

«Әбілқас Сағынов
атындағы
Қарағанды техникалық
университеті» КЕАҚ



НАО «Карагандинский
технический университет
имени Абылқаса
Сагинова»

ТРУДЫ

Международной научно-практической конференции
**«XVI Сагиновские чтения.
Интеграция образования, науки и производства»**
Часть 1

**«XVI Сағынов оқулары.
Білім, ғылым және өндіріс интеграциясы»**
атты Халықаралық ғылыми-практикалық
конференциясының
ЕҢБЕКТЕРІ
1 - бөлім

PROCEEDINGS

International scientific and practical conference
**«XVI Saginov readings.
Integration of education, science and production»**
Part 1



Қарағанды 2024

УДК 001:378
ББК 72:74.58
Т96

Главный редактор
**Председатель Правления - Ректор Карагандинского технического
университета Абылкаса Сагинова - Сагинтаева С.С.**

Редакционная коллегия:
Адекенов С.М., Баитов К.К., Байсанов С.О., Ваниев Е.Д.,
Добровольский И.В., Интыков Т.С., Исагулов А.З., Каталиннич Б.,
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Цок Г.Н., Чернашюс О., Щербов А.С.

**Труды Международной научно-практической конференции
«XVI Сагиновские чтения. Интеграция образования, науки и производства»,
13-14 июня 2024 г. В 3-х частях. Часть 1/ НАО «Карагандинский технический
университет имени Абылкаса Сагинова». - Караганда: Изд-во КарТУ
им. А.Сагинова, 2024. – 721 с.**

**ISBN 978-601-355-375-7
ISBN 978-601-355-378-8**

В Трудах опубликованы доклады участников Международной научно-практической конференции «XVI Сагиновские чтения. Интеграция образования, науки и производства». В докладах рассмотрены актуальные проблемы высшего профессионального образования, энергетики будущего, информационных технологий, химико-биологических наук, экономики, социологии и геополитики, технических наук, рационального природопользования, безопасности жизнедеятельности, металлургии и материаловедения, транспорта и строительства.

Материалы Трудов предназначены для ученых, специалистов, преподавателей, докторантов, магистрантов и студентов вузов.

УДК 001:378
ББК 72:74.58

ISBN 978-601-355-375-7
ISBN 978-601-355-378-8

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имени Абылкаса Сагинова, 2024

ANALYSIS OF THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO POVERTY
ASSESSMENT

The problem of poverty is universal - in one form or another, it is characteristic of any economic system. But its tension in the society is very different depending on the volume of produced products and accumulated wealth, production potential, distribution of material goods and income.

Currently, the issues of studying poverty and income inequality are becoming urgent, especially due to the problems that we have of a global nature and require consistent actions of all countries. Defining poverty as inequality means looking at the problem through the property stratification of social groups.

Poverty reduction in the works of local and foreign authors reflected. Determining the level of well-being of the population, studying the criteria and factors that determine it, A. Smith, K. Marks, A. Marshall, A. Pigou and others

stated in the works. S. Rowntree can be considered the founder of the modern system of ideas about poverty. The most important changes in the field of poverty and well-being were reflected in the works of major foreign experts A. Atkinson, A. Marshall, M. Orshansky, V. Pareto, A. Sen, P. Townsend, O. Lorenz, C. Gini and others. Research data formed a framework of basic concepts about poverty. Among the well-known local researchers who devoted their work to the study of poverty are I. Bestuzhev-Lada, L. Gordon, V. Zherebin, T. Zaslavskaya, M. Mojina, L. Ovcharova, A. Razumov, N. Rimashevskaya and others. S. Ayvazyan, V. Bobkov, N. Volgin, E. Gontmacher, N. Gorelov, I. Eliseeva, Y. Kokin, M. Krasilnikova, V. Litvinov, social problems of the able-bodied population, including the problems of poverty V. Mayer, N. Malikov studied. Russian scientists S. Badmayev, L. Bayramukova, A. Granberg, O. Inshakov, Z. Kozenko, N. Kiseleva, O. Mamedov, P. Minakira, A. Tatuev, N. Tokaev, S. Tyaglov was organized by others.

Despite the variety of approaches to reveal different aspects of the problem, it should be noted that despite the development of ideas about poverty, the mesofactors of socio-economic disparity in the poverty level of the working population and the development of regional problem mitigation tools. stratification of working-age population according to the level of poverty, there are still a number of main problems in socio-economic literature. The socio-economic content of poverty and the institutional problems of its factors, determining the level of wages corresponding to its cost structure, assessing the role of poverty in the socio-economic security of regional development, and the connection between the problem of working poverty and the conditions of interregional income differentiation The difference is not clearly visible. This is especially true in the implementation of the principle of providing social

assistance to the "poor" and the working poor, as well as targeting social transfers. Approaches to the study of regional socio-economic stratification of poverty among the working-age population reflected in modern scientific literature do not give a complete picture of the mechanism of its reduction; their content differs in the interpretation of different scholars. Thus, there was a need to objectively consider the problem of poverty from another perspective, from the point of view of regional stratification of the incomes of the working population, to understand the deep interdependence of the factors that determine their existence. share of able-bodied citizens in disadvantaged population cohorts. The controversial nature of scientific generalizations in the field of regional socio-economic differentiation of poverty among the working population, as well as the lack of a complete approach and mechanisms for its reduction, require this research.

The concept of poverty is defined by the experts of the Development Program of the United Nations Organization (UN), which operates on an international social level, as follows: "Poverty is the minimum needs of a social group or individual for living it is a characteristic that reflects the economic conditions of its inability to satisfy."¹

Experts of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights define the concept of poverty as follows: "Poverty is economic and social rights, including access to health, housing, food and clean drinking water, and prevents or completely limits the right to education. Civil and political rights, including access to justice, have a direct impact on participation in the political life of society and personal security."²

Many studies have been carried out by the World Bank on these issues, and economists David Dollar and Aart Kraay have studied the relationship between economic growth and poverty using econometric models to study the impact of economic growth on poverty. they came to the conclusion that the income of the poorest strata of the population will grow at the same level as the average income of the general population³. Studies show that these phenomena are observed in different regions and at different times and are determined by many factors at the country level, which, in turn, proves the importance of economic growth in poverty alleviation. Thus, the econometric analyzes carried out in recent decades clearly show that the concepts of economic development, inequality among the population and uniform growth of well-being are closely related to each other. It showed that economic and political measures aimed at solving only one of the three problems can have a negative impact on the other two.

In this regard, the former chief economist of the World Bank, Francois Bourguignon: "Triangle: poverty -economic growth-inequality", which is based

According to the experts of the Development Program of the United Nations (UN).

² According to the experts of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

³ Dollar D., Kraay A. Growth still is good for the poor. The World Bank, WPS6568, Washington DC 2013.

on the idea that the change in the level of poverty in the world can be determined by the growth of incomes and income inequality in a country⁴. According to studies of this model, on the one hand, the general level of income and economic growth, and on the other hand, changes in distribution and redistribution in the country affect each other. Both phenomena, in turn, affect the absolute poverty level and overall poverty reduction.

If the government focuses its efforts on only one of the above-mentioned goals, it will be very difficult to achieve absolute poverty reduction. Therefore, at present, the model of the "triangle" (the relationship between poverty, inequality and economic growth and their interaction) is used by many international organizations in the development strategies of countries and measures to reduce poverty. - is being used in the development of events.

In general, poverty assessment requires some well-defined skills and techniques. In this case, based on the characteristics of each region, it is appropriate to proceed from the characteristics of the population.

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