

DOI 10.52260/2304-7216.2024.4(57).44

UDC 351

SRSTI 06.52.17

D. Kadyrbekova, PhD¹

R. Duyskenova*, PhD²

Z. Elubaeva, d.e.s., associate professor²

Tchon Li, PhD, associate professor³

Kazakh Academy of Sports and Tourism

Almaty, Kazakhstan¹

Almaty Technological University

Almaty, Kazakhstan²

The Warsaw University of Management

Warsaw, Poland³

* – main author (author for correspondence)

e-mail: raigul19@mail.ru

ASSESSING THE CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE AS A FACTOR IN POVERTY REDUCTION

This article examines the impact of poverty reduction measures in the country. Kazakhstan's national economy has adapted to the realities of modern global economic trends and has begun to form a socio-economic model aimed at sustainable growth. One of the most important functions of the state in the modern era is to ensure social protection of citizens.

One of the causes of poverty is the low wages of the "working poor", determined by a large number of low-income jobs, underemployment. The difference in wages by type of economic activity is 6-7 times and is mainly determined by existing differences between sectors of the economy in labor productivity and qualifications of employees.

Poverty and social impact analysis and assessment concerns the impact of policy reforms on the welfare or well-being of different interest groups within the population from a distributional perspective, with particular attention to the poor and vulnerable groups. Thus, the state of poverty is influenced by many factors: demographic trends, the increasing influence of globalization, the introduction of sanctions.

In conducting the study, the authors used generally known methods of economic analysis: synthesis, comparison, generalization. The results of the study can serve as a basis for developing recommendations for reducing poverty levels in the country.

Keywords: income, poverty level, economic development, absolute poverty, relative poverty, quality of life, standard of living of the population.

Кілт сөздер: табыс, кедейлік деңгейі, экономикалық даму, абсолютті кедейлік, салыстырмалы кедейлік, өмір сапасы, халықтың өмір сүру деңгейі.

Ключевые слова: доходы, уровень бедности, экономическое развитие, абсолютная бедность, относительная бедность, качество жизни, уровень жизни населения.

Introduction. In recent decades, the processes of disproportionate distribution of population income have intensified in almost all countries of the world. Income inequality within and between countries is growing, poverty rates are increasing, and these trends are occurring against the backdrop of overall growth in global production and consumption rates. The low income level of the majority of the population and the accumulation of wealth by a group of people reduce aggregate consumer demand, which in turn does not contribute to the development of production and the real sector of the economy. In this regard, the strengthening of socio-economic stratification has become one of the most pressing problems of our time. In this sense, within the framework of the world economic system, scientific development of the principles of public policy is essential for reducing poverty in the country and diversifying the country's income. All this implies the need to analyze the problem of poverty and how its economy is integrated into the modern world economic system to create a social order that ensures the well-being of all people [1]. The purpose of this study is to examine the growth of employment as a factor influencing the growth of the poverty level.

In conducting the study, the authors used methods of economic analysis - generalization, comparison, synthesis.

Literature review. In modern Kazakhstani science, there is still no generally accepted definition of the concept of "poverty". Different studies use terms that describe the phenomenon in one way or another, depending on the purpose of the study. According to Akhmetov, the algorithm for changing the scientific concept of poverty is determined by three factors: the definition of a certain initial and general term for the phenomenon, which forms the basis for its definition and measurement; differences in the levels of development of countries and poor classes; The political pendulum has swung from conservatism to liberalism and moral ideals of social justice. On this basis, the author systematically develops a theoretical understanding of poverty and "describes its three characteristic states: need, deprivation, dependency, which are reduced to the concept of poverty (absolute, relative and economic deprivation)."

Beknazarov A.T., a supporter of defining poverty by the poverty indicator. Economic poverty is defined as "consuming enough goods and services to meet one's needs." In addition, he mentioned that poverty indicators "show whether people buy certain foods, use public transportation, go to the cinema, etc., while poverty indicators "show whether people eat too much or too little" [2].

According to N.S. Brimpetov, there are two different definitions of poverty. The first category (absolute poverty) considers the poor as a part of households that "cannot live on the minimum amount of goods necessary to maintain good health and lead a moderately working life." The other category (relative poverty) considers poor people as a part of households with low income (or not) [3].

Critical analysis of methodological approaches to poverty assessment through economic indicators of poverty, Brimbetova N. "Poverty indicator and poverty indicator are used in economic analysis as complements because they represent the same socio-economic phenomenon - poverty reduction or poverty reduction. "Rejection (rejection) of the use is based on a comparison of the material conditions of a particular family with a specific norm, which is not an absolute criterion, but a relative criterion, since it is related to the specific conditions of (regional) time and place" [3].

Taking into account the analysis of the situation of the poorest strata of the population in the modern domestic press, we believe that the empirical approach is paramount in studying this situation. Among other things, the role of applied sociological research is important. It is interesting to note that among the materials used there are works devoted specifically to the topic of poverty, and works that consider this problem in a more general way. It is interesting that recently poverty studies have become multifaceted, more and more attention is paid to the problem of regulating the standard of living of the population at the regional level.

Main part. All components of the employment structure play an important role in ensuring the efficient use of human resources. They are so interconnected that sometimes it is impossible to separate them. Currently, most Central Asian countries are experiencing growth that is unevenly distributed across countries and economic sectors. This growth is mainly driven by some industries (sectors) related to the extraction of natural resources and still insufficient to overcome the shortage of labor and productive employment. The restructuring of the industry is far from complete. Although the domestic market is open to global players and competition, the state's ability to regulate the economy is not always sufficient. The share of the economically active population in 2020 was 81.8%, and in 2023 - 82.5%. In particular, in 2020, the number of people employed in the service sector was 5,401,589 people, in 2021 - 5,561,739 people, and in 2023 - 5,907,393 people. Based on the presented data, it can be said that Kazakhstan is becoming one of the striking examples of economic deindustrialization. This is characterized by an increase in the number of people employed in the service sector and a decrease in the number of people employed in industry. In 2020, the number of people employed in industry in the Republic of Kazakhstan will reach 20.6%, in the service sector - up to 63.2%. By the end of 2023, the number of people working in industry will reach 19.7% of the total number by type of service, and in the service sector - 67.1% [4].

Unemployment in Kazakhstan faces economic, political and social challenges and is lagging behind. As a result, many unaddressed issues related to employment and unemployment protection have come to light. Given the importance of the industry, these issues need to be monitored by policymakers, otherwise failure to address them will not only result in the waste of valuable industrial resources, but will also affect the competitiveness of the country. Therefore, to address the problem of unemployment, especially during the economic crisis, public policies and strategies need to be changed to incorporate labor market interventions and organizational reforms [5,6]. Due to the development of Kazakhstan, the industrial situation is different from other regions of the world. Inefficiencies in this area have contributed to the difficulties in adapting to our country's conditions, including the implementation of radical economic and tax reforms, and the lack of transparency in the governance structure. Market fluctuations. For these

reasons, there is a lot of informal and precarious work in the modern sector of Kazakhstan, a lack of unemployment protection, a high proportion of unskilled workers, and low employment.

Labor exchanges, which are a key element of the market mechanism, are absent in Kazakhstan and violate the principles of the labor market. The inefficiency of existing institutions may indeed be one of the reasons why the labor market is insufficiently formed and does not correspond to the level of socio-economic development of society and market transformation. A high share of employment indicates the problem of undeclared labor and insufficient social protection of workers. Informal employment can have a negative impact on the economy, since workers in such conditions do not receive proper guarantees and may face low wages, insufficient health insurance, and a lack of social benefits. The information provided by the FSMS of the Republic of Kazakhstan indicates that as of July 1, 2024, 15.8 million people out of the total population of the country, which is 18.9 million people, were insured in the Social Health Insurance Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan. This means that approximately 83.5% of the population is insured in the FSMS. However, the remaining 16.5% of the population, representing about 3.1 million people, remain uninsured.

It should also be taken into account that in the fourth quarter of 2024, there were 8.8 million employed people in the country. Among the employed population, 70.7% of employed people worked in the specialty they received as a result of training, 22.6% - not in their specialty, and another 6.7% of employed people have never been trained at all.

Additionally, if about a third of employed people in Kazakhstan do not work in their specialty, this indicates an insufficient development of the vocational education system that accompanies the training of personnel and mechanisms for matching supply and demand in the labor market. This can lead to incomplete realization of human potential, low productivity and insufficient competitiveness of the labor market as a whole. The following measures can be taken to solve these problems:

1. Improving the institutional framework: Reforms should be carried out to strengthen the institutional framework, regulate and enforce labour relations, and improve the efficiency of the social security system and worker protection.
2. Transparency and accessibility of information on vacancies and the labour market: Effective mechanisms should be created for publishing and disseminating information on available vacancies, requirements for employees, wages and opportunities for professional growth.
3. Promoting innovation and the development of new sectors of the economy: Supporting innovation and the creation of new sectors of the economy can create new jobs and demand for highly qualified specialists.

These measures can help eliminate imbalances in the labor market, improve the match between supply and demand, and improve employment and the quality of labor relations in Kazakhstan.

Another problem associated with the labor market in Kazakhstan is the low motivation of the unemployed to apply to employment services. It may be associated with a feeling of insufficient social protection and distrust of official labor market institutions. The ineffectiveness of state employment services may be caused by their limited ability to provide real support to the unemployed, as well as weak mechanisms for stimulating employment [7].

The absence of a labor exchange and insufficiently accurate statistical data on the unemployed also complicate the analysis and planning of measures to develop the labor market. In addition, limited labor turnover and low mobility between regions can lead to demographic and economic problems. Insufficient movement of labor from labor-rich regions to labor-deficit regions can exacerbate differences in the level of socio-economic development and create income inequality between regions.

The following steps can be taken to address these issues:

1. Improving social protection for the unemployed: It is necessary to increase the level of social security for the unemployed to ensure a decent standard of living and improve their motivation to apply to employment services.
2. Developing public employment services: The efficiency and capacity of public employment services should be improved to provide real support to the unemployed. This may include training and retraining programs, assistance with employment, and provision of information on vacancies and the labor market.
3. Increasing the level of wages: it is necessary to analyze and adjust the level of wages so that it corresponds to the level of development of society and stimulates the interest of workers in the results of their work. This can contribute to improving the quality of labor relations and reducing income inequality.

These measures will help improve the efficiency of public employment services, reduce imbalances in the labour market, ensure decent conditions for the unemployed and promote sustainable development of the labour market in Kazakhstan.

For the labour market to function effectively, it is necessary to ensure a match between the supply and demand of skilled labour. This will help determine which specialties and qualifications are in demand on the labour market and which education and training programmes should be developed [8]. It is also necessary to develop the labour market infrastructure and create mechanisms for collecting and processing data on vacancies, demand for certain specialties and salary levels. Reliable and accurate information on the needs of economic sectors will help to better distribute the state order for vocational training and labour force preparation. Employment policy should be aimed at solving the problems of various target groups of the unemployed, taking into account their characteristics and needs. Conducting special research and analysis will help to identify these groups and develop targeted programmes and support measures that meet their needs. Decentralisation of the labour market can be useful, but requires coordinated work between local administrative bodies and central licensing authorities. General methodological support and information and analytical work are needed to ensure effective coordination and management of employment in the country. This will make it possible to create a new model of the labor market that meets the requirements of a modern market economy and ensures social protection for citizens.

The growth of employment in Kazakhstan may be associated with the increase in the scale of shadow economic activity, as well as with insufficient control by government agencies. The informal economy is a sector of the economy that cannot be controlled and regulated by the government. Employment in this sector is based on a dysfunctional relationship between employers and employees [9]. There are several reasons for the growth and expansion of the informal economy. First, this can be explained by the lack of legal and administrative control. Second, economic pressures due to unemployment and low wages increase demand for goods. Third, in high-income countries, entrepreneurs may find ways to participate in the informal sector. Fourth, control maintenance may lead firms to choose financially risky projects. Fifth, social norms such as tax evasion also contribute to the growth of the informal economy. Second, political uncertainty and uncertainty about the future may encourage people to seek employment in the informal sector [10].

Due to the specialized nature of the shadow economy and the complexity of determining the scale and causes of its development, a single perspective on labor relations in this area has not yet been developed. However, preventing the spread of employment in unregulated economic sectors is an important task that requires the identification of appropriate mechanisms, regulatory procedures and principles. [11].

The shadow economy has a significant impact on various aspects of normal economic activity. First, income generation and distribution. The shadow economy can significantly distort the processes of income generation and distribution in society. Illegal income from the shadow economy is often undocumented and not included in official statistics. It can be economically devastating for many countries. This can create serious problems for the legitimate economy, including loss of tax revenues, distortion of competition and the emergence of organized crime. Third, investment. The shadow economy can also affect investment processes. Illegal or unofficial transactions and financial flows can distort risk assessment and affect the inflow of legal investment. This can lead to economic growth and development. Finally, the economy and freedom. The consequences of financial secrecy for the economy and sovereignty of states are devastating. Irregular economic activity can undermine financial stability, lead to recession, increase corruption and weaken state control over the economy.

Monitoring and understanding the shadow economy is critical to developing effective policies and strategies to address the issue. Plastic businesses thrive where labor is scarce. Employees face these challenges and are forced to look for alternative sources of informal income, resulting in unexpected incomes. Three criteria are used to classify activities in an intangible company: financial reporting, business performance and financial reporting. According to this definition, three types of activities can be identified in the shadow economy.

1. "White-collar" jobs are legal jobs performed by workers in the formal economy. This involves the secret distribution of business profits. This type of job includes middle managers and corporate executives. They do not create new products or services, but rather redistribute existing ones.

2. The "gray" work is mainly legal, but not registered. This is a private business and the press avoids registering itself in order to save on rates and expenses. This type of work is associated with a lack of security, a lack of regular customers and a lack of security and enforcement of property rights.

3. "Black" activities refer to illegal economic activities related to the production and sale of prohibited goods and services. This includes illegal activities such as theft, bribery, corruption and fraud, as well as the manufacture and sale of illicit drugs and counterfeit goods.

Table – 1

Typical ways of working in the shadow economy

Main features	White-collar employment	"Gray" employment	"Black" employment
Objects	Redistribution of income without production	Production of ordinary goods and services without registering a legal entity	Production of prohibited and counterfeit goods
Subjects	Managers and top managers of the formal sector of the economy	Informally employed, self-employed in households, small and medium entrepreneurs	Representatives of the criminal business
Nature of activity, goals and motives	Intentional, aimed at personal enrichment	Forced, related to survival	Intentional, aimed at personal enrichment
Links with the official economy	Inseparable from the official economy	Relatively independent	Autonomous in relation to the official economy
Attitude of the population	Bad	Tolerant, sympathetic	Bad

**compiled by the author based on the source [13].*

It should be noted that the National Bureau of Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan does not take into account workers in the shadow economy. Such reviews are usually only published by foreign institutions and research groups [13]. Information can also be based on sociological and statistical research from shadow economy practitioners.

An international effort to analyze the shadow economy began in 2002. Time series based on accounting rules and national expenditures were used for analysis. Such analyzes allow us to track dynamics and estimate descriptive economic activity. The shadow economy includes both legal and illegal market activities, which are not reflected in hidden, illegal, or informal GDP.

The above analysis shows the relationship between the level of market ecosystem development and the shadow economy. As market conditions improve, the shadow economy becomes smaller and smaller. This trend indicates that the economy needs to be developed.

The main reasons for creating jobs in the shadow economy are the lack of commitment on the part of the workers and the lack of state power. Therefore, the biggest impact should come in strengthening law enforcement.

The EU proposed three policies to address industrial expansion, including national, regional and international levels. The conflict devolves into trade wars, money laundering, weak economies, trade policy reforms, and destabilization of the EU's fragile labor markets.

It is important to note that the fight against energy efficiency in the EU is widespread. This includes not only penalties for violators, but also incentive mechanisms aimed at tackling the shadow economy. These reforms include transparency in taxation, criminal and civil laws, higher salaries for government officials, improved public services, effective measures to protect human rights and freedoms from government interference, effective competition in business and higher standards. These provisions are not only a means of punishment, but also a tool for improving the economy of each country.

Improvements in the business climate and investment climate of a country can impact the development of the shadow economy. Entrepreneurship-friendly conditions such as transparency, efficient governance, low taxes and bureaucratic barriers reduce the incentives for entrepreneurs to venture into the informal economy. However, the reasons for the growth of the digital economy have deeper roots in the country's economic development and legal culture. An unfavorable legal culture, distrust of government, inequality, corruption and a lack of social protection can encourage individuals and businesses to seek alternative sources of income in the informal economy. Addressing the financial crisis requires a comprehensive approach to improving the investment climate, reducing bureaucratic and tax barriers, improving the legal culture, and increasing public confidence in the legal economy. Through grassroots organizations and mass media, civil society can play a key role in challenging patterns of informal employment, raising awareness

of the benefits of employment in the formal economy, and raising awareness of its importance for national development and social security.

Conclusion. Research shows that the growth of informal activities can have negative consequences for workers and the country. The rapid growth of such occupations leads to an increasing number of vulnerable workers, resulting from precarious working conditions, precarious incomes, lack of career growth opportunities and social negotiations. This policy also limits the development capacity of the country. Too many informal workers remain outside the social security system and do not get the opportunity to improve their professional skills. Moreover, employers who employ such workers tend to refrain from training and contribute non-financial funds, causing financial hardship and undermining social development initiatives.

Given the many risk factors associated with precarious working conditions, there is a need to change the way social and work systems are organized in society. Policies should take into account current economic developments, including the growth of informal employment.

The results of this study indicate the following: For many years, poverty among the majority of the population has been one of the greatest threats to social progress. The economic changes that have occurred in our country in recent years have led to changes in social norms. Statistical data on poverty indicators have been kept since 2001, as recommended by the United Nations. There is social stratification, and layers of the very rich and the very poor have appeared.

REFERENCES

1. Об утверждении Концепции социального развития Республики Казахстан до 2030 года и Плана социальной модернизации на период до 2016 года. Постановление Правительства Республики Казахстан от 24 апреля 2014 <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P1400000396>
2. Бримбетова Н.Ж., Сапарбек Н.К., Бекназарова А.Т., Букейханова Т.К. Бедность населения и региональные различия в социальном развитии Казахстана. Вестник университета «Туран». – 2022. – №3. – С. 108-121. – doi:10.46914/1562-2959-2022-1-3-108-121
3. Бримбетова Н.Ж. Социально-экономическое развитие Казахстана в условиях новой глобальной реальности // Общество и экономика. – 2017. – № 7. – С. 26–36.
4. Диагностика конкурентоспособности регионов Республики Казахстан. Обзор текущей и стратегической конкурентоспособности / АО «Институт экономических исследований»; Центр регионального развития и исследований конкуренции. – Астана. – 2024. – 141 с.
5. Бримбетова Н.Ж., Чуланова З.К., Бектурганова М.С., Сейткан Г.Г. Расселение населения в Казахстане: принципы, особенности и перспективное развитие. Economics: the strategy and practice. – 2022. – № 17(2). – С. 82-97. – <https://doi.org/10.51176/1997-9967-2022-2-82-97>
6. Чекмарев В.В. Образование: социальная функция и нематериальное богатство бытия. - М.-Кострома: СОП «GUT» ИП Ульрих С.А. – 2020. – 272 с.
7. Varvus S. Measurement of poverty: an analysis of existing approaches // Economics. Taxes and law. – 2016. – № 6. – P. 26–34.
8. Kanbur R., & Rapoport H. Migration selectivity and the evolution of spatial inequality. Journal of Economic Geography. – 2005. – № 5(1). – 4357 p. <https://doi.org/10.1093/inlecg/lbh0538>.
9. Сычева В.С. Бедность и ее измерение // Социология: методология, методы, математические модели. – 2021. – №14. – С. 176–188.
10. Слезингер Г.Э. Социальная экономика. Учебник. М.: «Дело и Сервис». – 2021. – С. 352-353
11. Доклад о человеческом развитии 2022/2023 <https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/>
12. Статистика уровня жизни. // Бюро национальной статистики Агентства по стратегическому планированию и реформам. // <https://stat.gov.kz/official/industry/64/statistic/>.
13. Баймуратов У.Б. Социализация в экономике: от индивида до государства – Алматы. – 2007. – 320 с.

REFERENCES

1. Ob utverzhdenii Konceptii social'nogo razvitiya Respubliki Kazakhstan do 2030 goda i Plana social'noj modernizatsii na period do 2016 goda. Postanovlenie Pravitel'stva Respubliki Kazakhstan ot 24 aprel'ja 2014 [On the approval of the Concept of Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030 and the Plan of Social modernization for the period up to 2016. Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 24, 2014] – <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P1400000396> [in Russian]
2. Brimbetova N., Saparbek N., Beknazarova A., Bukejhanova T. Bednost' naselenija i regional'nye razlichija v social'nom razvitii Kazakhstana [Poverty of the population and regional differences in the social development of Kazakhstan]. Vestnik universiteta «Turan». – 2022. – № (3). – S. 108-121. <https://doi.org/10.46914/1562-2959-2022-1-3-108-121> [in Russian]
3. Brimbetova N. Social'no-jekonomicheskoe razvitie Kazakhstana v uslovijah novoj global'noj real'nosti [Socio-economic development of Kazakhstan in the context of a new global reality] // Obshhestvo i jekonomika. – 2017. – № 7. – S. 26–36. [in Russian]
4. Diagnostika konkurentosposobnosti regionov Respubliki Kazakhstan. Obzor tekushhej i strategicheskoy konkurentosposobnosti / AO «Institut jekonomicheskikh issledovanij»; Centr regional'nogo razvitiya i issledovanij konkurencii [Diagnostics of competitiveness of the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Overview of current and strategic competitiveness / JSC "Institute of Economic Research"; Center for Regional Development and Competition Research]. – Astana. – 2024. – 141 s. [in Russian]
5. Brimbetova N., Chulanova Z., Bekturganova M., Sejtkan G. Rasselenie naselenija v Kazakhstane: principy, osobennosti i perspektivnoe razvitie [Population resettlement in Kazakhstan: principles, features and future development]. Economics: the strategy and practice. – 2022. – № 17(2). – S. 82–97. – <https://doi.org/10.51176/1997-9967-2022-2-82-97> [in Russian]
6. Chekmarev V. Obrazovanie: social'naja funkciya i nematerial'noe bogatstvo bytiya [Education: a social function and the intangible wealth of being]. - M.- Kostroma: SOP «GUT» IP Ul'rih S.A. – 2020. – 272 s.
7. Varvus S. Measurement of poverty: an analysis of existing approaches // Economics. Taxes and law. – 2016. – №6. – P. 26–34.
8. Kanbur R., & Rapoport H. Migration selectivity and the evolution of spatial inequality. Journal of Economic Geography. – 2005. – № 5(1). – 4357 p. – <https://doi.org/10.1093/inlecg/lbh0538>.
9. Sycheva V. Bednost' i ee izmerenie // Sociologiya: metodologiya, metody, matematicheskie modeli [Poverty and its measurement // Sociology: methodology, methods, mathematical models]. – 2021. – № 14. – S. 176–188. [in Russian]
10. Slezinger G. Social'naja jekonomika [Social economics]. Uchebnik. M.: «Delo i Servis». – 2021. – S. 352– 353 [in Russian]
11. Doklad o chelovecheskom razvitii [Human Development Report] 2022/2023 <https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/>
12. Statistika urovnja zhizni. [Standard of living statistics] // Bjuro nacional'noj statistiki Agentstva po strategicheskemu planirovaniju i reformam. // <https://stat.gov.kz/official/industry/64/statistic/>. [in Russian]
13. Bajmuratov U., Socializacija v jekonomike: ot individa do gosudarstva [Socialization in the economy: from the individual to the State]: – Almaty, 2007. – 320 s. [in Russian]

Кадырбекова Д.С., Дүйсенова Р.Ж., Елубаева Ж.М., Tchon Li

ЖҰМЫСПЕН ҚАМТУ ҚҰРЫЛЫМЫНЫҢ ӨЗГЕРУІН КЕДЕЙЛІКТІ АЗАЙТУ ФАКТОРЫ РЕТІНДЕ БАҒАЛАУ

Андатпа

Бұл мақала елдегі кедейшілікті төмендетуге жұмыспен қамтудың әсер ету аспектілерін қарастырады. Қазақстанның ұлттық экономикасы қазіргі әлемдік экономикалық процестердің нақтылығына бейімделген тұрақты өсуге бағытталған әлеуметтік-экономикалық үлгіні қалыптастыру бағытын қабылдады. Қазіргі жағдайда мемлекеттің маңызды функцияларының бірі халықты әлеуметтік қорғауды қамтамасыз ету болып табылады. Кедейліктің себептерінің бірі – «жұмыс істейтін кедейлердің» төмен жалақысы болса, аз қамтылған жұмыс орындарының көптігімен, толық жұмыссыздықпен айқындалады. Экономикалық қызмет түрлері бойынша жалақының айырмашылығы 6-7 есені құрайды және негізінен еңбек өнімділігі мен қызметкерлердің біліктілігіндегі экономика салалары арасындағы бар айырмашылықтармен анықталады.

Кедейлік пен әлеуметтік салдарларды талдау және бағалау халықтың кедей және осал топтарына ерекше назар аударып отырып, бөлу тұрғысынан халықтың әртүрлі мүдделі топтарының әл-ауқатына немесе әл-ауқатына саяси реформалардың әсерін талдауды білдіреді. Осылайша, кедейшілік деңгейінің даму жағдайына көптеген факторлар әсер етеді: демографиялық тенденциялар, жаһандану ықпалының күшеюі, санкциялардың енгізілуі.

Зерттеуді жүргізу кезінде авторлар экономикалық талдаудың жалпыға белгілі әдістерін қолданды: синтез, салыстыру, жалпылау. Зерттеу нәтижелері елдегі кедейшілік деңгейін төмендету бойынша ұсыныстар әзірлеуге негіз бола алады.

Кадырбекова Д.С., Дүйсеннова Р.Ж., Елубаева Ж.М., Tchon Li

ОЦЕНКА ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ В СТРУКТУРЕ ЗАНЯТОСТИ КАК ФАКТОРА СОКРАЩЕНИЯ БЕДНОСТИ

Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются аспекты влияния занятости на сокращение бедности в стране. Национальная экономика Казахстана взяла курс на формирование социально-экономической модели, нацеленной на устойчивый рост, адаптированной к реалиям современных мирохозяйственных процессов. В сложившейся ситуации одной из важнейших функций государства является обеспечение социальной защиты населения. Одной из причин бедности является низкая заработная плата «работающих бедных», что выражается в обилии низкооплачиваемых рабочих мест и неполной занятости. Разница в оплате труда по видам экономической деятельности составляет 6–7 раз и определяется в основном существующими различиями между секторами экономики в производительности труда и квалификации работников.

Анализ и оценка бедности и социального воздействия подразумевает анализ воздействия политических реформ на благосостояние или благополучие различных групп интересов среди населения с точки зрения распределения, уделяя особое внимание бедным и уязвимым группам населения. Таким образом, на динамику уровня бедности влияют многие факторы: демографические тенденции, усиление влияния глобализации, введение санкций.

При проведении исследования авторы использовали известные методы экономического анализа: синтез, сравнение и обобщение. Результаты исследования могут послужить основой для разработки рекомендаций по сокращению бедности в стране.

