors, especially subjective conditions from state and society played important role in such a "jump".

II. Methods

Monitoring of poverty is the basis for monitoring the quality and standard living in population, identifying its most vulnerable categories exposed to the risks of social support; development of effective measures that increase income from work and social support for people with low labor potential and high demographic burden on working women. In order to solve a poverty problem and organize proper monitoring, options such as determining the poverty line, determining standards in terms of quality life and standardizations in relation to this level, taking into account the poverty line play an important role. The choices and methods for establishing the poverty line, determining what is required to measure the poverty line, take into account it. An assessment of the living standard for Russians in terms of social policy, federal programs and economic program development; determining minimum wages at an official level. The budget is compiled by collecting data on consumer baskets, mandatory payment systems and wages that are compared to national monetary income. Accordingly, the poor include those whose incomes do not reach this poverty line, i.e., the subsistence minimum. Data on the number of the poor, on the characteristics of their quality and standard of living, their groupings according to various criteria, etc. are tracked and published by the Federal State Statistics Service. Data are presented for the population as a whole, for its individual categories, for households and their various groups.

The most common measurement of poverty in our country corresponds to the absolute monetary method, which is also common in foreign practice and is relatively simple to organize poverty monitoring compared to other approaches. Alternative approaches that have been developed abroad proceed from the fact that poverty identification should not be limited only to the definition through absolute monetary indicators, the problem of poverty is multifaceted and manifests itself not only through the lack of income corresponding to a certain imputed value. The concept of relative poverty, which implies its monetary and non-monetary definition, which has become widespread in the countries of the European Union (EU), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), allows supplementing

the measurement of poverty with alternative estimates. Poverty is fixed in relation to the standard of living common in the country, which, in monetary terms, is set on the basis of median indicators of income (expenditure) (40%, 50%, or 60%), and in non-monetary terms, it is based on indicators of deprivation (deprivation). Third the concept of poverty measurement - subjective - involves the identification of poverty through self-identification, self-assessment of the population, the use of poverty lines determined on the basis of surveys and other methods of identifying the opinions of the population. various manifestations, which makes it possible, accordingly, to more effectively approach the solution of the problem of poverty reduction, complexly "influencing" various measures of social policy on various parameters of the quality and standard of living. For example, in the EU countries, an index is used to identify the risk of poverty and social exclusion, which includes components of relative monetary poverty, material deprivation and employment. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) monitors based on the Multidimensional Poverty Index, which makes it possible to examine deprivations in ten indicators according to three dimensions - education, health care and standard of living.⁷ Methods alternative to the absolute monetary approach to measuring poverty in our country, although being introduced into official statistics, are used more for research purposes, and not for official monitoring of poverty.

III. Results

Causes of poverty are considered under example in cool study "Rich and poor as Modern Russia" case we have four questions, which had answers (so there were several such applications). In the case of our question, which gave answers (so there were several such applications). According to the fact that after answering questions, all respondents gave an expert account of the reasons for poverty in modern Russia.

Table 1: Russians' assessment of the causes of poverty of their personal acquaintances¹², in %

| | Overall in Russia | Poor (ILS less than 0) |
|--|-------------------|------------------------|
| Long-term unemployment 41.2 42.4 | 41.2 | 42.4 |
| Non-payment of wages at the enterprise, delayed pensions | 46.9 | 47.2 |
| Family troubles, misfortunes | 25.0 | 25.3 |
| Illness, disability | 36.8 | 44.2 |
| Alcoholism, drug addiction | 34.9 | 34.2 |
| Low standard of living of their parents | 20.5 | 20.9 |
| Living in a poor region (district, city, locality) | 17.4 | 16.8 |
| Lack of support from relatives, friends, acquaintances, loneliness | 20,1 | 23,2 |
| Insufficiency of state benefits for social. security | 37,2 | 42,6 |
| Laziness, inability to live | 22,6 | 14,6 |
| Poor education, low qualifications | 22,5 | 18,5 |
| Having a large number of | 17,2 | 20,0 |

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| dependents | | |
| They are migrants, refugees | 5,5 | 6,1 |
| Unwillingness to change habitual way of life | 19,3 | 13,7 |
| They are just unlucky | 13,7 | 13,4 |

Macro factors (unemployment, wage arrears) played a decisive role in the causes of poverty for those Russians who knew about them. The assessments of all Russians and those belonging to the poor were in any case closely related to all the reasons for the homogeneity of this group. However, there was the fact of the 'lack of state social security benefits' that they often pointed to, and they clearly relied on state assistance more than on themselves [2]. There were two main causes of poverty: personal problems (death of the breadwinner, fire), illness and the presence of many dependents. In fact, these figures are quite close to each other, except for 'illness' and 'too many dependents', which were more frequently mentioned by the poor as contagious causes of poverty. Doesn't this distribution of responses point to a general weakness or uncertainty in social policy, as well as bottlenecks, such as misunderstandings and misjudgments about the necessary costs that serious illnesses impose on people without economic barriers? Did you know that among representatives of the bottom four quintiles, more than a third of respondents describe their health as 'poor', compared to 10-13% of respondents in the middle quintiles and 6% below them? In fact, 70% of the people who say that their health is "poor" belong to the lowest four strata. For example, reports on social psychological factors (laziness and inertia) were not mentioned much more frequently by the researchers than for two groups of poverty, which were mentioned by about 40% Russian surveyed, and then by 21%. In addition to drug addiction and alcoholism, more than a quarter of Russians attributed poverty to drug addiction. Most of the participants say that someone they know is far down in the list, both for them or due to love with him/her. Accordingly, poverty for them can be both legitimate (as applied to those who are "to blame"), and illegitimate (if it is caused by external circumstances beyond the control of a person or miscalculations of state social policy). Another conclusion follows from the above data - the problem of combating poverty cannot be solved for a significant part of the poor themselves only by increasing the money they receive (salaries, pensions, benefits, etc.). On the one hand, it involves various forms of additional assistance to people with poor health, and on the other hand, the development of a system of non-monetary forms of assistance, especially in those families where there are children, to whom, often, the money received by the family simply does not reach today and will not reach tomorrow, even if the salaries and benefits of their parents or alcoholics increase. However, while we are seeing the exact opposite - there is a question of converting non-monetary forms of state assistance into monetary ones (reforms of housing and communal services, education, healthcare). Such measures may be cost-effective, but in relation to the conditions in Russia and the structure of domestic causes of poverty, they can have the most deplorable social consequences [3]. Another important circumstance that I would like to draw attention to when analyzing the scale, causes and prospects for overcoming Russian poverty is the problem of the poverty line. It has already been noted above that there are three fairly clearly distinct groups that can be considered living in poverty, not only because their signs of deprivation outweigh the signs of well-being, but also because they are characterized by the dominance of a downward trend in their situation against the background of improvement or stability. the position of other groups, and this is a classic sign of the poor in a stable society. However, other approaches to this issue are also possible. Thus, within the framework of the liberal model of social policy, at most two of these groups can be classified as poor, i.e. just over 20% of the population. On the other hand, the standard of living of the "low-income", who are the largest group

of Russian society, is so low that it allows left-wing politicians to say that two-thirds of Russians live in a state of poverty, although formally according to a number of criteria (the degree of satisfaction with their lives, self-esteem of their social status, the dynamics of changing financial situation, etc.) this group does not correspond to traditional ideas about poverty, and in qualitative interviews they usually characterize themselves as “living on the verge, and not below the poverty line”.

To a large extent, such a broad interpretation of poverty is determined by how large the gap is even in the sphere of consumption (not to mention the amount of capital) between the various strata of the rich. Its scale eventually leads to a kind of shift in the mass consciousness, when the life of the “boundary layer of the rich” is taken as the norm and there is a sharp inadequacy of the assessments of the majority of the population of their own financial situation. Moreover, it must be emphasized right away that this is by no means connected with the alleged leveling of the consciousness of Russians - judging by the research data of the IKSII RAS in 1992-2003. 13 there is no need to talk about any equalization in relation to the consciousness of the majority of Russians [5]. Moreover, judging by the data of the study “Rich and Poor in Modern Russia”, the allowable gap in the incomes of the bulk of society, without the rich and the poor, is 12.5 times for Russians. If we take into account that approximately such a gap is typical for the ratio of incomes of 10% of the poorest and 10% of the most well-to-do population in many developed countries, and Russians allow it even without taking into account the poor, it becomes clear that the problem here is not in the supposedly inherent equalization of Russians, but in their completely distorted ideas about what level of life is normal (to which the media make a significant contribution), on the one hand, and the inadequacy of the level of their own claims, on the other. In this regard, it is interesting to compare the models of the social structure of Russian society obtained on the basis of Russians' self-assessments of their current status, when they were asked to place themselves on a ten-point vertical scale of social statuses, and their wishes regarding the place in society that they would like to occupy.

IV. Discussion

I. Subsection One

If Russia is at the current stage of economic development, there must be a very close relationship between this problem and poverty. The problem is very complex and multifaceted. Expert research began in antiquity (V. Petty, D. Ricardo) and continued throughout all stages of human development. Note that each period is characterized by its own manifestations and features of poverty. In the light of the current situation, the issue of poverty is not as important as it used to be. It has become universal today due to the process of globalization [6]. Under our land, poverty has taken its flip. Theoretically, it has its own distinctive features. The individuality of poverty developed over time, that is determined by its history customs and current changes

For the period of cardinal market restructuring, a rapid process negative and reliable impoverishment which played major part in our population erupted even though it takes place understandably without ordinary standards such as an unconscious minimum subsistence level below its pearty line. Figure 1 showed the main stages of this process.

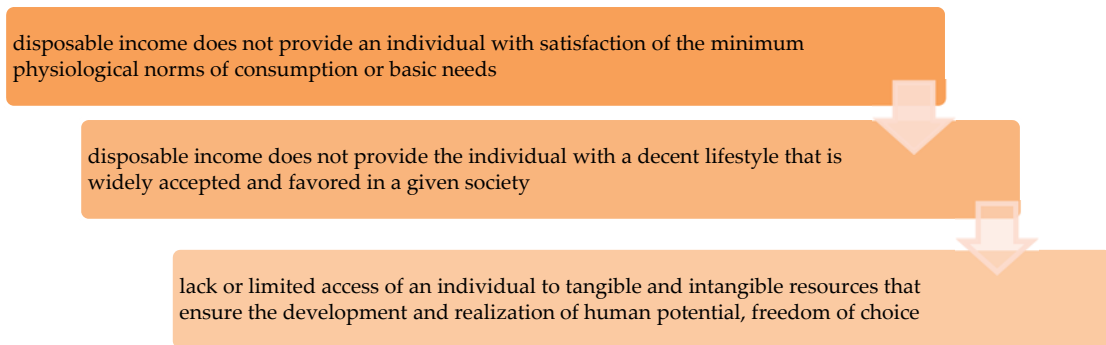


Figure 1: Stages of development of poverty criteria

Despite the observed differences in criteria, it can be said that despite all observations of differences in terms of poverty, one point for considering this concept is always human needs. As a result of many factors of different directions, poverty arises in the modern market economy.

Table 2: Poverty development factors

| Group of factors | Causes |
|---------------------------|---|
| Economic | unemployment, low wages, low productivity, industry competitiveness |
| Socio-medical | disability, old age, high morbidity |
| Demographic | incomplete families, large number of dependents |
| Socio-economic | low level of social guarantees |
| Educational qualification | low level of education, insufficient professional training |
| Political | military conflicts, forced migration |
| Regional-geographical | differentiation of regional development |

The social consequences of poverty are the social disintegration. Poverty is one of the social consequences of poverty, which is the social disintegration. They were noticed in social and economic life that the poor, who have no chances to live in good conditions and find them deprived of all possible opportunities for a decent living, "drop out" of social and economic life. The disintegration of society, its fragmentation is manifested in the disintegration of society, it has been manifested by an absence of common social norms, social unity and interests, etc. In the eyes of elite and social groups, our country's attitude towards poverty has become more "calm" in the eyes of elite and social groups [7]. At the moment it is much more tolerant of this social phenomenon, when even 100 years ago in protests for worklessness and plight of the working class rightfully provoked criticism from public (which in turn led to 1917's revolution). In Russia, the main problem for modern people is a rapid feminization of poverty. In the informal sector, women are more vulnerable to poverty due to insufficient access to benefits, wages and salaries. More than 30% of Russian women live in poverty. Currently, in 2011 more than 30% of Russian women live in poverty. More than in many other European countries, this is much more than in many other European countries. 9.8% of American women live in poverty, while 8.3% are living in England. As a result of mass unemployment, the female part of people's population is aggravated by mass and prolonged unemployment. According to the fact that women are first laid off and laid out, this is due to the fact that duties of procreation require extra support (unprofitable for companies). On the basis of an analysis of the incomes of socio-demographic groups, unemployed women aged 30 to 50 years have

the most low level in terms of economic status. The main breadwinner of the family was women. As a result of the unfavorable development in relations with work and families, women were the only breadwinners from the family. As a result of the improper development (high divorce rate, increased extramarital births), after the loss of their jobs before leaving them, whose job was not paid for herself. Because of this, the feminization of poverty leads to the fact that underage children live in poor conditions. A negative imprint on the future life of children can be left in poverty, it is possible to leave an imprint on the future life of children, contribute to the further transmission this lifestyle. Because of this, poverty is the main source for so called disadvantaged children.

II. Subsection Two

On the basis of the imposition of sanctions, some sectors of the Russian economic system may be affected by deterioration in its situation and borrowing conditions. This will lead to an outflow of capital from Russia throughout this period with more capital outflow [8]. These consequences can lead to further weakening of the exchange rate, high inflation and worsening consumer trust. For example, the possibility of disruptions in gas exports through Ukraine is still there. In addition, there remains risk of disruption of oil and gas exports through Ukraine as well as trade sanctions by EU countries. In short and medium term, Russia has enough reserves to compensate for the potential economic losses that are caused by possible violations of anti-sanctions measures. At the same time, an upcoming rise in tension will reduce Russian economies from 0.5-0.5 to 0.2-0.3%.

According to the current situation, it can be argued that the number of unemployed in Russia has been steadily decreasing since 1999.



Figure 2: Evolution of the unemployment rate between 2022 and 2023

Another reason for unemployment in Russia is the falling oil prices: it is the main exporter of Russians, and as such, its most important export product. In case of the fact that Oil price declines, then oil prices collapse with time; if this happens, an unemployment rate rises, but not the opposite is true.

According to official information, the unemployment rate is falling due to low requirements for business. At the moment, there are high demands for work - in particular due to low minimum wages and legal "flexibility" of Russian legislation. According to the register of companies in Russia,

many heads of companies register the minimum salary, or "minimum salary". A job contract only provides one part of real salary, everything else is paid in an envelope.

This program is only for the employee. Only he remains in favor: everyone, except for him, participates there; all other participants are included here. A company saves on tax deductions and receives data about high-employment and low salaries, the Federal State Statistical Service received information about high-employment and low salaries [9]. Employees are not protected from social protection due to the fact that receiving a salary in an electronic envelope automatically indicates the risk of fraud on part of the employer. The reason for this is the fact that receiving a salary in an electronic envelope automatically indicates the risk of fraud on part of the employer. Another problem is the formalization of bureaucracy, concealment from real data about the state and not legal employment. The reason for this is non-legal employment.

According to the so-called, we can conclude about the so-called. The hidden unemployment in "hidden unemployment" is this. Unemployment in "hidden unemployment" - this. People who are officially listed as employed, but in fact do not receive income. The employer is trying to use legal loopholes and, for example sends the employee on long unpaid leave. For example, it can be sent an employee on long unpaid leave. The employer uses legal loopholes and, for example, sends the employee on long unpaid leave. In this case, the employer uses legal loopholes and, for example, sends the employee on long unpaid leave. In the unemployment statistics of the UN, a person does not work, but is not included in the unemployment statistics.

For example, poverty is considered one of the main problems that faces a person throughout his development in terms of its personal, mental and psychological characteristics. During the past century, in our country with a rich history and an abundance of natural resources as well as with a working and educated population, poverty for most people has been and continues to be one of urgent social problems that hinder development.

At the moment, a large part of our country's population is on the verge of poverty. It is manifested in social stratification of modern society, the differences with rich and poor people are extremely high. At the moment, there are serious risks for both national and global development. The fact that poverty is high in many countries of Europe, as well as from other regions to develop more effectively will pose an important danger to both national and global sustainable development.

In the modern world, a large role is play by the problem of poverty, ways to overcome it and effective social protection of the population. It was only with the success in implementing measures that prevent poor people from becoming victims of poverty that a state can be brought to a new level of development. The most important problem is that the question of why poverty and how to overcome it still has been open for the general public.

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