THE GLOBAL EXPERIENCE AND TRENDS OF POVERTY OVERCOMING

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Abstract

The most unstable and ungovernable class of society is the poor. The goal of socio-economic development in any country is to ensure stability, which is practically impossible to achieve if the country has a high level of poverty. Policy makers aiming to reduce it and improve the living standards of the poorest need to be able to get accurate information about who, where, and why is in that situation. Poverty looks and measures differently in different countries. Reducing poverty is one of the goals of the sustainable development program adopted by the United Nations. It should be noted that the above-mentioned UN program includes 16 more goals that address various socio-economic needs, from educational outcomes to environmental sustainability, that must be met for people and communities to live a life of dignity.

It is proposed to solve the problem of poverty reduction in the context of developing and implementing a flexible policy of income distribution and redistribution. The main tool in this process can be the provision of mass employment of the population.

Keywords: poverty, Gini coefficient, incomes and expenses of the population, social policy, state support for the vulnerable classes of the population.

Introduction

In the modern world, poverty has been and continues to be a socio-economic evil. The authorities of almost all countries of the world, as well as international organizations (UN, World Bank, etc.), implement many programs aimed at reducing the level of poverty. As evidenced by the indicators of the reduction of extreme poverty in the world, the countries with the largest population in the world have recorded the most notable successes in that process. In particular, extreme poverty has almost disappeared in China. However, poverty will continue to be a focus of attention for national governments. It should be noted that due to the Russian-Ukrainian and Middle East wars, an increase in food and energy prices is observed in the world market, which primarily affects the poor population.

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Poverty refers to the lack of sufficient income and productive resources to sustain a sustainable livelihood. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education, health, recreation, and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion of inequality, in general, a decrease in citizen activity.

In the solution to that problem, indicators related to poverty, both globally and for a separate group of countries, become important in their dynamics.

In 2015, more than 736 million people lived below the international poverty line. About 10 percent of the world's population (pre-pandemic) lived in extreme poverty and struggled to meet the most basic needs, such as health, education, and access to water and sanitation. For every 100 men in the same age group, 122 women aged 25 to 34 live in poverty, and more than 160 million children are at risk of living in extreme poverty by 2030 [1].

Significant progress has been made in reducing poverty in recent decades. According to the most recent estimates, 10 percent of the world's population lived on less than $1.90 a day in 2015. That's down from 16 percent in 2010 and 36 percent in 1990. This means that eradicating extreme poverty is within humanity's reach. However, the decline has slowed down. In April 2013, the World Bank set a new goal of ending extreme poverty within a generation. The new goal is that by 2030, no more than 3 percent of the world's population will be able to live on just $1.90 a day. By measuring the level of poverty, an opportunity is created to specify and implement the strategy for overcoming poverty. Measuring poverty also helps developing countries assess program effectiveness and guide their development strategies in a rapidly changing economic environment. The problem of income inequality in the population has always been at the center of attention of both socio-economic policymakers and various authors. The analyses made in their research and specially elaborated recommendations are dedicated to the alleviation of that especially social defect that hinders economic development and thus to the promotion of progress in both global and national economies.

According to, Livingstone et al.'s (2020) article [2] scarcity and poverty lead to psychological distress that depletes basic cognitive resources. There is a strong correlation between low-wage workers and limited education, suggesting that less education is a cause of poverty. Therefore, to address the global challenge of poverty, it makes sense to embrace the idea of increasing school maintenance and training activities to increase the opportunities for low-income workers and families to find better jobs and earn better wages. A significant relationship exists between income inequality and capitalist production relations, and the capitalist system can increase poverty because it encourages and allows for freedom of choice, self-interest, market mechanisms, and limited government intervention. In a capitalist society, the owners of capital in the value chain, based on their economic dominant position in society (insofar as they are the owners of the means of production, capital) tend to exploit wage workers by paying them for only part of their labor, which leads to the exploitation of wage workers' labor by capitalists and continue to get rich at a faster rate, mainly at the expense of hired labor.

According to Schweiger (2019) [3], poverty can have a temporary or permanent dimension, as it can be short-term, long-term or it can be chronic. Creating situational vulnerability and exposing the various harms that poverty has on children's lives is contrary to

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ethical and moral obligations. Parents and society at large must adopt strategies and practices that promote the overall well-being of all children. As Schweiger attests, no child should be raised in poverty to be deprived of basic human needs, as this can affect them throughout their childhood and even after they grow up. Parents are believed to be influenced or blamed for raising their children in poverty. This is because parents may have made poor financial and family management decisions, or they may have supported their children when they had alternative means of helping them.

Wietzke argues that there is a significant relationship that exists between poverty, fertility, and inequality. During the last decades of the 20th century, faster economic progress was often associated with rapid shifts away from the grip of poverty in Third World countries. The author argues that few studies have offered sufficient evidence of fertility differences between the poor and the non-poor. An assessment of more than 600 household surveys from Third World countries shows that key predictors of high birth rates, such as extreme gaps in women's education and agricultural employment, tend to be highly concentrated among poor people. It is wise to note that a high birth rate is associated with extreme poverty, therefore the moral and ethical practice that should be followed to deal with the increasing incidence of poverty in third-world countries is to minimize the birth rate. According to Wietzke (2020) [4], the idea that the proximate effect of fertility rates on poverty operates primarily through a channel of unequal income distribution suggests that the best way to reconcile existing concerns about population dynamics is through rights- and equity-based strategies. The results suggest that the existing focus on reproductive and women's rights in the global development goals can be an essential mechanism for accelerating aspects of progress toward economic development and poverty reduction. The author equally suggests that countries and societies affected by extreme cases of poverty need to move to a more conceptual and multidimensional analysis of poverty to find an effective solution. It is important to harmonize people on the importance of managing birth rate and educational disparities as a means of combating poverty.

In this study, De Haan and Sturm (2017) [5] examine how economics contributes to social stratification differences in disposable income. After reviewing the relevant literature, the authors thoroughly summarize the current empirical findings. They then provide fresh data from their studies to support the claim that financial factors contribute significantly to income disparity. They found that the highest earners, those in the top 10% of the income distribution, benefited the most from more affordable access to financial resources. On the other hand, research shows that lower incomes and greater income inequality are associated with limited access to finance. The authors also conclude that although financial development contributes to economic expansion, the benefits of this expansion are not equally distributed. Instead, the wealthy benefit disproportionately, contributing to growing economic inequality. In their view, measures aimed at increasing access to credit for low-income people are necessary to reduce poverty and economic inequality. Possible measures include promoting financial literacy, expanding access to credit, and opening up new avenues for saving and investing. The results obtained by De Haan and Sturm are consistent with earlier studies that reveal a significant relationship between financial factors and income inequality. They conclude that addressing the link between money and inequality is critical to reducing poverty and promoting overall economic growth.

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Bourguignon's work [6] offers a comprehensive survey of global inequality as it stands today. The article first outlines the history, geographic distribution, and constituent diversity of inequality. The article examines the main causes of inequality, including the impact of globalization, technological progress, and government economic policies. The effects of inequality on poverty and health are also analyzed, as well as the effects of inequality on economic development and social conflict. Bourguignon's work contributes significantly to the debate about ending poverty and economic inequality. He emphasizes the need for policymakers to address inequality and offers several policy recommendations for "fair" progressive taxes, transfer payments, active schooling and labor market policies, population social protection programs, and social security systems. The article summarizes existing knowledge on the issue of inequality, drawing on a wealth of information from the academic literature and empirical research. It connects with previous work by proposing research-based policy and highlighting the link between inequality and economic development, poverty alleviation, and social stability.

An article by Dabla-Norris et al. (2015) [7] summarizes the statistics and causes of income inequality around the world. Using statistics and case studies, the authors examine the impact of tax and transfer systems and the impact of labor market institutions on income formation and inequality, as well as economic development. The article contributes to addressing poverty and economic inequality by providing a thorough understanding of the causes and consequences of income inequality and highlighting the potential role of policy in reducing income inequality. Although there is no "golden mean" for solving these problems, the authors conclude that tax and transfer systems, labor market regulations, and investments in education and training can help reduce income inequality. The article's detailed overview of poverty and economic inequality is supported by a wealth of data and research, making it a valuable study for those researching these issues. The author's inclusion of data from other nations and analysis of the interaction of multiple variables and income inequality enriches the current literature and sheds light on the origins and impact of this social ill.

Conflict Setting

The purpose of the study is to assess the trends of poverty development in the context of the world economy, as well as to identify changes in the level of poverty according to individual countries and their groups and their causes. To achieve that goal, the following problems are set to be solved:

➢ to identify the group (ten) of countries with a high level of poverty and its causes,
➢ to identify the group (ten) of countries with a low level of poverty and its causes,
➢ to present dozens of countries below various poverty lines,
➢ identify the ten countries with the highest interest income and its impact on the poverty level,
➢ identify and assess the impact of the country's development model and economic policy in reducing poverty.

Research Results

Extreme poverty reached pre-pandemic levels in 2022, but the UN Sustainable Development Goal of reducing extreme poverty by 2030 is still a long way off. In 1990, an

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estimated 2.0 billion people lived below the extreme poverty line, 38% of the world's population at the time. Poverty has been reduced during the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) period (especially from 2000-2015), demonstrating the power of a focused global effort; in fact, the goal (halving extreme poverty) was achieved in 2011, four years ahead of schedule. In 2019 (the most recent year for which World Bank global estimates are available), 660 million people lived in extreme poverty, 8.5% of the world's population. In 2020, that number grew to an estimated 733 million. In 2022, it was estimated that it decreased to 682 million. (Fig. 1). The number of people living in extreme poverty has more than halved since 1990, but 8.5% of the world's population still lives below the $2.15 poverty line.
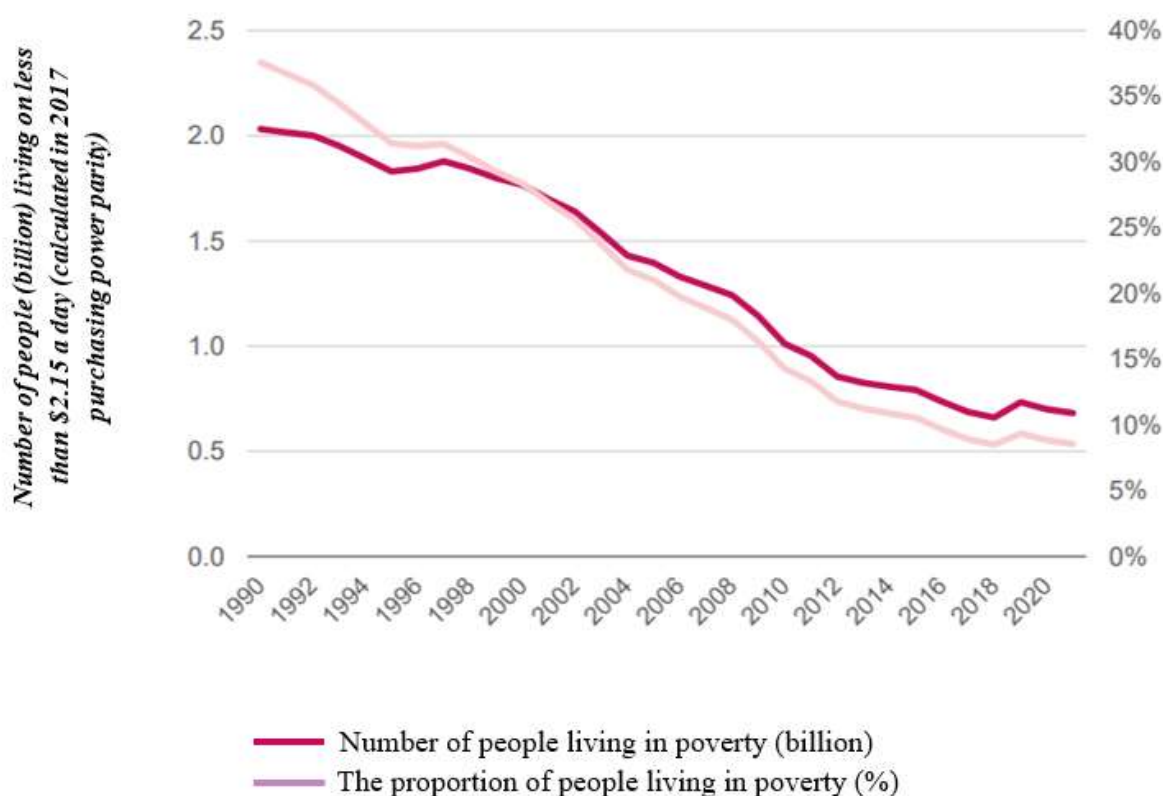

Fig. 1 The number of people living in extreme poverty in the world and their share in the total population [8]

The share of workers worldwide living in extreme poverty has halved over the past decade, from 14.3 percent in 2010 to 7.1 percent in 2019.

Even before COVID-19, baseline projections suggested that 6 percent of the global population would still live in extreme poverty in 2030, missing the goal of eradicating poverty. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic threaten to push more than 70 million people into extreme poverty.

One in five children lives in extreme poverty, and the negative effects of poverty and deprivation in the early years can last a lifetime.

In 2016, 55 percent of the world's population, about 4 billion people, did not benefit from any form of social protection [9]:

Tab. 1 shows the highest poverty as of 2020, as a percentage of the population and ranking (list of 10 countries of the world 2000-2020 (among 45 countries)).

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Table 1

Highest poverty as of 2020, by percentage of population and position (list of 10 countries in the world 2000-2020 (among 45 countries)) [10,11,12,13]

Country	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2010	2005	2000
	Poverty, percentage of population - position								
Mexico	43.9-1	un.ς.	41.9-7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Colombia	42.5-2	35.7-7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Argentina	42-3	35.5-8	32-13	25.7-11	30.3-8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	41.9-4	42.3-3	43.8-4	44.9-4	46.8-6	47.2-5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bolivia	39-5	37.2-6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ecuador	33-6	25-12	23.2-20	21.5-26	22.9-23	23.3-23	32.8-14	42.2-12	64.4-2
Peru	30.1-7	20.2-27	20.5-33	21.7-25	20.7-32	21.8-29	30.8-16	55.6-3	48.4-7
Costa Rica	30-8	23.9-14	22.9-23	22.1-21	22.9-22	23.6-20	n.a.	21.2-24	20.6-19
Mongolia	27.8-9	un.ς.	28.4-14	n.a.	29.6-10	n.a.	38.8-9	n.a.	n.a.
Armenia	27-10	26.4-9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

This and the following tables were compiled and calculated by the author.

From the data in Tab. 1, it follows that as of 2020, the highest poverty, by percentage of the population and the place occupied (in the list of 10 countries of the world 2000-2020 (among 45 countries)) is Mexico in the 1st place with 43.9%, Colombia is in 2nd place with 42.5%, and Argentina is in 3rd place with 42%.

Tab. 2 shows the highest poverty ratio as of 2019, the percentage with an income of less than US$5.50 per day, and rank (list of 10 countries in the world 2000-2019 (out of 60 countries)).

Table 2

As of 2019, the highest poverty ratio, percent with an income of less than US$5.50 per day and position (list of 10 countries in the world 2000-2019 (among 60 countries))

Country	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2010	2005	2000
	Poverty Ratio, Percent Earning Less Than $5.50 a Day – Position							
Malawi	97.3-1	n.a.	n.a.	96.8-1	n.a.	96.2-2	n.a.	n.a.
Uganda	91.1-2	n.a.	n.a.	89.9-3	n.a.	n.a.	94.3-3	n.a.
Zimbabwe	85-3	n.a.	84.1-3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
India	83.8-4	82.6-11	85.3-2	88.7-5	88.9-6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Vanuatu	76.2-5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	78.4-14	n.a.	n.a.
Kiribati	68.8-6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kyrgyzstan	63.7-7	66.1-18	70.3-8	71.3-9	73.8-11	70.5-17	84.7-13	95.2-5
Indonesia	61.9-8	62.8-19	65.3-10	68.3-10	72.9-12	82.5-12	90.5-10	96.9-3
Georgia	54.2-9	53.9-20	53.9-11	56.3-11	56.2-19	70.6-16	71.7-18	81.6-11
Fiji	52.6-10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

From the data in Table 2, it follows that as of 2019, the highest poverty ratio, the percentage with an income of less than 5.50 US dollars per day, and position (list of 10 countries of the world 2000-2019 (among 60 countries)) in 1st place is Malawi 97.3%, Uganda is in 2nd place with 91.1%, and Zimbabwe is in 3rd place with 85%.

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Table 3

Highest poverty ratio, percent with income less than US$1.90 per day and position as of 2020 (List of top 10 countries in the world 1990-2020 (among different countries))

	Country	*2020*	*Country*	*2019*	*Country*	*2018*
1	Colombia	10.8	Malawi	70.1	Niger	50.6
2	Ecuador	6.5	Uganda	42.2	Tanzania	44.9
3	Georgia	5.8	Zimbabwe	39.8	Angola	31.1
4	Peru	5.8	Honduras	12.7	Chad	30.9
5	Indonesia	3.8	India	10	Nigeria	30.9
6	Bolivia	3.1	Vanuatu	10	Burkina Faso	30.5
7	Mexico	3.1	Brazil	5.4	Togo	28.1
8	Costa Rica	2.2	Colombia	5.3	Sierra Leone	26.1
9	Brazil	1.9	Georgia	4.8	Guinea-Bissau	21.7
10	Kyrgyzstan	1.3	Indonesia	4.4	Benin	19.9
	20 countries		*59 countries*		*59 countries*	
	Country	*2017*	*Country*	*2015*	*Country*	*2010*
1	Somalia	70.7	Zambia	61.4	Madagascar	80.2
2	Zimbabwe	34.2	Togo	54.7	Zambia	68.5
3	Lesotho	32.4	Benin	50.7	Malawi	68.4
4	Djibouti	19.1	Ivory Coast	33.4	Guinea-Bissau	66.7
5	Sao Tome and Principe	15.6	Nigeria	32.3	Rwanda	59.2
6	Honduras	13.9	Kenya	29.4	Nigeria	34.9
7	India	13.4	Ethiopia	27	Ethiopia	31.3
8	Indonesia	6.6	India	18.7	Gambia	29.8
9	Georgia	6.2	Namibia	15.6	Sao Tome and Principe	22.6
10	Serbia	5.4	Botswana	15.4	Indonesia	18.3
	76 countries		*84 countries*		*83 countries*	
	Country	*2005*	*Country*	*2000*	*Country*	*1990*
1	Niger	80.5	Tanzania	84	China	72
2	Madagascar	74.2	Uzbekistan	82.3	Pakistan	65.1
3	Rwanda	66.1	Rwanda	75.2	Indonesia	62.8
4	Uganda	58	Swaziland	56.1	Honduras	42
5	Solomon Islands	50.6	Indonesia	43.6	Brazil	24
6	Republic of the Congo	49.6	Kyrgyzstan	38.2	Thailand	12.3
7	Ghana	42.5	South Africa	36.8	Sri Lanka	11.6
8	Senegal	41.1	Bangladesh	33.3	Chile	10.7
9	Kenya	36.7	Moldova	31.1	Costa Rica	10.4
10	South Africa	28.3	Ecuador	28.4	Tunisia	8.6
	74 countries		*49 countries*		*17 countries*	

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Tab. 3 shows the highest poverty ratio as of 2020, the percentage with an income of less than US$1.90 per day, and position (list of 10 countries in the world 1990-2020 (among different countries)).

From the data in Tab. 3, it follows that as of 2020, the highest poverty ratio, the percentage with an income of less than US$1.90 per day and position (list of 10 countries of the world 1990-2020 (among different countries)) in 1st place is Colombia with 10.8%, and then Ecuador with 6.5%, and in third place is Georgia with 5.8%.

Table 4
As of 2019, the proportion of the poor population to the total population, calculated by those below the line of less than 1.90 US dollars a day, in percentage (list of 10 countries of the world 2000-2019 (among different groups of countries))

	Country	*2019*	*Country*	*2018*	*Country*	*2015*
1	Belgium	0.1	Belgium	0.1	Albania	0.1
2	China	0.1	Finland	0.1	Belgium	0.1
3	Luxembourg	0.1	Greece	0.1	Finland	0.1
4	Netherlands	0.1	Malta	0.1	France	0.1
5	Portugal	0.1	Netherlands	0.1	Malta	0.1
6	Slovakia	0.1	Uruguay	0.1	Netherlands	0.1
7	Thailand	0.1	Denmark	0.2	Tunisia	0.1
8	Uruguay	0.1	Estonia	0.2	Ukraine	0.1
9	Cyprus	0.2	Hungary	0.2	United Kingdom	0.1
10	Latvia	0.2	Poland	0.2	Uruguay	0.1
	59 countries		*59 countries*		*84 countries*	
	Country	*2010*	*Country*	*2005*	*Country*	*2000*
1	Belgium	0.1	Finland	0.1	Austria	0.2
2	Denmark	0.1	Netherlands	0.1	Canada	0.2
3	Finland	0.1	Slovenia	0.1	Ireland	0.2
4	France	0.1	Austria	0.2	Norway	0.2
5	Hungary	0.1	Belgium	0.2	United Kingdom	0.2
6	Iceland	0.1	Norway	0.2	Belgium	0.3
7	Portugal	0.1	Palestine	0.2	Greece	0.5
8	Russia	0.1	Slovakia	0.2	Spain	0.5
9	Canada	0.2	Denmark	0.3	USA	0.7
10	Israel	0.2	Greece	0.3	Italy	1.2
	83 countries		*74 countries*		*49 countries*	

It follows from the data in Table 4 that as of 2019, the proportion of the poor population to the total population, calculated by those below the line of less than 1.90 USD per day, in percentages (list of 10 countries of the world 2000-2019, in 2019 Belgium (0.1), China (0.1), and Luxembourg (0.1) were the lowest in terms of this index. Especially, the high efficiency of the poverty reduction policy should be noted in China, which can be taken as an

example from countries with a smaller population. Among the mentioned countries, the most successful in reducing poverty over time was Belgium, whose indicator was 0.3 percent in 2000 and it was 0.1 percent in 2021.

Table 5

Lowest poverty as of 2019, as a percentage of total population and position (list of 10 countries in the world 2000-2019 (among different countries))

	Country	*2019*	*Country*	*2018*	*Country*	*2015*
1	China	0.6	China	1.7	Belarus	5.1
2	Kazakhstan	4.3	Kazakhstan	4.3	China	5.7
3	Belarus	5	Belarus	5.6	Thailand	7.2
4	Maldives	5.4	Malaysia	5.6	Malaysia	7.6
5	Thailand	6.2	Vietnam	6.7	Iceland	8.8
6	Malaysia	8.4	Indonesia	9.8	Czech	9.7
7	Indonesia	9.4	Thailand	9.8	Indonesia	11.2
8	Czech	9.5	Czech	10.1	Finland	11.6
9	Slovakia	11.4	Finland	11.6	Chile	11.7
10	Denmark	12.1	Slovakia	11.9	Norway	12.2
	61 countries		*64 countries*		*60 countries*	
	Country	*2010*	*Country*	*2005*	*Country*	*2000*
1	Belarus	5.2	Iceland	9.6	Morocco	15.3
2	Montenegro	6.6	Czech	9.8	Poland	16
3	Azerbaijan	9.1	Montenegro	11.2	Tonga	16.2
4	Iceland	9.2	Slovakia	11.6	Jamaica	18.7
5	Serbia	9.2	Norway	12	Indonesia	19.1
6	Norway	10.5	Austria	12.6	Costa Rica	20.6
7	Russia	12.5	Finland	12.6	Tunisia	25.4
8	Slovakia	13	Belarus	12.7	Russia	29
9	Indonesia	13.3	Malta	14.2	Philippines	33
10	Finland	13.7	Jamaica	14.8	Tanzania	35.6
	54 countries		*46 countries*		*24 countries*	

From the data in Table 5, it follows that the lowest poverty, as a percentage of the total population and position (the list of 10 countries of the world 2000-2019 (among different countries) in 2019 was recorded in China: 0.6%, Kazakhstan 4.3% and 5% in Belarus. It is important to note that the countries with the least poverty among the former Soviet Union republics are only two. Also, it is important to note that if, in 2017, 2018, and 2019, the country with the lowest poverty by population was China, then in 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015 there were the following countries: Morocco (15.3%), Iceland (9.6%), Belarus (5.2%), Belarus (5.1%).

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Tab. 6 shows the percentage income earned by the top 10 percent of earners as of 2019 and position (list of 10 countries in the world 2000-2019 (among different countries)), from which it follows that in 2000-2019, the highest percent was in Brazil (41.9%), Panama (38%), Paraguay (35.2%), and in 2000 respectively: Bolivia (47.8%), South Africa (44.9%), Panama (43.2%).

Table 6

As of 2019, percentage income earned by the top 10 percent of earners and position (list of top 10 countries in the world 2000-2019 (among different countries))

	Country	*2019*	*Country*	*2018*	*Country*	*2015*
1	Brazil	41.9	Brazil	42.5	Namibia	47.3
2	Panama	38	Angola	39.6	Zambia	44.4
3	Paraguay	35.2	Burkina Faso	37.5	Botswana	41.5
4	Uganda	34.5	Mexico	37.1	Brazil	40.9
5	Turkey	31.6	Panama	37.1	Panama	39
6	Bulgaria	31.4	Paraguay	35.8	Benin	37.6
7	Peru	31.1	Philippines	33.5	Paraguay	36.7
8	Argentina	31	Tanzania	33.1	Philippines	34.9
9	Malawi	31	Togo	32.9	Bolivia	34.8
10	Bolivia	30.8	Bulgaria	32.6	Turkey	33.5
	35 countries		*53 countries*		*48 countries*	
	Country	*2010*	*Country*	*2005*	*Country*	*2000*
1	South Africa	51.3	South Africa	54.2	Bolivia	47.8
2	Zambia	45.2	Bolivia	45.3	South Africa	44.9
3	Paraguay	40.5	Brazil	44.6	Panama	43.2
4	Rwanda	39.8	Rwanda	43.9	Mexico	42
5	Panama	39.7	Paraguay	40.4	Rwanda	40.8
6	Mexico	37.1	Panama	40.2	Angola	40.2
7	Malawi	36.9	Mexico	39.6	Argentina	37.7
8	Madagascar	34.3	Nicaragua	39.6	Philippines	37.7
9	Peru	34.2	Peru	38.5	Peru	36.8
10	Uruguay	33.6	Venezuela	36.4	Thailand	33.7
	49 countries		*44 countries*		*30 countries*	

Let's also note that the countries listed in Table 6 are not the richest in the world at all. The given figures show that the incomes in the countries listed in Table 6 are very unevenly distributed, which especially affects the poor, so there is no coincidence that the countries listed in Tables 5 and 6 are not repeated (except Thailand in 2000), which testifies to the ineffective policy of income distribution in those countries. In other words, the richest 10% of the population receives the main part of income redistribution in the mentioned countries, which means that the incomes of the poor population do not increase.

National poverty reduction programs and policies have played an important practical role in the development and implementation of poverty reduction policies.

Just as global trends in the proportion of people living in extreme poverty mask regional differences, regional trends in extreme poverty mask differences in progress at the

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national level. Although the number of people living in extreme poverty has decreased in most countries around the world since 1990, the extreme poverty rate has remained stable or increased in 37 countries. In 2022, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty was lower in 122 countries than in 1990, but the proportion of people living in extreme poverty increased or remained the same in 37 countries.

China and India have had the largest reductions in people living in extreme poverty, lifting more than a billion citizens out of extreme poverty since 1990. Rapid economic growth in the economies with the largest populations is a key factor in reducing global poverty. In 1990, China and India were home to 1.2 billion people living in extreme poverty, more than 61% of the world's people living in extreme poverty at the time. By 2022, fewer than 117 million people in both countries were living in extreme poverty—a huge reduction. However, despite the success achieved in reducing poverty in the mentioned countries, these policies have recorded different results in the two mentioned countries. China essentially eliminated extreme poverty in 2017 (leaving it at 0.1 percent), while about 8.2 percent of India's population remains below the extreme poverty line in 2022 [14].

Conclusion

In the coming years, poverty reduction will continue to be one of the most important issues of both the world economy and national economies. Many programs will continue to be developed to solve this problem. They will be implemented with varying efficiency and success. It is necessary to solve the problem of poverty reduction in every society in the context of developing and implementing a flexible policy of income distribution and redistribution. As a result of the analysis presented in the research, it was revealed how the policy of income distribution and redistribution cannot be implemented. To reduce the level of poverty. Anti-poverty policies in China and India demonstrate how effective policies can reduce poverty by approximately one billion people. It is a result of the high efficiency of the socio-economic development models and developed programs of the mentioned countries, which serve not to enrich a group of people, but to increase the income of the majority of the population. The main tool in this process was the provision of mass employment of the population, which gives grounds for asserting that modern economics has an effective tool to overcome poverty as a social evil.

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ԱՂՔԱՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՀԱՂԹԱՀԱՐՄԱՆ ՀԱՄԱՇԽԱՐՀԱՅԻՆ ՓՈՐՁԸ ԵՎ ՄԻՏՈՒՄՆԵՐԸ

Մարկոսյան Մ.Ա.
«Քաղաքագիտական, իրավագիտական և տնտեսագիտական հետազոտությունների և կանխատեսումների» ՀԿ

Հասարակության ամենաանկայուն և անկառավարելի խավն աղքատներն են: Ցանկացած երկրում սոցիալ-տնտեսական զարգացման նպատակը կայունության ապահովումն է, որի ձեռք բերումը գործնականում անհնար է, եթե երկրում բարձր է աղքատության մակարդակը: Այն նվազեցնելու և ամենաաղքատների կենսամակարդակը բարելավելուն միտված քաղաքականություն մշակողները պետք է կարողանան ճշգրիտ տեղեկատվություն ստանալ այն մասին, թե ո՞վ, որտե՞ղ և ինչո՞ւ է հայտնվել այդ վիճակում: Աղքատությունը տարբեր երկրներում ունի յուրօրինակ տեսք և չափելիություն:

Աղքատության նվազեցումը ՄԱԿ-ի կողմից ընդունված կայուն զարգացման ծրագրի նպատակներից մեկն է: Անհրաժեշտ է նշել, որ ՄԱԿ-ի վերոհիշյալ ծրագիրը ընդգրկում է ևս 16 նպատակ, որոնք լուծում են սոցիալ-տնտեսական տարբեր կարիքներ՝ կրթական արդյունքներից մինչև բնապահպանական կայունություն, որոնք պետք է բավարարվեն, որպեսզի մարդիկ և համայնքները ապրեն արժանապատիվ կյանքով:

Աղքատության նվազեցման հիմնախնդիրը առաջարկվում է լուծել եկամուտների բաշխման և վերաբաշխման ճկուն քաղաքականության մշակման և իրականացման համատեքստում: Այս գործընթացում հիմնական գործիք կարող է ծառայել բնակչության զանգվածային զբաղվածության ապահովումը:

Բանալի բառեր. աղքատություն, Ջինիի գործակից, բնակչության եկամուտներ և ծախսեր, սոցիալական քաղաքականություն, բնակչության խոցելի խավերի պետական աջակցություն

ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЙ ОПЫТ И ТЕНДЕНЦИИ В ПРЕОДОЛЕНИИ БЕДНОСТИ

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ОО по политологическим, правовым, экономическим исследованиям и прогнозированию

Самый нестабильный и неуправляемый класс общества – бедные. Целью социально-экономического развития любой страны является обеспечение стабильности, чего практически невозможно достичь, если в стране высокий уровень бедности. Политики, стремящиеся сократить его и улучшить уровень жизни беднейших слоев населения, должны иметь возможность получать точную информацию о том, кто, где и почему находится в такой ситуации. Бедность выглядит и измеряется по-разному в разных странах. Сокращение бедности является одной из целей программы устойчивого развития, принятой ООН. Следует отметить, что вышеупомянутая программа ООН включает еще 16 целей, направленных на решение различных социально-экономических потребностей, от результатов образования до экологической устойчивости, которые необходимо достичь, чтобы люди и сообщества могли жить достойной жизнью.

Проблему снижения бедности предлагается решать в контексте разработки и реализации гибкой политики распределения и перераспределения доходов. Главным инструментом в этом процессе может стать обеспечение массовой занятости населения.

Ключевые слова. бедность, коэффициент Джини, доходы и расходы населения, социальная политика, государственная поддержка уязвимых слоев населения