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aygul.tulemetova@mail.ru, gazi_toychibekova@mail.ru**ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
IN SOUTHERN – KAZAKHSTAN AREA**

Abstract: The population of the Republic of Kazakhstan is important criterion of sustainable development. In spite of the fact that the considerable part of the territory of the country, it is difficult for economic development and it is impossible to set the task of proportional settling of all regions of Kazakhstan. Nevertheless the population should be maintained at the certain level, increasing thereby economic opportunities (first of all, solving labor market problems), keeping the genetic and cultural potential of Kazakhstan citizens among the adjoining world nations, overcoming the undesirable differentiation between regions caused, in particular, by weakness of infrastructure and demographic disproportions.

Key words: number of population, dynamic of growth, process of urbanization, migration, movement of population

Introduction. The Southern Kazakhstan area belongs to densely populated regions with high degree of birth rate. Here is about 15% of the population of Kazakhstan live. For the last five years (2012 - 2016) the population of the area has increased by 199,9 thousand people, or for 7,5% and has made 2878,6 thousand people. Annual increase in population has averaged 1,9%. Dynamics of population of area is presented in the figure 1[1]. The southern Kazakhstan area among other RK areas is in the lead not only on population, but also on rates of his gain as the average rate of a gain of population across Kazakhstan is 1,3%

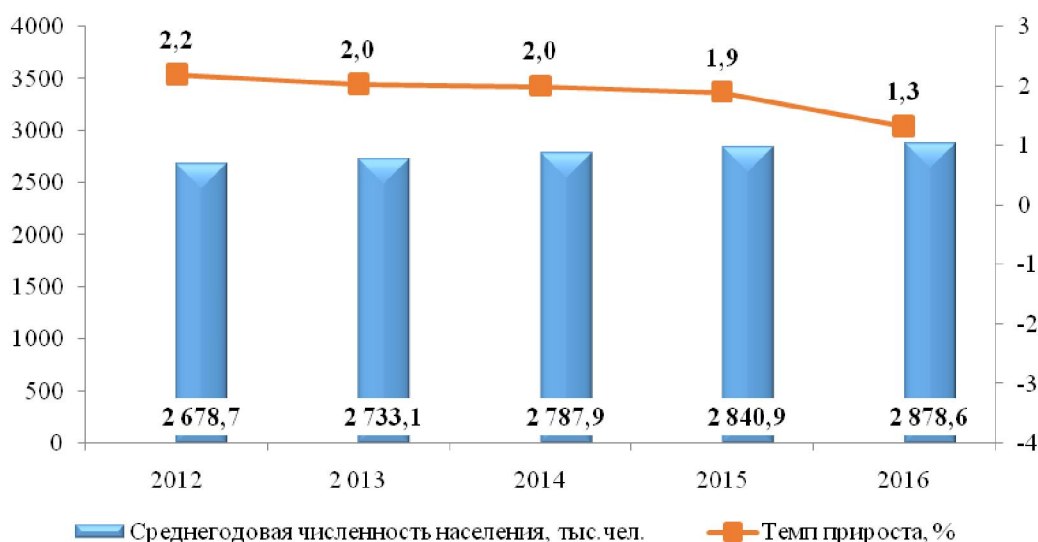


Figure 1- Dynamics of population of SKA

Note: according to Department of statistics of the Southern Kazakhstan area

The urban population makes 45,1% of total (1289,9 thousand people), rural – 54,9% (1569,8 thousand people). The share of urban population has increased from 39,1% to 45,1%, the share of country people has respectively decreased from 60,9% to 54,9%, it demonstrates strengthening of process of an urbanization of the population. In 2016 year in Shymkent there were 899,3 thousand people, or 31,4% of the population of the area lived, 305,8 thousand people (10,7%) and 323,0 thousand people (11,3%) respectively lived in Makhtaral and Saryagash districts. Less populated districts of the area are Baidibek and Otirar districts, 55,2 thousand people (1,93%) and 54,4 thousand people (1,9%) respectively. There is 49,7% of the population of the area were men, 50,3% - women.

Growth of the population provided mainly due to growth of birth rate and a natural increase. On the contrary, there is a reduction of population due to mechanical motion, in the area steadily negative balance of migration.

Analysis the main of indicators of demographic development of the region

Table 1 - Key demographic indicators of the Southern Kazakhstan area

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Growth rate, 2016 to 2012, %
Population, one thousand people.	2678,7	2733,1	2787,9	2840,9	2878,6	107,5
In % of republican value	15,8	15,9	16,0	16,1	16,1	+0,3%
Share of urban population, %	39,1	39,1	42,0	44,9	45,1	+6%
Number been born, one thousand persons.	80,1	80,1	82,0	81,7	81,5	101,7
Coefficient of birth rate, per mille	30,22	29,60	29,70	29,03	28,48	94,2
Number of the dead, one thousand persons	15,3	15,1	14,9	14,8	14,7	96,1
Mortality rate, per mille	5,79	5,59	5,41	5,27	5,13	88,6
Natural increase, one thousand persons.	64,8	65,0	67,1	66,9	66,8	103,1
Coefficient of a natural increase, per mille	24,43	24,01	24,29	23,76	23,36	95,6
The share of the population is younger than working-age, %	33,9	34,3	34,8	35,3	35,7	+1,8%
The share of the population is more senior than working-age, %	4,1	4,1	4,2	4,3	4,4	+0,3%
The expected life expectancy at the birth, years	70,55	71,11	71,61	72,14	72,58	102,9
Has arrived, one thousand persons.	35,3	30,6	42,9	48,7	56,7	160,6
Has left, one thousand persons.	42,8	41,2	55,1	62,6	85,7	В 2 раза
Balance of migration, one thousand persons.	-7,5	-10,6	-12,2	-13,9	-29,0	В 3,9 раз

For the last five years, the average annual number of the born children has exceeded 81,1thousand people; the birth rate coefficient in 2012-2016 has averaged 29,4 per milles.

For 2012-2016, the age structure of the population has positively changed:

1) the share more young than working-age has increased from 33,9% to 35,7%;

2) the share of persons is more senior than working-age has increased from 4,1% to 4,4% of the total number of the population.

On improvement of a demographic situation, a certain impact was exerted by development of system of social support of families with children. Since 2003 are step by step entered widespread in the international practice (the USA, EU countries, Russia, Republic of Belarus, etc.):

1) lump social benefits for the child's birth in sizes from 30 MAI (on the birth of the first, second and third child) to 50 MAI (on the birth of the fourth and the subsequent children), paid to families from the republican budget regardless of income;

2) a child care allowance till 1 year. It is paid to unemployed mothers from the republican budget regardless of income in the amount of 5,5 to 8,5 MAI (depending on the number of children born and raised in family). The working mothers (or family members are participants of system of social insurance) receive social payments from joint-stock company "public foundation of social insurance" of 40% of their average salary for the last 24 months;

3) a grant to the parents, trustees who are bringing up disabled children (it is entered since 2010) of minimum wage;

4) the child allowance up to 18 years granted and paid to needy families which income is lower than a food basket, from the local budget at a rate of one MAI. [2]

Despite decrease, the general death rate, level of maternal and child mortality on the Southern Kazakhstan area exceeds the republican level (figure 2). [3]

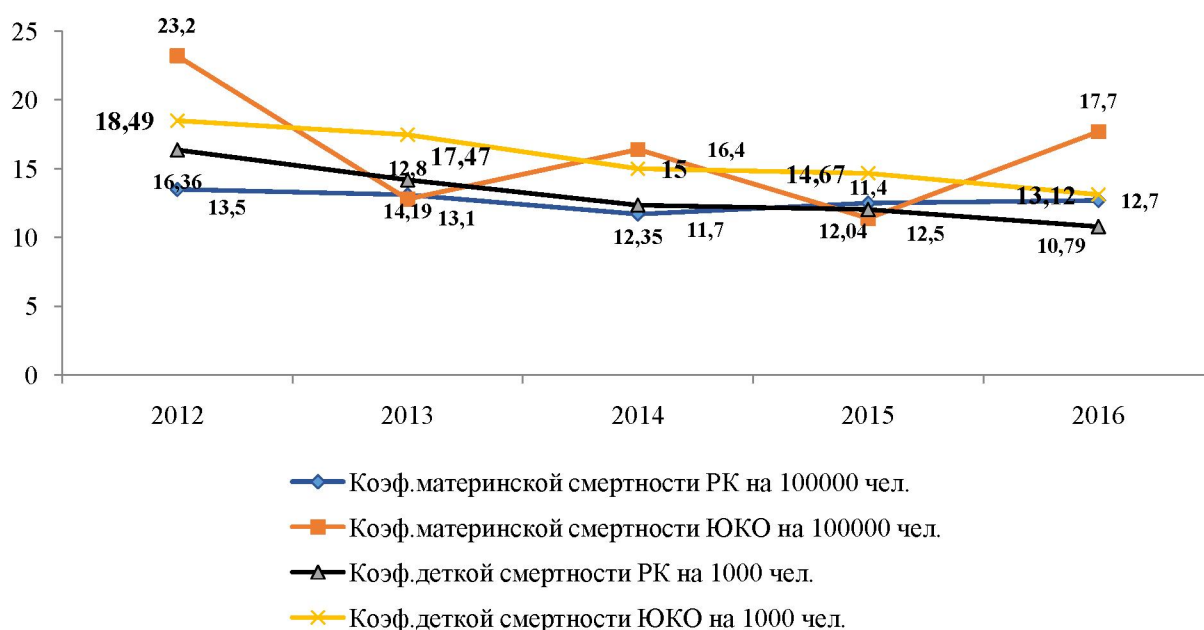


Figure 2- Private mortality rates the population on RK and SKR

Note: according to Committee on MSE RK statistics

The population leading causes of death in SKR are blood circulatory system diseases (40, 6% of cases), oncological diseases (15, 1%), accidents, poisonings and injuries (14, 9%) and diseases of digestive organs (14, 3%). In general, the average expected life expectancy of the population in the Southern Kazakhstan area has increased by 2,9%, having made 72,58 years in 2016 that in turn above republican level for 0,2%.

At the same time, steadily negative balance of migration is characteristic of the Southern Kazakhstan area. Over the last ten years the bigger number of people, than comes leaves the area. The quantity left for 2012-2016 has increased twice, having been 85689 people in 2016. The condition of the social sphere of society is in many respects caused also by a condition of labor market.

Transition to industrial innovative development [4] and structural changes in economy assume corresponding changes in labor market. In this regard for ensuring needs of economy for a work force, assistance of balance of supply and demand in labor market the Ministry together with the central and local executive bodies has to provide the implementation of the Program of employment-2020[5] providing decrease in unemployment rate.

Intensive processes of redistribution of labor on the status of employment. In the Southern Kazakhstan area, there are intensive processes of redistribution of labor on the status of employment. In rural labor markets the labor demand has fallen. The peasants who have lost work are forced to conduct subsidiary farm, an extensive way to make products for themselves and for sale. It has predetermined a high share of the independently employed people in rural areas. Migration outflow of a part of peasants to the cities is observed. Unemployment and backwardness of social infrastructure is the reason of migration: educational, medical, cultural institutions, problem with drinking water. The key indicators characterizing labor market of SKR for 2012-2016 are presented in table 2. [6]

Structure occupied in SKR. Apparently from data of table 2, during 2012-2016 the number of the busy population was reduced with 1173,7 thousand the person to 1147,3chelovek or for 2,2%. The employment rate has increased by 0,4%, having been 94,8% in 2016. Decrease in unemployment rate is at the same time observed if in 2012 this indicator was 5,6%, then in 2016 have decreased to 5,2% that in turn demonstrates some increase in the standard of living of the population. In structure of the occupied 57,3% women, 42,7% - men make, the main share – 46,5% made faces aged – 35-54 years, 36,6% of 25-34 years, 11,9% - youth of 16-24 years and 5,1% - 55-64 years. 38% busy have the higher education, 26% - secondary professional education, 30, 8% - the secondary general education. If in 2012 47,6% 39,9% - in agriculture, 12,5% in the industry and construction have been engaged in a services sector, then in 2016 67,8% 15,3% - in agriculture, 16,9% in the industry and construction have been engaged in a services sector, that once again confirms existence of unemployment in rural areas.

Table 2 - The main indicators of labor market of SKR for 2012-2016y

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Growth rate, 2016 to 2012, %
Economically active population, one thousand persons.	1 243,4	1 255,2	1229,9	1216,6	1210,0	97,3
Level of economic activity of the population. %	71,2	70,9	68,6	66,9	66,3	-4,9%
Busy population, one thousand persons.	1 173,7	1 185,7	1163,2	1152,7	1147,3	97,8
Employment rate of the population, %	94,4	94,5	94,6	94,7	94,8	+0,4%
Jobless population, thousand people.	67,2	67,0	64,9	63,4	62,9	93,6
Unemployment rate, %	5,6	5,5	5,4	5,3	5,2	-0,4%
Share of registered the unemployed in the worker's number forces *, %	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,5	-0,1%

56, 7% of the unemployed live in rural areas, the unemployed among women (54, 0%) also prevail. Level of youth unemployment has grown from 0,9% in 2012 to 1,9% in 2016.

In general, unemployment rate in the Southern Kazakhstan area exceeds an all-republican indicator (figure 3).

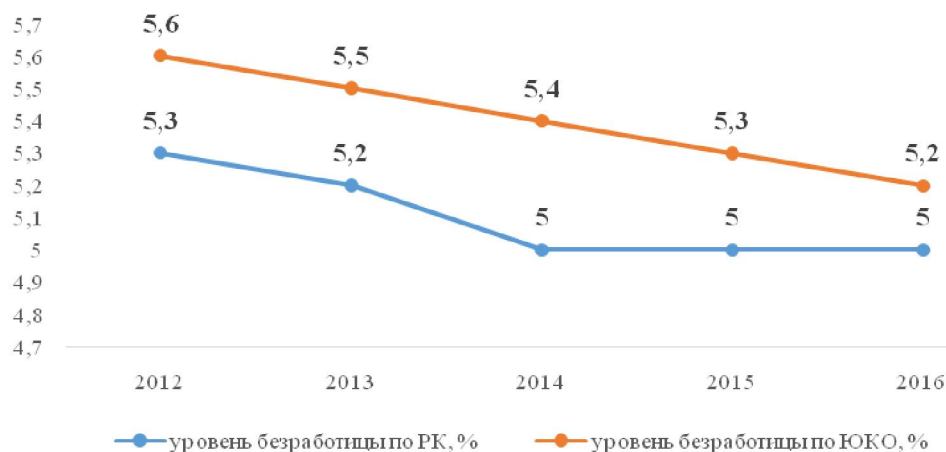


Figure 3 - Unemployment rate in RK and SKR

For prevention of rise in unemployment and assistance of regional employment by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and local authorities' special crisis response measures "The road map of business" have been developed and realized. [8]

At the same time, development of regional labor market faces certain problems and difficulties.

1) Regional labor market is not balanced. Unemployment remains, her level among women is especially high. The latent form of unemployment extends. With unemployment at the enterprises and in the organizations the blank jobs (vacancies) remain. Demand for workers of mass working professions and highly skilled workers is not satisfied.

2) The informal sector of economy continues to occupy a considerable part of economically active population deprived of social protection. More than 43, 8% of the working population are self-employed.

3) The quality of a labor does not meet requirements of innovative economy (about a third of the busy population has no professional education).

Economic development of the region directly influences the standard of living of the population. The main indicators of the standard of living of the population of the Southern Kazakhstan area are presented in table 3. [9,10]

Average nominal monetary per capita income of the population in 2016 has made 43103 tenges, having increased in comparison with 2012 by 36,4%. Nevertheless the size of the average per capita income of the population on SKR in 2016 was 56,3% of national average level.

The leading positions on the sizes of average monetary per capita income in 2016 are still taken by the Atyrau region, the cities of Almaty and Astana where this indicator has exceeded national average level by 2,1-1,9 times. The southern Kazakhstan area is among the most low-profitable regions along with the Jambil and Kyzilorda regions, in the specified areas the size of income of the population was according to 56,3%, 62,8% and 73,5% of republican level. [11]

The ratio between the maximum and minimum sizes of nominal monetary income on regions in 2016 has made 3,3 times. The main part of income of the population is formed at the expense of the salary. The average monthly salary of the population on SKR in 2016 has made 99182 tenges. For the considered period the average monthly salary has increased by 31,4%. The index of the nominal salary by 2016 in relation to 2015 has made 115,7%, real – 100,8%. Owing to growth in incomes the standard of living of the population raises constantly, reduced the population share having incomes below the poverty line. In 2016 on SKR the share of the population having incomes below the poverty line has made 5,1% whereas in 2012 – 7,9%. Nevertheless, this indicator exceeds republican level almost twice. The quality of life of the population is defined by development of objects of social infrastructure.

In the area the number of preschool institutions has increased since 1011 to 1568 institutions or for 55,1% which in 2016 went 162,9 one thousand children.

Table 3 - Main social and economic indicators of the standard of living of the population of the Southern Kazakhstan area

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Nominal monetary income of the population (assessment) on average on soul in a month, tenge	31 600	33 807	34 688	35 830	43 103
Change of nominal monetary income, in % to previous year	117,1	107,0	102,6	103,3	120,3
Index of real monetary income of the population, %	111,9	101,5	96,3	96,8	104,8
Average monthly salary, tenge	75 467	78 705	84 550	85 693	99182
Index of the nominal salary, %	111,4	104,3	107,4	101,2	115,7
Index of the real wage, %	106,4	98,9	100,9	94,8	100,8
Share of the population having incomes below the poverty line, %	7,9	5,9	6,1	5,3	5,1
Cash expenditures of the population on average on soul in a year, tenge	245 750	271 552	291 520	317 893	351 890
Cash expenditures in % to national average level	64,2	65,0	65,4	68,8	70,1

Note: according to Department of statistics of SKR

The coverage of children preschool education (from 1 year to 6 years) is 44,0%. For 2016-2017 academic year 1045 comprehensive schools with the contingent of 615,0 thousand pupils worked in the area.

Training of specialists carry out 91 colleges (from them 42 – state) with the contingent of 70,8 thousand pupils (including in the state colleges – 34,6 thousand people).

12 higher educational institutions (from them 3 – state) carry out training of the top skills. In them 71,3 thousand students, including in state universities – 21,2 thousand people study.

In the area 728 objects of culture and art function, including 424 libraries, 29 museums, 255 club institutions, 8 theaters, 11 parks of rest, 1 circus and other objects.

5023 sports constructions, including 22 stadiums, 3656-plane constructions work in the area that allows carrying out sports and mass and improving work among the population, including the studying youth. The population, playing sports, was 556,1 thousand people or 20,0% of the total number of the population.

Conclusion. Thus, the carried-out analysis is shown improvement of a demographic situation and the standard of living of the population in the region. Nevertheless, despite the taken measures, the standard of living in the region in general lags behind all-republican level.

In compensation regional and branch differentiation remains, the salary of workers of the budgetary sphere considerably lags behind her level on economy in general. Standards minimum of the salary are imperfect. The dependence of compensation on results is broken – growth rates of the salary of labor productivity.

As a result – in the region poverty remains. Large families, villagers are subject to the first; the working poor remains.

Existence of the specified problems is connected with various reasons. Objectively they are caused by a macroeconomic situation, financial and economic opportunities and priorities of nation-wide and regional scale. Subjectively – with imperfection of the mechanism of rendering the social help, low labor motivation at a considerable part of target groups of the population and limited opportunities of an independent exit from a poverty circle.

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[12] The concept of transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to sustainable development for 2007-2024.

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АНАЛИЗ СОЦИАЛЬНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ЮЖНО – КАЗАХСТАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация: Население Республики Казахстан - важный критерий устойчивого развития. Несмотря на то, что значительная часть территории страны трудная для экономического развития, и невозможно поставить задачу пропорционального регулирования всех областей Казахстана, тем не менее население должно сохраняться на определенном уровне, увеличивая, таким образом, экономические возможности (в первую очередь, решая проблемы рынка труда), держа генетический и культурный потенциал Казахстанских граждан среди смежных мировых стран, преодолевая нежелательное дифференцирование между вызванными регионами, в частности, слабостью инфраструктуры и демографической непропорциональности.

Ключевые слова: количество населения, динамичный рост, процесс урбанизации, миграция, движение населения.

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ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН ОБЛЫСЫНЫҢ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК ДАМУ ТАЛДАУ

Аннотация. Қазақстан - орнықты даму өлшемі республика жұртшылығы маңызды. Ел аумағының едәуір бөлігі болғанына қарамастан, экономикалық даму үшін барабар реттеу қиын міндет қою мүмкін емес, дегенмен де сақталуы тиіс және Қазақстанның барлық облыстарындағы тұрғындарының белгілі бір деңгейде ұстап отырып, осылайша, экономикалық мүмкіндіктерін (бірінші кезекте, еңбек нарығының проблемаларын шешу) генетикалық әлеуеті әлемдік елдердің арасында туындаған өлімге жеңіп шығып, атап айтқанда, инфрақұрылым мен демографиялық саралау өңірлер арасындағы сабақтас және мәдени қазақстандық азаматтардың ұнамсыз бұны пропорционал еместікке.

Түйін сөздер: халық саны, көші-қон, қалаға шоғырлануға процесі қарқынды өсуі, халықтың қозғалысы