

Секция «Принятие решений: коммуникативные стратегии и социальные практики»

Российские и китайские социальные практики по уменьшению доли малоимущих среди работающего населения. / Russian and Chinese social practices on reduction of a proportion of near poor among working age population.

Научный руководитель – WU Alfred, Muluan

Сажина Ольга Юрьевна

Аспирант

Институт образования в Гонконге, Faculty of liberal arts and social sciences (FLASS),
Asian and policy studies (APS), Гонконг, Китай
E-mail: osazhina@s.ied.edu.hk

It was clearly seen in 2015-2016 that Russia turn to the east economically and politically since 2013 and, especially, in 2014. It has happened due to the political crisis in Ukraine and other global and economic reasons. The understanding for Russia and China how rooted they are to the global environment (after collapse of USSR and after market-oriented reforms in China and economic booms), make them close to each other in globalizing integration process. They deepen a long-term development in different areas. It is not bypassed with social policy issues, like 'education' for example, and makes them improve their relations. Also Russia would like to learn particularly from South-Eastern China. A higher interest is based on a fact that this region has large economic development with a large density of population.

Deepen the social policy issues in terms of these two countries, I found it very beneficial for both to learn from each other. The Chinese intentions to escape from poverty (both, urban and rural, step by step) reflected to the current and not very positive situation, especially in remote regions, in Russian Federation. Apart going deeper to the regions problems, I narrow this work firstly between the most developed cities: capital of Russia - Moscow and the two most impressive cities in South-Eastern China like Shanghai and Hong Kong. Starting with the cities is an advantageous as further in the future it may become an example for other cities. This is attempting to compare and classify the difficulties of people living closer to a poverty line in Moscow, Shanghai and Hong Kong. The social and practical side of the problem is beneficial to the states as well as for countries overall.

The poverty for working age people is strongly correlated with such basic factors as low payment, weak workers' collective rights and some others. Low payment cannot fully satisfy all basic needs of the worker and his/her family members. It leads government to raise the payment or to find other ways in order to support working class. Furthermore, the issue leads to the child poverty, for instance, when adults cannot support their family with children below the age of 18. The living near poverty line is not only limited with leading to the problem of children in poverty, but also compounded by the fact that childhood poverty is inversely related to working memory in young adults (Evans & Schamberg, 2009), which cause harder way for these people to escape from lower rate payment in their future. Different groups of society expose the difficulties with income and self-sufficiency, but many research show that poor labor has a woman face. It has been shown time ago (Pearce, 1978) and also continue to be presented in recent studies in different parts of the world (Johnson, 2013; Meulders & O'Dorchai, 2013). I would like to add the term here inputted by the EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as a statistical indicator: in-work at-risk-of-poverty rate; I use this term along with the definition of working-age poor mentioned above. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate group, and

especially women, are in higher risk to fall into the poverty group, if they do not have enough income to cover needs of the household and its members. These people may not starve, but able to provide only their current needs, and in this sense fully dependent on the state and state's policies support. However, an unfavorable thing is that there is no breakout beyond a "worthy poverty" - it is a very powerful obstacle in the way of public consciousness change. It deprives people of the possibility of free choice in consumption and further limits the skills of free behavior, makes people dependent and passive.

Poverty is a relative concept and depends on the general standard of living standards in the society. According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) glossary definitions, *absolute poverty* measures poverty in relation to the amount of money necessary to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, and shelter, while *relative poverty* defines poverty in relation to the economic status of other members of the society: people are poor if they fall below prevailing standards of living in a given societal context. Respectively, in Moscow and Shanghai the study is relied on the absolute poverty, Hong Kong has accepted the definition of relative poverty and will be considered under it. In this terms, onwards I am going to elaborate more on the features and characteristics of the selected cities.

Источники и литература

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