

MAIN INTERPRETATIONS OF POVERTY IN ECONOMIC SCIENCE

Ruslan M. Kliuchnyk, Alfred Nobel University, Dnipro (Ukraine).

E-mail: nobelpolis@duan.edu.ua

DOI: 10.32342/2074-5354-2022-1-56-2

Key words: *poverty, absolute poverty, relative poverty, social exclusion, poverty measurements, scientific interpretation of poverty.*

The article attempts to generalize some interpretations of the poverty phenomenon in Economics. We take into consideration the fact that the problem of poverty has not only economic but also political, social, legal, cultural and other dimensions. In modern science, there is a pluralism of approaches to the definition, classification and measurement of poverty, that depend on the country, time frame and the researcher's own opinion.

Many publications of Ukrainian, Russian, Polish, Danish, Chilean and other researchers have been used in this article. We have tried to apply the results of their researches to Ukrainian reality.

Modern authors consider many dimensions of poverty. It can be explained as the financial, socio-economic, moral and psychological state of a person, family or the whole population of a country or a region. Poverty is also considered as the inability of a certain section of society to participate in full-fledged social and economic life.

Economic, financial, material, social, psychological and other factors of poverty have been considered. Positive correlation between physical abilities and disabilities and poverty has been shown. Some features of the worldview and behavior of the poor are described.

Active, passive and parasitic poverty have been distinguished. People who suffer from active poverty usually rely on their own resources. Due to social mobility, some of these people are sometimes able to raise themselves above the category of the poor. Passive poverty means the lack of resources due to the circumstances that are beyond people's control. Parasitic poverty is tightly connected with the use of other people's resources and is characterized by deviant behaviour, which is generally condemned by society and punished by the state.

The main indicators of poverty are given. Absolute and relative poverty are considered. Relative poverty cannot be eliminated, since even in the richest countries there are people who cannot afford the benefits available to others.

It has been shown that poverty is hereditary, and the children of poor parents are more likely to become poor in the future. Families with many children are often poor, so they cannot afford good education for their children. Therefore, young people without good education remain poor. It has been underlined that poverty is associated with social exclusion and deprivation. Poor citizens do not have the opportunity to organize themselves, as well as to maintain social ties and defend their interests.

The interpretations of poverty given by Ukrainian scientists have been considered. In particular, the authors analyze poverty as a consequence of the de-industrialization in independent Ukraine. Special attention has been paid to the following trend: the smaller a town or a village, the higher the level of poverty.

References

1. Gweshengwe, B., Hassan, N.H. (2020). Defining the characteristics of poverty and their implications for poverty analysis. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 6:1, 1768669. URL: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/23311886.2020.1768669> (Accessed 05 January 2022).
2. Rybakov, R.P. (2009). *Bednost' kak social'nyj fenomen: social'no-filosofskij aspekt*. Avtoref. diss. kand. filoz. nauk [Poverty as a social phenomenon. Cand. philos. sci. diss. autoref.]. Moscow, 24 p. (in Russian).
3. Borets'ka, N.P., Krapivina, H.O. (2021). *Podolannia bidnosti u sviti ta v Ukraini: suchasnyj stan (na prykladi NFZ "Volonterstvo" ta "Volonturyzm")* [Overcoming poverty in the world and in Ukraine: current state (on the examples of volunteering and voluntourism as non-traditional forms of employment)]. *Ekonomichnyj visnyk Donbasu* [The Economic bulletin of Donbass], no.1 (63), pp.146-153 (in Ukrainian).

4. Abrahamson, P. (2001). *Social'naja jekskljuzija i bednost'*. [Social exclusion and poverty]. *Obshhestvennye nauki i sovremennost'* [Social Sciences and Contemporary World], no. 2, pp. 158-166 (in Russian).
5. Balabanova, E.S. (1999). *Social'no-jekonomicheskaja zavisimost' i social'nyj parazitizm: strategija "negativnoj" adaptacii* [Social and economic dependence and social parasitism: the strategy of negative adaptation]. *Sociologicheskie issledovanija* [Sociological Studies], no. 4, pp. 46-57 (in Russian).
6. Chybalski, F. (2015). *Ubóstwo relatywne i absolutne w populacji europejskich emerytów* [Relative and absolute poverty of European pensioners]. *Współczesne problemy systemów emerytalnych: wybrane zagadnienia* [Modern problems of pension systems: selected issues], Wydawnictwo Politechniki Łódzkiej Publ., p. 7-17 (in Polish).
7. Potabenko, L. (2019). *Bidnist' – nestrakhovyy sotsial'nyj ryzyk* [Poverty as a non-insurance social risk]. *Pravo i suspil'stvo* [Law and Society], no. 5, pp. 175-180 (in Ukrainian).
8. Bird, K. How is poverty transmitted intergenerationally and what might be done to stop it in its tracks? *Chronic Poverty*. URL: http://www.chronicpoverty.org/uploads/publication_files/bird_IGT_synthesis.pdf (Accessed 05 January 2022).
9. Zadoia, A.A. (2012). *Deindustrializacija v Ukraine: "dvadcat' let spustja"* ["Deindustrialization in Ukraine: twenty years later"]. *Akademichnyj ohliad* [Academy Review], no. 1 (36), pp. 26-35 (in Russian).
10. Klimenko, O.M. (2021). *Vnutrishni investytsii iak stratehichnyj napriam ekonomichnoi polityky Ukrainy* [Domestic investments as a strategic direction of Ukraine's economic policy]. *Efektivna ekonomika* [Effective economy], no. 3. URL: http://www.economy.nayka.com.ua/pdf/3_2021/80.pdf (Accessed 05 January 2022) (in Ukrainian).
11. Kohat'ko, Yu.L. (2015). *Bidnist' sil's'koho naseleння Ukrainy* [Rural poverty in Ukraine]. *Demografija ta sotsial'na ekonomika* [Demography and Social Economy], no. (23), pp. 32-43 (in Ukrainian).
12. Darchyn, V.B. (2021). *Mekhanizmy zabezpechennia publichnoi polityky schodo podolannia bidnosti v Ukraini. Dys. kand. nauk. z derzhavnoho upravlinnia* [Mechanisms for ensuring public policy on overcoming poverty in Ukraine. Cand diss. in public administration]. Kyiv, 222 p. (in Ukrainian).
13. Banks, L.M., Kuper, H., Polack, S. (2017). Poverty and disability in low- and middle-income countries: A systematic review. *PLoS ONE*. Issue 12 (12). URL: <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article/file?type=printable&id=10.1371/journal.pone.0189996> (Accessed 05 January 2022).
14. Krylova, I.H., Ivanenko, T.Ya. (2020). *Sotsial'no-ekonomichnyj ryzyk bidnosti domohospodarstv Ukrainy* [Social and economic risk of household poverty in Ukraine]. *Visnyk ahrarnoi nauky Prychornomor'ia* [Ukrainian Black Sea region agrarian science], Issue 4, pp. 12-20 (in Ukrainian).
15. *Zona bedstvija: 25 let posle zemletrjasenija v Spitake* [Disaster area: 25 years after Spitak earthquake]. Deutsche Welle. URL: <https://goo.su/aDbj> (Accessed 12 January 2022) (in Russian).
16. Abramova, O.S. (2015). *Formirovanie regional'noj politiki preodolenija bednosti naselenija v sovremennyh uslovijah. Diss. kand. ekon. nauk* [Formation of regional policy of population poverty overcome]. Samara, 181 p. (in Russian).
17. Ursakij, Yu.A. (2011). *Evoliutsiia fenomenu bidnosti u krainakh postradians'koho prostoru* [Evolution of poverty phenomenon in post-Soviet countries]. *Naukovi pratsi Kirovohrads'koho natsional'noho tekhnichnoho universytetu. Ekonomichni nauky: zb. nauk. pr.* [Academic Papers of Kirovohrad National Technical University. Economic Sciences: collection of academic papers], issue 19, pp. 183-188 (in Ukrainian).
18. Sameti, M., Esfahani, R.D., Haghghi, H.K. (2012). Theories of Poverty: A Comparative Analysis. *Kuwait Chapter of Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review*. Vol. 1, No. 6, pp. 45-56.

19. Abramo, L., Cecchini, S., Morales, B. (2019). Social programmes, poverty eradication and labour inclusion: lessons from Latin America and the Caribbean, ECLAC Books, No. 155 (LC/PUB.2019/5-P), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL), 268 p.

20. Durnev, A., Jurchik, T. (2021). *Konspirologicheskie teorii pandemii Covid-19: social'nye faktory vzniknovenija i rasprostraneniya* [Conspirological Theories Pandemic Covid-19: Social Factors of Origin and Distribution]. *Grani* [Grani], vol. 24, no. 6, pp. 90-99 (in Russian).

Одержано 12.01.2022.