

# NP JSC "South Kazakhstan University named after M. Auezov"



"No Poverty"



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## Introduction

Poverty is a condition in which a person cannot meet basic needs such as food, housing, health care and education. Poverty limits people's opportunities and creates a vicious cycle of poverty that is often passed down from generation to generation. The fight against poverty is one of the most important global challenges of our time. The UN has set a goal No. 1 among the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is the eradication of poverty in all its forms by 2030. This goal underlines that poverty eradication is an integral part of achieving fair and sustainable society.

### The cause of poverty



Poverty has many causes, and in order to eliminate it effectively, it is necessary to understand the underlying factors that contribute to its spread.

- ❖ **Economic factors.** One of the main causes of poverty is unemployment. People without a steady source of income cannot afford the basic amenities of life. Low wages also exacerbate the problem, as even working people can remain below the poverty line, unable to save money to improve their living conditions. In addition, economic instability, inflation and crises lead to the fact that even successful entrepreneurs or qualified specialists can find themselves in a difficult financial situation.
- ❖ **Social reasons.** Social inequality plays a significant role in the spread of poverty. Limited access to quality education, health care and social services deprives people of the opportunity to improve their situation. Social discrimination based on race, ethnicity, gender or age also exacerbates the problem. People from marginalized groups often find themselves deprived of economic and social opportunities.
- ❖ **Political reasons.** In countries with high levels of corruption and inefficient institutions, problems often arise with the allocation of resources and the maintenance of law and order. Political instability, armed conflicts and dictatorship

can lead to massive impoverishment of the population. In such circumstances, citizens cannot count on State support, social justice or protection of their rights.

- ❖ **Environmental reasons.** Climate change and environmental disasters such as floods, droughts and earthquakes cause enormous damage to agriculture and infrastructure, leading to the destruction of local economies. People living in conditions of constant natural disasters lose their livelihoods and find themselves in distress.

### **Poverty eradication measures**

Addressing poverty requires an integrated approach that includes economic, social, political and environmental measures.

- ✓ **Economic reforms.** One of the most important measures is to raise the minimum wage, which will reduce the level of poverty among the working population. Government programs to support small and medium-sized businesses will also help create new jobs and ensure economic growth. An important element is attracting investment to poor regions and developing infrastructure, which contributes to job creation and improving economic conditions.
- ✓ **Social programs.** To combat poverty, large-scale social programs are needed to ensure

access to education, health care and social services. Free or subsidized training and professional development programs will allow people to improve their chances of finding employment. Investments in healthcare, especially in poor regions, will help prevent diseases that can lead to impoverishment of families.

- ✓ **Investments in infrastructure.** The development of transport, energy and social infrastructure opens up new economic opportunities for people. Improving access to clean water, electricity and the Internet contributes to improving living standards, which in turn helps people get out of poverty.
- ✓ **Political measures.** Fighting corruption and increasing the transparency of public institutions are important elements of an effective poverty eradication strategy. It is also necessary to strengthen the rule of law and ensure the protection of citizens' rights so that they can count on a fair economic system and access to basic services.
- ✓ **Environmental initiatives.** Environmental protection and climate change mitigation programs will help protect the most vulnerable populations from disasters. Sustainable agriculture and the use of natural resources should be the basis of economic reforms to prevent further destruction of ecosystems and an increase in poverty.

## **International efforts and the role of organizations**

Poverty eradication requires coordinated efforts at the global level.

**The UN and the Sustainable Development Goals.** The UN plays a central role in the fight against poverty through the Sustainable Development Goals, among which the first goal is the eradication of poverty. The UN organizes programs to support poor countries, provides advice and funding for projects aimed at improving people's lives.

**International assistance programs.** International organizations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) play an important role in poverty eradication. These organizations provide loans and grants for the economic development of poor countries. UNICEF and WHO are working to improve access to health care and education for children and families in poor countries.

**Successful examples of countries.** Some countries, such as China and South Korea, have demonstrated successful poverty reduction models based on economic reforms and social support. Over the past decades, China has lifted hundreds of millions of people out of extreme poverty through large-scale economic and social reforms.

## **Challenges to poverty eradication**

Despite significant efforts to combat poverty, there are many challenges that need to be overcome:

- **Lack of funding for programs.** Many poor countries face a shortage of funds to implement poverty eradication programmes. International organizations and donors are not always able to provide the necessary funding, which makes it difficult to implement long-term projects.
- **Political instability.** In countries with armed conflicts and political instability, it is difficult to implement assistance and economic development programs. These countries often remain trapped in poverty because Governments are unable to ensure sustainable economic growth and protection of the population.
- **Inequality in access to resources.** Social and economic inequality continues to be one of the main problems in the fight against poverty. People from remote regions, ethnic minorities or marginalized groups often do not have access to support programs, which exacerbates their situation..
- **Crises related to pandemics and environmental disasters.** The COVID-19 pandemic has shown how vulnerable the poor are in global crises. Many people lost their jobs and ended up below the poverty line. Environmental disasters also continue to cause huge damage to poor regions, making it difficult to fight poverty

Comprehensive and international cooperation is needed to achieve the goal of poverty eradication. Economic reforms, social programmes and infrastructure investments must be combined with international efforts and political will. The fight against poverty is not only a matter of justice, but also a guarantee of global stability and prosperity. Joining efforts at the national and international levels will help achieve a sustainable and equitable future for all.

### **The role of universities in poverty eradication**

Harvard University has implemented the Opportunity Insights program, which studies economic opportunities in the United States and the world. Using data, they help to identify and solve problems related to poverty. The University of Cape Town (South Africa) regularly holds conferences on poverty reduction in Africa.

Universities such as MIT are developing student-led projects to address local social issues (for example, providing rural areas with cheap access to electricity or water).

**Incubators and accelerators of social entrepreneurship:** The University of Oxford supports students in creating startups aimed at fighting poverty, for example, through microfinance.

**An example of a comprehensive program:** Stanford University is implementing an initiative called the Stanford Poverty Initiative, which combines academic research, practical assistance to communities and the development of startups in the field of social economics.



**Proposed measures of the South Kazakhstan University named after  
M. Auezov**

Projects to study poverty in different regions, training students in the skills of working with non-profit organizations, attracting resources to charity.

**Courses and lectures:** Educational programs are being developed on issues of social inequality, economic sustainability, access to resources and human rights.

**Scholarship programs:** Creation of grants for students from low-income families or developing regions.

**The campus is like a help center:** The University serves as a platform for distributing food, legal and medical care.

**Platforms and online Learning:** Free online courses on financial literacy, vocational training and resource management are being created.

