

включая оцифровку, также принесет дополнительные поступления в бюджет и создаст более благоприятные условия для ведения бизнеса [3,4].

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PROBLEMS OF POVERTY REDUCTION IN KAZAKHSTAN: THEORETICAL CONCEPTS

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Abstract

Poverty is the economic situation of an individual or a social group, in which they cannot satisfy a certain range of minimum needs necessary for living and maintaining their ability to work. Considering the concept of "poverty" as an economic component, one of the elements of "poverty" is the well-being of the population, expressed in the income that it receives, as well as in the expenses that it can make. In this article the most influencing problems of poverty reduction in Kazakhstan are observed in order to consequently provide a research on solutions that can be provided in order to reduce poverty.

Keywords: poverty, poverty reduction, problems of economics, economics of developing countries.

Raising the standard of living of the population is one of the fundamental goals of the welfare state. The fight against poverty is one of the most important areas for achieving this goal. In the context of the civilizational paradigm, poverty, in one form or another, has always existed and will always exist. Poverty deforms a person's life, having a negative impact on all its aspects. Acquiring a chronic form, poverty becomes a serious obstacle to the development of society. World experience shows that during periods of economic and political upheavals, poverty is rapidly progressing and can lead to a social catastrophe. That is why today, in the context of a series of global economic crises, the problem of population poverty is in the focus of attention of the world community.

One of the most important indicators of the well-being of society is the consumer spending of the population, which demonstrates the financial capabilities of citizens to purchase food and non-food products, meet the needs in education, healthcare and other areas of public life [1].

When establishing national values of the absolute poverty line, countries rely on sources and indicators within the framework of the adopted socio-economic policy strategies. For example, in the United States, The Poverty Threshold or Poverty Line is calculated on the basis of normatively accepted standards of need, taking into account the age and sex composition of the population, types of families, and is equal to the subsistence minimum, which, in turn, corresponds to the

minimum wage, annually legally adopted in each of states. In the European Union, a relative approach is used, in which the poverty line corresponds to the level of 50-60% of the average per capita median income. To identify the poor population, the European Statistical Agency (Eurostat) uses the AROPE (at Risk of Poverty or Social Exclusion) multidimensional poverty index, which takes into account data on family income and consumption, the situation on the labor market, various aspects related to housing, education, access to health services, etc [2].

Kazakhstan, according to domestic and international statistics, is a country with an average level of development. If we analyze domestic economic literature, journalism, we will come to the conclusion that Kazakhstan is a very rich country, because it has reserves of natural resources, a highly educated population and a vast territory. But there are no rich countries with a high proportion of poor people. With low levels of medial and modal incomes, that the proportion of the middle class and families living in prosperity barely reaches 20% of the country's population, this conclusion turns out to be indisputable.

Since 2000, the situation with the level of poverty has gradually improved. However, 2014 put an end to this positive trend. Starting in 2014, as the number of poor people began to rise, the country faced unprecedented economic pressure. Sanctions were imposed, oil prices collapsed. In such a situation, the real incomes of

the population crept down, and hopes for the eradication of poverty simply evaporated. Considering the current trends in Kazakhstan in reducing poverty in recent years. In 2019, compared to 2018, there was no decrease in the level of poverty, but on the contrary, there was an increase from 12.6% to 13.5%, when the target figure laid down in national projects is 6.6%. The last time such a level of poverty was observed in 2008 was 13.4%. Based on statistical data, this happened due to the fact that the subsistence minimum for six months increased by 7.1%, while the real disposable money income of the population decreased by 1.3%.

The real disposable cash income of Kazakhstani citizens grew by 0.8% in 2019, but this is not enough to compensate for the three-year collapse. Incomes of the population continuously fell from 2014 to 2017, and in 2018 they showed 0.1%. Due to a deep drop in previous years, the real disposable income of Kazakhstanis in 2019 remains below the level of 2014 by 7.5%. The difficulties experienced by low-income families include the inability to use material benefits; housing problems; Difficulties with scheduled payment of bills; social difficulties and health problems.

Crises are a regularity in the development of the world economy, affecting any country to one degree or another. In the 19th century there were two crises of the world economy, in the twentieth century. - eight, in the XXI century. the world economy can expect a reduction in the duration of economic cycles from 10-12 to 6-8 years. Therefore, economic crises will become more frequent, and all countries will face this, one way or another.

The socio-economic crisis that began in Kazakhstan in March 2020 against the backdrop of the coronavirus pandemic and a sharp decline in oil prices in the winter - spring of 2020 due to very difficult and initially unsuccessful negotiations with the OPEC + countries on the adoption of mutual and agreed obligations to reduce oil production.

Against the backdrop of challenges and threats facing society in the wake of a new global crisis, the choice of priorities for state social policy in the area of reducing the level of poverty of the population is of particular relevance. It is necessary to improve the existing ones, as well as to develop and introduce new effective mechanisms for reducing the level of poverty in the regions of Kazakhstan, in connection with which the study of the peculiarities of the phenomenon of Kazakhstani regional poverty and the search for the most effective ways to overcome it are of particular relevance.

The most effective ways to combat poverty are to reduce inflation and accelerate economic growth. As part of the tasks to increase the level of income of citizens and exceed the growth rate of income of citizens, including the average wage, over the rate of inflation, regional poverty reduction programs include measures related to the indexation of wages of public sector employees, an increase in the volume of employers' guarantees provided to employees, the implementation of active employment promotion programs, the reduction of informal employment and the legalization of

"shadow" income, the stimulation of investment activity, the promotion of small and medium-sized businesses, the support of individual entrepreneurs and the self-employed. For example, in order to increase (regulate) the level of wages of employees in the budgetary and non-budgetary spheres in most regions, it is planned to index the wages of employees in the public sector to the level of inflation [3].

International experience in measuring poverty is based on the use of three different conceptual approaches - absolute, relative, subjective.

According to the absolute concept, the cost of goods necessary to meet the minimum physiological needs of a person is taken as the basis for calculating the poverty line, and, accordingly, those who have an income below the normative minimum are considered poor.

With a relative approach, the poor include people whose incomes do not allow them to maintain an acceptable lifestyle in society, since they are significantly lower than those of the general population. This approach takes into account not only whether an individual has a certain amount of money to meet minimal needs, but also the possibility of socialization, or, conversely, its absence due to various deprivations.

The subjective approach is based on the individual's self-assessment of his well-being and the ability to lead a lifestyle that is acceptable in the surrounding society [4].

Each of the concepts implies the development of monetary and non-monetary methods for measuring poverty, aimed at:

- determination of the size and characteristics of the population in need of social assistance;
- development of strategies to overcome poverty, as well as mechanisms for their implementation;
- monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the implementation of relevant programs and projects;
- comparative (including cross-country) analysis of the results of the implementation of measures to overcome poverty, etc [5].

The heterogeneous distribution of the number of poor citizens and the structure of poverty across regions are largely determined by the economic, demographic and geographical features of their development. Regional differentiation of poverty depends not only on the level of socio-economic development of the territory, the state of the domestic market and the competitive environment, infrastructure, industry and export orientation, the availability of resources, but also on the cost of living in the region, the volume of consumption of certain goods and services, the possibility of obtaining decent wages, access to education and healthcare, and other factors.

Summarizing information about the characteristics of regional poverty, the following features can be noted:

- below the poverty line, as a rule, are families with children under 7 years old, families with many children, families with disabled children, single-parent families;

- the level of material security of low-income families decreases as the dependency load grows, respectively, families with many children experience great material difficulties;

- among poor citizens, there is a high proportion of people with secondary and secondary specialized education;

- a high level of poverty is recorded in families where able-bodied citizens are unemployed, work part-time or receive low wages, which does not ensure the level of average per capita income in the family above the subsistence level.

The main factors affecting the level of regional poverty include:

- economic (low wages, unemployment, informal employment);

- demographic (incomplete and large families, families with a high dependency load);

- social (low minimum social benefits, "inability" to live, debts (loans), lack of life plans and self-confidence, family troubles (unhappiness), conflict within family relationships, disability, old age, poor health, bad habits of citizens);

- educational and qualification (low level of education, insufficient level of professional training, lack of demand for the education and qualifications received in the labor market);

- geographical (differentiation of the level of economic development of municipalities) [6].

In the course of studying the tools for reducing regional poverty, it was revealed that the architecture of building regional programs to reduce poverty, in general, meets the criteria defined for strategic program-targeted tools implemented at the republican level. At the same time, in some cases it is advisable to pay attention to the need and sufficiency of applying certain target indicators. The validity of the calculation of target indicators of regional programs, their expediency and sufficiency, and the relationship with the complex of planned activities raise questions. In a number of cases, insufficient attention has been paid to the analysis of the current situation related to regional poverty, which, in our opinion, is the cornerstone for making further management decisions.

The quality of the preparation of poverty reduction tools in the regions largely determines the achievement of long-term effects from the implementation of the tasks set, in this regard, it is advisable for the developers of regional programs to pay closer attention to the analysis of the current standard of living of the population in order to identify the factors and causes of poverty, the analysis of management decisions that were made earlier when solving similar issues, assessing the effectiveness of ongoing activities in the context of their comparison with the characteristics of the socio-economic development of the subject [7]. Obviously, activities and targets as elements of one balanced system should be interconnected and correlated with the goals and objectives of the regional program.

In the context of increasing socio-economic crises, poverty remains one of the main threats to the socio-economic development of the country. Therefore, at the

republican and regional levels, it is necessary to develop and implement new, more effective mechanisms for reducing its level, aimed at improving the situation on the labor market, promoting employment, increasing labor productivity, and raising wages both in the budgetary and non-budgetary sectors of the economy in accordance with productivity of employees.

Regional poverty reduction programs include measures related to wage indexation of public sector employees, an increase in the amount of employers' guarantees provided to employees, the implementation of active employment promotion programs, a decrease in informal employment and the legalization of "shadow" incomes, stimulation of investment activity, promotion of small and medium-sized businesses support for individual entrepreneurs and the self-employed.

Taking into account the current trends in the system of state social assistance, social support measures for poor citizens, provided for in most regional programs to reduce the share of the population with incomes below the subsistence minimum, are currently an effective tool to overcome regional poverty.

The effectiveness of the implementation of social support measures for the population, including the conclusion of social contracts, depends on their focus on the main target groups of the population that form the poverty profile of the subjects of Kazakhstan, the targeting of social assistance provided on the basis of compliance with the principles of need, as well as sufficient financial security of their implementation for the entire period program implementation.

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