POVERTY IN MODERN LIFE

Abstract: In this article we discuss the reason of poverty in Russia. The reasons are described and analyzed. Starting from motive I found some ways to solve this problem. Poor people can’t realize their potential and as a result our society is developing with smaller force. The conception of poverty is most often connected with the notion of regress and this is means that poverty is social problem.

Keywords: social polarization, potential, regress, transfer of income, population employment, changeable economy, average statistical income.

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БЕДНОСТЬ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ МИРЕ

Аннотация: Рассмотрена проблема безработицы и бедности в России. Описаны и проанализированы причины. Исходя из причин, выявлены несколько путей к решению данных проблем. Бедные люди не могут реализовать свой потенциал, и в результате наше общество развивается с меньшей силой. Понятие бедности чаще всего связано с понятием регресса, и это означает, что бедность является социальной проблемой.
In modern Russia there is one of the most actual problems – the problem of poverty. Now the major characteristic of society is social exfoliation on wealthy and poor people. And this fact is unjustified in general [1].

Today we should analyse the reason of the poverty and find an optimal ways to solve the problem.

Poverty can be of different types like absolute poverty and relative poverty. There may be many other classifications like urban poverty, rural poverty, primary poverty, secondary poverty and many more. Whatever be the type of poverty, the basic reason has always been lack of adequate income. Here comes the role of unemployment behind poverty. Lack of employment opportunities and the consequential income disparity bring about mass poverty in most of the developing and under developed economies of the world.

There is poverty in Russia and in other different countries. But it is various everywhere. There are three reasons of poverty:

– structural (bad administration and economical force);
– individualistic or identity (poverty because of personality);
– fatalistic (the reason of poverty in fortuneless) [2].

Among reasons which lead people to poverty there are such features of people as alcoholism, drug addiction (32 %), laziness, impracticality to life (17 %), reluctance to changes (15 %), bad luck (8 %).

According to the official data published by the Federal State Statistics Service, 19.8 million people, or 13.5% of the Russian citizens, are poor, i.e., have income below the subsistence level. These numbers are higher by 700 thousand people than in 2015. At present, according to the Russian Federal State Statistics Service, the number of poor in Russia is almost the same as in 2008. The relevance of the subsistence level itself raises question, yet, it is the matter for another research. We agree with those scholars who believe that in Russia subsistence level manifests not the edge of poverty,
but that of extreme poverty, of physical survival, deprivation of any opportunities for self-development [3].

This statement is supported by numerous experiments conducted by the officials and journalists. The value of the Russian poverty threshold in the form of a subsistence level is several times lower than in developed countries.

For example, in the USA the poverty threshold is an income slightly higher than USD 1,000 per capita per month. In the European Union, the indicator of monetary poverty prevails; it is based upon the number of citizens with real incomes lower than 60% of the national average. In the UK, the poverty threshold is about EUR 1,100, and in Denmark EUR 1,200 [4]. One of the poorest countries in the European Union, Bulgaria, has the poverty threshold at USD 183 per person per month [5].

At the same time, in China, the country with one of the biggest economies of the world, the poverty threshold is CNY 6.1 per capita per day (USD 1 per day, i.e, about USD 30 per month) [6].

Sociologists come to conclusion, that neither of reasons just can be the main in exfoliation of population. There are facts which confirm the opinion of sociologists. There exist a lot of causes which make social inequality deeper, but most often it is bind in fortune of a person in the very sudden way.

Consequently, concatenation of negative life circumstances against the background of unstable social and economic situation bring to poverty in modern Russian society [1].

Economic reforms, changes in the industrial policy and better utilization of available resources are expected to reduce the problem of unemployment and poverty that results from it. The economic reform measures need to have major impacts on the employment generating potential of the economy. The governmental bodies are also required to initiate long term measures for poverty alleviation. Generation of employment opportunities and equality in income distribution are the two key factors that are of utmost importance to deal with the dual problem of unemployment and poverty.
In assessing the reason of poverty we can formulate some ways to solve given problem. They can be:

1. To arrange conditions for self-sufficiency normal level of prosperity all families with able to work adult on basis of working;
2. To organize an expert support system for special population group (elderly people, people with disabilities, families in extreme cases)
3. To increase occupational level;

In conclusion we would say that poverty is the global social problem which is at the stage of active research and has a lot of similar points all over the world. Theoretically poverty represents inability to support specified standard of life and so poor families existed everywhere and at all times. Unfortunately, the bigger wealthy become rich the bigger poor become poor. Especially this refers to Russia with its changeable economy and instability of the society.

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